The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1873—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 167.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY AT COST.

We shall positively close our Retail Department, including our entire stock of Fine Goods, March 1, and offer one of the finest stocks of JEWELRY and STERLING SILVER WARE, especially for Bridal and other presents, ever sold in this city. This is the only establishment of the kind in the city offering goods at the ACTUAL COST. Call at our Store if you wish great bargains for the next 30 days.

B. F. NORRIS & CO.

137 & 139 State-st.,

(Just south of Madison).

WE OFFER

Special bargains in the best quality of GOLD CHAINS, AMERICAN WATCHES, and STERLING SILVERWARE.

RODDIN & HAMILTON,

99 State-st., cor. Washington.

TO RENT.

OFFICES

IN THE

Tribune Building

Now Ready for Occupancy.

The finest single offices and suites in the city.

The building is strictly Fire-Proof.

The floors are laid in English Tile.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults

All appointments of the best description.

An elevator connects with all the floors.

There are several choice offices offered at reasonable rates for a term of years.

See the offices. For terms inquire of W. C. DOW,

Room 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT.

A LARGE LIST OF

Stores, Offices, and Lofts

in all parts of the city. Apply to D. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FINANCIAL.

A. O. Slaughter,

Banker and Broker.

I can use A 1 business paper, but parties wishing to sell must bring it with them and leave it at my office.

INSURANCE CLAIMS.

Parties wishing to dispose of claims or balances after dividend against the insolvent Companies, can obtain the very highest price by calling on me at 180 Dearborn-st., Room 6. J. N. WITHERELL.

DIG.

Claims of all descriptions (barring outlawed paper) promptly collected in any part of the country. No attorneys' fees in suits, and no collections no charges. Inquire who we are, our responsibility, etc. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 116 East Madison-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE

For a Term of Years.

Lots on Ohio, Indiana, and Kingsbury-sts., well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Streets all paved. Apply to D. W. MITCHELL, Agent, 77 Clark-st., basement Superior Block.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing as S. & H. Florsheim and A. Florsheim & Co. have this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. FLORSHEIM, A. FLORSHEIM, H. FLORSHEIM.

Feb. 1, 1873.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of Florsheim Bros. A. FLORSHEIM, H. FLORSHEIM, F. FLORSHEIM.

Feb. 1, 1873.

WANTED.

Partner Wanted.

A manufacturing and jobbing house whose investment has paid over 100 per cent annually for the past five years, wants to sell the interest of a non-resident partner. Capital required, $20,000. Address with real name and place of business, and where an interview may be had, B. H. & CO., care Carrier No. 8.

Scrap Iron.

I am now wrought and cast scrap iron, wrought and cast turnings, rags, and all kinds of old metal wanted, and will pay the highest cash price.

WARREN SPRINGER,

Wholesale Dealer in Scrap Iron, Old Metals, &c., 124 State-st., near Monroe, and 18, 20 and 22 North Clinton-st., Chicago.

FURNITURE.

IMMENSE SALE OF FURNITURE!

AT AUCTION,

AT

220 Wabash-av.,

On Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

Having decided to retire from the Retail trade, we shall dispose of our entire stock of Furniture at Auction. Our stock consists of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining-room and Office Furniture, and a large variety of Common Furniture, nearly all of which is of our own manufacture, and superior to most of the Furniture sold on this market.

The attention of the trade is called to this sale of very desirable goods. Improve this opportunity. The greatest bargains ever offered in Chicago.

WEBER FURNITURE COMPANY

220 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JANUARY 1, 1873.

Capital - - - - -	$250,000.00
Surplus - - - - -	203,960.99
	$453,960.99

ASSETS.

Real Estate	$ 40,000.00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	200,000.00
Interest accrued	2,250.00
U. S. Stocks	107,248.75
Loans on Stocks	32,370.00
Cash in office and First National Bank, Brooklyn	25,626.17
Premiums receivable	85,736.83
Other Assets	8,717.33
	$595,333.13

LIABILITIES.

Amount of Losses Unadjusted	$138,291.31
Rent of offices, &c.	2,080.83
	141,372.14
	$453,960.99

DAN. M. BOWMAR, Agent, 150 LaSalle-st.

MANUFACTURERS' F. & M. Insurance Company,

BOSTON.

Organized January 1, 1873.

Capital (all paid in), - - $500,000.

GEO. C. CLARKE,

AGENT,

3 & 4 Bryan Block.

FRENCH BRONZES.

BRONZES.

TO AMATEURS!

Real Artistic French Bronzes.

Splendid Mantel Set; Marble and Bronze Clock and Candelabres; Statuettes.

J. LABONDE,

59 North Clark-st.

Also, Imported Guns, latest styles in Breech-Loaders. French Burglar-Proof Locks.

FOR SALE.

INK STANDS AND LETTER CLIPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 MONROE-ST.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

ARTISTIC & SUBSTANTIAL

TAILORING.

15 PER CENT.

We offer to our friends and customers and the public, for the next thirty days, goods in our line at 15 per cent below the regular prices. Please give us a call and examine our stock. Wedding Suits a specialty.

REINHARDT & FOREMAN, 328 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAIZE FLOUR! MAIZE FLOUR!

JONES & STAUDING'S PATENT.

Where can you buy it? At Skinner & Lock's, 232 West Madison-st.; John A. Lehr, cor. Madison and Lincoln-sts.; H. H. Stoddard, 240 West Madison-st.

S. H. McCREA & CO., General Agents, 159 East Washington-st.

STEAM WARMING.

Deceitive heating apparatus of churches, stores, etc., made to work satisfactorily, and meet requirements of Board of Underwriters. Bids furnished for steam-heating. Jobbing attended to.

WATSON & MORRILL, 105 Michigan-st.

STEAM HEATING,

And Dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.

SAM'L L. POPE & CO., 57 and 59 West Lake-st.

Wholesale and Retail, Masks.

Best and finest assortment in the West at SCHWEITZER & BEER'S, 124 State-st., near Monroe, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL

TO

Greenebaum's Building,

FIFTH-AV.,

Between Randolph and Washington-st.

The three Banking Offices on the main floor of this Building will be occupied, from and after Monday, Feb. 3, by

The German National Bank,

The German Savings Bank,

AND

Henry Greenebaum & Company

REMOVAL.

The Insurance Office

OF

ARTHUR C. DUCAT

IS REMOVED TO

155 LaSalle-st.

(ANDREWS BUILDING),

Northeast Corner of Arcade-court.

REMOVAL.

COLLINS & HUNT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Shirts to Order,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

128 Dearborn-st.,

North of Madison-st.

REMOVAL.

J. J. M'GRATH,

PAPERHANGINGS

AT FACTORY PRICES.

174 & 176 State-st.

REMOVAL.

STORRS & WARE,

Dealers in Real Estate, and Proprietors in the Normal School Subdivision, Englewood, have removed to their new and elegant Office,

No. 94 Washington-st.

Chicago, Feb. 4, 1873.

REMOVAL.

SONTAG & STAUDINGER

IMPORTERS OF

China, Glassware, and Fancy Goods,

Have removed and are now permanently located at

160 STATE-ST.

Removal.

J. M. ADSIT, Banker,

HAS REMOVED TO

96 WASHINGTON-ST.,

Between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE

BY C. C. THAYER & CO.,

186 EAST MADISON-ST.

The following Acre Property, at and adjoining Washington Heights:

20 Acres in Sec. 7, 37, 14.
10 Acres in Sec. 16, 37, 14.
20 and 30 Acres in Sec. 17, 37, 14.
80 Acres in Sec. 25, 37, 13.
108 Acres in Sec. 30, 37, 14.
160 Acres in Sec. 36, 37, 14.
160 Acres in Sec. 13, 37, 13.
10, 20 and 40 Acres in Sec. 19, 37, 14.

The above are excellent tracts for subdivision, and worthy the attention of those seeking good investments.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE SCHOOL,

63 NORTH CLARK-ST.

The next term begins MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1873. Parents desiring to obtain for their sons a careful preparation for College or the Scientific School, with thorough instruction in the modern languages, and personal attention to general deportment and culture, may address the Principal, EDW. S. WATERS, A. M., 63 North Clark-st. References—Rev. W. W. Hatchford, R. N. Isham, M. D., E. I. Tinkham, F. H. Winston.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD



SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

6 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

SILVERWARE.

STERLING SILVER.

We have just received an elegant assortment of

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.'S



Sterling Silverware,

Warranted 925-1,000 Fine.

The Gorham Company is pre-eminently distinguished for their artistic designs and ornamentation, fine workmanship, and the purity of their Silver. Their great facilities for manufacturing enable them to produce Sterling Silver that cannot be approached in utility, beauty, and price. An examination is respectfully requested.

N. MATSON & CO.,

State and Monroe-sts.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

$3 THE REPUTATION OF BRAND, THE ARTIST $3

Is a sufficient guarantee to those desiring Photographs, that at his

$3 PARLORS, 596 WABASH-AV., $3

They will get nothing but the very best both in finish and material.

$3 "Shadow" and "Rembrandt" Photos in Berlin Finish, $3

Are of the finest quality, and until Feb. 10 can be had at $3 PER DOZEN.

STUDIO, 596 WABASH-AV.

$3 COPYING. $3

Take your OLD Pictures of deceased friends to BRAND'S, to have them beautifully copied.

Brand's Art Gallery, 596 Wabash-av.

$3 CHILDREN'S PICTURES, $3

Best Berlin Finish, only $3 per dozen, at

BRAND'S, 596 WABASH-AV.

$3 PROOFS. $3

Mr. Brand shows you PROOFS of "negatives" and does NOT require you to

ONE SITTING,

$3 And guarantees all Photographs taken in his studio, satisfactory in every particular. $3

ART GALLERY, 596 Wabash-av.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS

J. H. ABBOTT, formerly of 131 South Clark-st., and 20 Washington-st., will open a New and Finished Gallery at 160 State-st., over Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., on the 15th day of this month. Patronage of former friends will be solicited.

VENI, VIDI, VICI.

PHOTOGRAPHS, 50 CENTS PER DOZEN,

At WOOD & BRIGGS' Photographic Art Gallery, 170 South Halsted-st.

Photographs, 50 cents per dozen.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Knight & Leonard.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1873. CHAS. A. KNIGHT, CHAS. E. LEONARD.

CHAS. A. KNIGHT. CHAS. E. LEONARD.

KNIGHT & LEONARD,

SUCCESSORS TO

Horton & Leonard,

Printers,

No. 10 North Jefferson-st.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a limited partnership has this 27th day of January, 1873, been formed by and between William Numsen, John W. Numsen, N. G. Numsen, and Wm. N. Numsen, all of Baltimore, Maryland, who are the special partners, and who have contributed the sum of $100,000 to the capital stock of said partnership, and F. A. Waldner, of Chicago, who is the general partner and successor to the firm of Wm. Numsen & Sons, of Chicago. That this limited partnership is to commence for the period of two years from this date.

The business of the old firm will hereafter be carried on at Nos. 6 and 6½ River-st., Chicago, under the name and style of F. A. Waldner, who will pay all the debts against the old firm, and who is authorized to receive and receipt for all outstanding indebtedness, due to Wm. Numsen & Sons, of Chicago.

F. A. WALDNER.
WM. NUMSEN,
JOHN W. NUMSEN,
N. G. NUMSEN,
WM. N. NUMSEN,
Special Partners.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27, 1873.

BANKING.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 to each year.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pure silk free, $25 one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

HOTELS.

Matteson House,

Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.

This elegant Hotel will open to the public Monday, Feb. 3. Terms, $3.00 per day.

ROBERT HILL, Proprietor.

St. Charles Hotel,

Desplaines-st., near Washington.

$2.00 per day. No bar. No. 1. Try it.

A. KIDDER, Proprietor.

REAL ESTATE.

An Increasing Demand for All Classes of Residence Property.

Business Gravitating Toward the Old Centres.

A Dull Feeling in Regard to Some Classes of Residence Property.

A Banker's Opinion of Real Estate Speculations---Transfers for the Week.

The most prominent feature of the real estate market is the demand for nearly all classes of residence property, both improved and unimproved. There is quite an active inquiry for first-class residences costing from $20,000 to $30,000. The fact is a little remarkable, because, in times when money is tight, as it has been for the last three months, this class of property is usually the hardest to sell. We can give no explanation of it except that moneyed men (which, in some instances, is known to be the case) look for activity in trade and prosperous times next spring, and think the present pressure for money the best opportunity to take advantage of the necessities of owners of such property. The demand is equally good for residence lots at prices ranging from $50 to $250 per front foot, and builders are beginning to inquire for lots suitable for the erection of blocks of dwellings that can be sold at $10,000 to $15,000 for each house and lot. The demand for residence property extends to suburban lands, and the attention of speculators is directed mainly to acre property. During the whole of 1872 there was very little building of residences of any class in Chicago; the whole attention of builders and contractors was turned to the rebuilding of the business quarter of the city. In the meantime, the population of the city has increased at least 15,000. These facts are a sufficient reason for the increased rents and the increased demand for dwellings.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

It is difficult to sell business property except on certain streets and within certain limits. Notwithstanding the vast amount of capital that has been expended to draw trade into new localities, there is an evident tendency in business to gravitate back to the old centres. First-class trade has been permanently located on Madison and Washington streets, as far west as the river, and on Wabash avenue as far south as Van Buren, but with these exceptions no permanent extension of first-class traffic has resulted yet from the fire. A good many fine business buildings have been built in other new quarters, in the hope of drawing trade to them, and though this result will doubtless be effected in time, there seems no disposition on the part of merchants to try the experiment now.

There is now a surplus of business buildings over the requirements of trade, and this being the case, merchants naturally concentrate in the old centres, leaving numbers of new buildings in new quarters without tenants.

A BANKER'S OPINION.

If a complete history of the accumulation of wealth by individuals in the United States could be written, it would undoubtedly show that more men had grown rich by the increase in value of real estate than in any other way. Notwithstanding this, it is a fact that bankers generally, and also the keenest class of speculators, the men who handle bonds and mortgages, who deal in stocks and manipulate the daily markets, are inclined to look upon what they call "real estate speculation" with a feeling slightly akin to contempt. It seems to them too easy a plan of making money; too easily comprehended by the dullest intellects, and, for this very reason, they cannot divest themselves of the impression that there is some defect in it that will some day be suddenly dispelled by a collapse.

In conversation, a few days since, a thoughtful banker was asked: "What do you think of the condition of real estate speculation and prices here in Chicago?"

"Well, as long as we have the present inflated volume of irredeemable currency, I don't see but prices may be sustained."

"Then you attribute the continued rise in values to an inflation of the currency and the immunity from redemptions in specie?"

"Yes, to a large extent. Currency is a medium of exchanging other things; a factor which can be put to use in no other way. Credit has been expanded and coined, as it were, into a tangible shape, in excess of the legitimate commercial requirements of the country. But, being in existence, and having no means of retiring as it would naturally do if it were redeemable in specie which could be exported, it obliges an increase of transactions to make artificial employment for its superabundance. Failing to find sufficient occupation in the speculation in commodities, it affects real estate and increases the volume of transactions, and the activity of trading in land creates the popular impression that the land is rising in value."

But don't you admit that the rise in value of real estate in Chicago is more largely attributable to the increase of trade and population of the city? You see that in other places, even in the West, real estate has not risen in value as it has here.

"Yes, the growth of the city is to a great extent the immediate cause of the increase of prices, but the growth of the city, the increase of trade and speculation are all in a measure attributable to the redundance of the currency. When the currency is allowed to contract to its natural volume, speculative enterprises will diminish trade, will fall off, and immigration will decrease. I tell you, sir, if we had been on a specie basis last November and December there would have been not only a currency panic but a general commercial panic, and real estate would have depreciated largely from present prices."

With your views, then, would you advise men who have money in any sum from $500 up to $10,000 to keep clear of real estate?

"By no means! Notwithstanding the probable shrinkage of values that would result from a resumption of specie payments, investments in real estate are after all, the safest for the largest class of men, because there are comparatively few of those who ever get hold of money by any hook or crook who are keen enough to succeed in trade, and, even with these few, success is in most cases only temporary; they make money, but do not keep it. The fact is that it is the men of mediocre talent who accumulate and keep money. They are not smart, and they know it. Having once got hold of money they are afraid to trust their own judgment to invest it in anything but real estate, or something of that kind, which can never lose its whole value, unless all the relations of commerce and society are broken up. The most cautious ones prefer investment in mortgages, which bear 10 per cent interest, but, in the general eagerness to make the most, are not satisfied with 10 per cent per per annum, and take the next safest thing, which is the outright purchase of the property."

The foregoing, if not the exact words, is at least the whole substance of the opinion of one of the most thoughtful and successful bankers in this city. On the whole, we should conclude that in his opinion any man who was not satisfied with 10 per cent per annum, accompanied by as near absolute security as can be had, could not do better than invest in real estate.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Feb. 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

Mohawk st, bet Linden st and North av, w f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $1,650.

Lot 7, in n ½ of Block 25, in Brandt's Add, with other property, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $2,100.

North Curtis st, bet Kinzie st and Washington av, e f, Lot 7, with improvements, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $7,700.

West Kinzie st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated Dec. 4, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

Sub-lot 4 in Honore's Subdivision, Block 53, Sec 7, 39, 14, with buildings, dated Oct., 1872; consideration, $3,200.

Seymour st, bet Fulton and Kinzie sts, w f, 24x125 4-10 ft, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Wood st, s e corner of Kinzie st, Lots 21 to 23, dated Dec. 9, 1872; consideration, $9,000.

Lot 36, in Adams' Addition, dated Dec. 11, 1872; consideration, $600.

North Halsted st, bet Kinzie st and Washington av, e f, 40x100 ft, dated Dec. 11, 1872; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 18 and 21, in Brown and Hurd's Block 3, in Carpenter's Addition, dated Nov. 25, 1872; consideration, $8,425.

One hundred ft wide, s and w across e ½ Lot 2, in the partition of e ½ Sec 3, 39, 13, for Railroad, dated Dec. 6, 1872; consideration, $5,977.

One hundred ft across the w ½ of the above lot, dated Dec. 6; consideration, $4,100.

Washington av, bet Union and Desplaines sts, n f, 60 ft to alley, dated June 13; consideration, $17,000.

Emerald st, n of Thirty-first st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $300.

Second st, bet Temple and Keith sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Nov. 25, 1871; consideration, $800.

Hurlbut st, s of Black Hawk st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $1,100.

Henry st, n e corr of Ladin st, s f, 23 ft to alley, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $1,300.

Part of Lot 32, in Butterfield's Addition, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $750.

Part of the above lot, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $300.

State st, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 150 ft to alley; also, Wabash av, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 15, 1872; consideration, $21,500.

Clayton st, n e corner Fisk st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $1,200.

North ½ of Lot 17, in Block 27, in Igleheart's part of s e ¼ Section 27, 39, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Green st, between Van Buren and Tyler sts, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 25, 1872; consideration, $8,125.

Third st, between Armour and Bickerdike sts, s f, 75 ft to alley, dated Dec. 1, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

Morgan st, s of and near Gurley st, e f, Lot 3, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $1,200.

North av, 25 ft w of Seymour av, n f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $850.

Dania av, 241 ft s of North av, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $550.

Dania av, 262 ft s of North av, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $550.

Second st, bet Armour and Bickerdike sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 1, consideration, $1,600.

Lot 19, in n ½ of Block 5, of s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Nov. 4, 1872; consideration, $600.

Seymour av, 217 ft n of Thompson st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $350.

Nora av, n e corner of Hirsch st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $350.

Seymour av, 25 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $450.

Seymour av, 50 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $450.

Western av, 300 ft n of Hirsch st, s f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $750.

Dania av, n w cor of Hirsch st, e f, 50x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,000.

Nora av, 216 ft s of North av, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $550.

North av, 48 ft e of Nora av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $600.

Dania av, 150 ft n of Hirsch st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $450.

Seymour av, 316 ft s of North av, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $500.

Quinn st, s of and near Wrong st, e f, 26 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $1,800.

The premises, No. 94 Wilson st, dated Nov. 18, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

South 181 25-100 ft of Block 8, of Packer's n e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 5, 38, 14, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $10,000.

Lyndale av, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth sts, e f, 175¾ x 150 4-10 ft, dated Oct. 2, 1872; consideration, $12,000.

Lots 41 and 42, in Block 12, in Adam Smith's subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec. 36, 39, 13, dated Sept. 27, 1872; consideration, $600.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 16, of Pryor & Hopkins' w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Jan. 21; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 26 and 27, in Block 2, of Prout & Colman's subdivision, in s e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 26, 1873; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 5, in Block 2, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $2,400.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 1: City property—number of sales, 169; consideration, $784,708. North of City Limits—number of sales, 4; consideration, $21,400. South of City Limits—number of sales, 28; consideration, $144,868. West of City Limits—number of sales, 2; consideration, $136,000. Total sales, 203. Total consideration, $1,086,976.

EVANSTON MATTERS.

The Contest for the Hinman Prize at the University.

The annual contest for the Hinman Prize, established by L. P. Hamline, M. D., occurred Friday evening, Jan. 31, in the University Chapel at Evanston. The commodious chapel was literally packed, chairs having been placed in the aisles, and even then a large number were compelled to stand. These contests are great events in the life of the student, and at each recurrence the interest is unabated.

Professor Carhart ascended the rostrum at half-past 7 and opened the exercises with prayer. He then made a few remarks, stating that the prize was to be awarded to that member of the Hinman Literary Society who should write and read the best English essay, and that the judges, Messrs. Charles R. Bannister, of '69, Professor L. L. Knox, and Professor Charles Raymond, were present, and in the award would take the merit and reading into consideration.

After music—"The Blushing Bride,"—by the Hinman Quartette, Messrs. Beatty, White, Bates, and Gaines, Mr. E. C. Arnold, of the class of '73, proceeded to read his essay entitled "Fiction." The reader was perhaps a little harder on fictions in the first part of his essay than was consistent with his "realpudia," but his effort was in the main very commendable, and, barring his articulation, and at times hesitation, was well received.

Miss Emma Webster followed, and deserves credit for attempting to evolve anything new out of "Destiny." She advocated strongly that "Man is the architect of his own fortune." Her essay was smooth and well read.

Misses Gish and Webster, and Messrs. Bates and White "musicated."

J. R. Leslie, of the Class of '73, selected for his theme "The Lessons of History." He said that mankind have been slow to learn the intrinsic value of experience. History gives the experience of past ages; is the classified record of man's actions. The essayist grasped his subject firmly, and produced a favorable impression.

M. S. Kaufman, of the Class of '74, read an essay on "Charles Goodyear." He gave a short sketch of his life and inventions, and placed him in the front rank of the world's benefactors. The audience failed to see, however, why Mr. Kaufman should so work into the spirit of India-rubber as to give a series of gutta-percha motions while reading.

Eight members of the Hinman Society gave a rattling old college chorus, that in spirit and sentiment evoked the heartiest applause.

J. M. Hawks, of the Class of '74, read an excellent essay on "Monks," taking them as the representative body of the Catholic Church.

Mr. L. Butterfield, of '73, had for a subject "Biology." He gave a review of the subject, and showed familiarity with his theme, and a commendable amount of research. Had his voice been stronger, those in the back part of the chapel could have better judged of its merits. The essayists were, without exception, too prosy and serious, evidently laboring under the misapprehension that wit would be out of place. The poor light should go a great way in extenuation of any poor reading, and it is painful that an institution radical in other respects should still cling with such conservatism to the old classical oil. The Trustees ought to know that old "midnight" is playing out.

The judges, after consultation, awarded the prize to J. R. Leslie, of the class of '73, after which the audience dispersed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were crowded houses on Thursday at the exercises of the Day of Prayer for schools and colleges, at the Methodist Church. Dr. Charles H. Fowler preached a searching and eloquent sermon in the evening from the 8th chapter, 14th verse, of Romans, "For as many as are led by the spirit of God, they are the sons of God."

Miss Francis E. Willard lectured before the young ladies of the College on the "Martha Question" last Friday afternoon.

Lyons Hall was the scene of a "Grand Promenade Party," gotten up to liquidate the debt on the Catholic Parochial House. An oyster supper and dance, Nevins & Dean's Band furnishing the music, made the enterprise a grand financial success.

Professor Alvin C. Bartlett preached in the Congregational Church Friday evening, it being the Congregational day for prayer for schools and colleges.

—The Arkansas City *Traveller* tells of a boy only 14 years of age, living with John Smiley, on the Arkansas, who had both his legs broken some time ago, and since then had the two middle fingers of his left hand torn off in a sorghum mill, and lately shot his right hand off.

FIDELITY AND SAFETY.

The Most Secure Place for Valuables in the World.

The Vaults of the Fidelity Safety Deposit Company.

On the 1st of June, 1871, the Fidelity Safety Deposit Company, of which the Hon. Thomas B. Bryan was the moving spirit, began operations in this city, on Randolph street, next to the Sherman House. This new enterprise did not meet with a very enthusiastic reception. It was difficult to start it, and, while it was well patronized when once begun, yet there was still much confidence in safes and ordinary vaults, and if people did deposit their valuables in Mr. Bryan's vaults, it was only to make assurance doubly sure. Then came the October fire, which worked such destruction to the safes in which so much trust had been put, and for a moment it was believed that the vaults of the Fidelity Safety Deposit Company had shared a similar fate. But it is well remembered how victoriously they went through that ordeal, how the watch-dog remained alive in the basement, how delicate laces, combustible papers, and solid silver came out unscathed; how millions of dollars' worth of property were preserved, and how for days after the fire the Company's vaults were the only places where valuables could safely be stored. The result of this trial has been that the Fidelity Safety Deposit Company has grown so greatly in the public estimation, and the demand for accommodations there has become so great, that it has been compelled to increase its capacity.

Yesterday this Company and the bank which is connected with it took formal possession of the Randolph street building, which has a frontage of 60 feet, the western portion being occupied by the bank, and the eastern by the Deposit Company. At the time of the fire there were six vaults. Of these, the one on the first floor, which is divided into compartments, and rented out, cost $22,000. The walls, the roof, and the floor are a solid mass of metal two and three quarter inches thick, built up of three plates of steel and two of iron. On the sides of this vault are about a thousand boxes, each one with its special key, which are rented at from $10 to $40 a year, depending upon the size. At the northern end of this vault is an immense safe, with doors weighing 3,000 pounds.

Almost in front of this vault, and a little to the west of it, is the new vault, which is the strongest and finest in the world. It has six thicknesses of iron and steel, the plates overlapping each other, and held in place by conical bolts secured by nuts on the inside, and still further strengthened by steel angles. The total thickness of metal alone, below and on each side, is more than three and a half inches. Even if burglars had time, and the best of tools, it would take them days to force their way through these massive walls. This vault has two doors at each end, the outer ones weighing 7,500 pounds each, and the inner 2,400, making 19,800 pounds of metal in the doors alone. The cost of this vault is $35,000. Owing to the doors at each end, the light and ventilation are perfect. This vault has a capacity of about two thousand boxes.

The first thing which meets the eye as one enters the door next to the Sherman House is a grand front of burnished metal rising to the ceiling, and the entrance to the new vault in the centre, while on the right-hand side is the passage way leading to the old vault previously mentioned. Over the door of the new vault is the inscription:

Fidelity Safety Deposit Company, founded June 1, 1871, witnessed the great fire Oct. 9, 1871, unharmed, saving millions.

Immediately below this is the head of a dog, in metal, emblematic of the one which lived through the fire.

In the basement are three vaults intended for bullion and silverware, two of them being of stone blocks of immense size. The other vaults, for there are now eight in all, are intended for the storage of trunks of papers which do not have to be often referred to, and are less fire and burglar proof than the first-named department. There has gone into this building about 300 tons of metal, and the vaults are so well made that, if a keg of powder were to be fired off under one, it would tear the huge iron box from its place, but would not burst it open.

In addition to the safety to be derived from these thick walls, the building is patrolled day and night, inside and out, men and dogs uniting to keep off unlawful intruders, while burglar alarms, and all similar contrivances, have been resorted to. The Company owns the premises clear through to the alley, so that there is no danger to be feared from the rear. It is the intention, at an early day, to build over the ground in the rear, and thus provide rooms which can be used for executors of trusts, etc. At present there is a row of recesses or stalls intended for the use of renters, where they can seclude themselves and examine papers or books with a certainty that they are free from all inspection.

At present the Hon. J. C. Haines, formerly of the State Savings Bank, is President of the Deposit Company, and Mr. Simpson is still custodian, a position he has occupied since the Company began operations.

A MERITED REBUKE.

Judge Williams on the Prevalent Practice Among Lawyers of Charging Reputable Citizens with Fraud—The Ownership of Part of the South Park Property Settled.

The long-pending cause, Harris *vs.* Cornell and Fellows, the South Park Commissioners *et al.*, was yesterday decided in favor of the defendants, their demurrer being sustained and the suit dismissed. The suit was brought to contest the ownership of a large property to the south of the city, some sixty acres or more, part of which has been used in the creation of the South Park. The bill also contained charges of perjury and fraud against more than one defendant, and the Court (Judge Williams) severely condemned the practice of attorneys, now becoming more and more common, of making vague and general charges of fraud against defendants.

This was a complicated case. Cornell and Fellows, two of the defendants in this case, filed a bill, some fifteen years ago, against Harris *et al.*, the complainant in this case, praying that the successor of a former Sheriff should be directed to make a deed to them of the lands in question, which they had acquired at a judgment sale, and for which they held the usual sale certificates. The suit was resisted, the defendants endeavoring to regain possession of the lands, which had been sold in compromise of claims by creditors. After the matter had been in Court some time, and the usual processes of law had been accomplished, the bill was taken *pro confesso*, there having been service by publication, and the Court granted a decree in accordance with the prayer of the complainants, directing the Sheriff to exchange the tax certificate for a good and sufficient deed. Some time later this suit was filed, by the defendants in the suit, in which a decree was granted, in the shape of a bill in review, making several general allegations of fraud on the part of Paul Cornell and Fellows; in only one instance making specific charges. To this bill a demurrer was yesterday argued, which the Court sustained in a singularly able and exhaustive opinion, on points of almost purely legal complexion. The main consideration in which the questions turned were allegations of fraud, and these the Court held were too general to be sustained, in the only one in which specific charges were made, the facts being immaterial. Messrs. Dent & Black, Page & Plum, and Leaming & Thompson appeared for the defendants.

—The *Gaulois* says that when Baron de Bourgoing had an audience with the Pope, to take leave he knelt down to kiss his foot, but Pius IX. would not, apparently, tolerate such a degree of humility. He pulled up M. de Bourgoing and kissed him on both cheeks, adding these words, *d'une voix émue*, "No, dear Count, you are one of those whom the Pope embraces." After which, the *Gaulois* says, His Holiness "blessed the Count and his family all round."

WASHINGTON.

Increase of $406,243 in the Debt Statement During January.

Further Details of the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Review of the Facts Developed by the Wilson Committee.

How the Credit Mobilier Waxed Rich by Reconstructing a Constructed Road.

Swindling Contracts Performed by Dummy Contractors.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—In spite of the general anticipation, Judge Poland's Committee to-day was devoid of special interest. McComb, who was the principal witness examined, produced a letter from General Dodge, in which the latter announced the defeat of the Rate bill by a close contest, and then asked whether it did not pay to have friends in Congress. He also spoke in detail of a combination with Ames, in which the latter had triumphantly said: "Has Mr. Colfax's ruling paid the investment of stock?" Judge Poland announced that with the examination of two more witnesses the investigation would close. These are Oakes Ames, with his original memorandum book, and Vice President Colfax, whose defence will not commence until after Ames' return.

Although nearly all the witnesses before the Wilson Committee are troubled with ignorance and forgetfulness, the Committee are nevertheless making considerable progress in the investigation; but a leading feature of the inquiry, that in regard to the dishonest disbursement of $250,000 by Joe Stewart, and of $126,000 to other parties, is as much a concealment as it was the day the examination of witnesses began. The Committee, however, have established for a certainty that the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad Company were substantially the same; that the latter was so manipulated that millions of dollars reverted to the former; that they monopolized the entire construction and equipment of the road and shut out competition; that several millions of dollars have disappeared from the funds in a very mysterious manner, and is still unaccounted for; that the Company is substantially bankrupt and cannot pay its debts; that 200 or 300 miles of road, after being finished and accepted by the Government, was again placed under contract at a rate so much higher that the Credit Mobilier made three millions of profit; that the contracts of Hoxie, Davis, and others were mere pretences, their persons being put in as dummies by the Oakes Ames or Credit Mobilier contract; that Government officers levied and collected blackmail; that rival interests were bought off; that conflicting roads had immense sums of money lavished on them; that the immense Oakes Ames contract was for the benefit of Colfax, Brooks, Garfield, Patterson, Bingham, Wilson, Kelley, Jas. F. Wilson, and the other stockholders, or the Credit Mobilier; that the books of the Union Pacific Road and Credit Mobilier have been kept in such a manner as to cover up and conceal the improper actions from the public, and all this to the injury of the Government and the honest stockholders.

Mr. Snider, for two years General Ticket and Freight Agent, was the first witness to-day, and, save that he testified to paying Cornelius Wendell, at that time Government Director, $25,000 as blood money, his evidence was not important.

The Vice President of the Union Pacific Railroad, John Duff, was put upon the stand for the first time. He is an old gentleman, of handsome appearance, his hair and full beard being of pure white; but as a witness he was of little account. How a man of his intelligence and apparent honesty could have been so long connected with the road with high official position, and be so ignorant of its business is exceedingly strange. He testified that he was not in the Credit Mobilier when the large dividend was declared, but he was shown records in which his name appears which reveals that he participated in the 40 and 60 per cent dividends with alacrity. Although he was of the Committee to audit the unaccountable expenditures covered by the $126,000 extra legal expenses he was not in the room when the subject was decided, and knew nothing about it, and never heard anything about it. The Committee was Scott, Dodge, Duff, and Wilson. The latter refused to act. The next was present, and so the only one who can show what the vouchers were upon which the money was paid are Tom Scott and General Dodge. The latter, it seems, is on his way here from Texas, and may arrive before the Committee ends its work, and may not. Dillon, one of the Directors, and also one of the wealthiest men in the Company, was the next witness. He also is an old, white-haired man, whose life, he said, had been spent in building railroads. He lacks the education and culture of the other rich men in the Company, but has much practical knowledge. He was examined as an expert, but was ignorant and forgetful on important points, and nothing new was obtained from him. Dr. Durant was again called, and he submitted to rather a severe cross-examination, with the composure and craftiness of a man having complete control of his mind and manners. He said, what should be first mentioned here, that he had never given any money or bonds to Thaddeus Stevens, nor had any to his knowledge ever been given Stevens. He, however, advised the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad to reconcile the differences between them and the Leavenworth & Pawnee Road, and this was done at rather smart cost, probably. As to witness' dealings, he absolutely knew nothing, yet he gave him, to be expended as Stewart pleased, nearly a million of dollars without voucher or receipt. "Stewart might have kept three-fourths of it for aught I know," said Durant. Durant was sick a good deal of the time, poor man. He made, however, one very important statement to this effect: He never paid for the influence of a member of Congress, although during that time a member approached him, this being in 1864, and offered to sell his vote. He also said that at one time four members came to him, representing themselves as a Committee controlling either twenty-four or forty votes, and wanted to negotiate them; but he refused to deal with them. He added grimly that his memory was bad as to names, sometimes, but not at others. He made this statement, yet not a single member of the Committee pressed for an answer. They did, however, press Stewart strongly, the other day, when it was suggested that some newspaper men were involved. A resolution has been passed by the Committee, and permission will be obtained of the House, to allow the Chairman to visit New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, to take testimony on important points, which cannot be reached here.

CURRENCY BILL.

The House Banking and Currency Committee will report a bill next week which provides for increasing the currency five millions per annum for five years. It will be offered as a substitute for Representative Monroe's bill calling for an additional issue of $25,000,000.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Western River Commissioners had an interview with the President, to-day, relative to the improvements of the navigation of the Ohio River. On behalf of the delegates, Mr. Thurston made an elaborate statement of the objects for which the visit was made. The President assured the committee, in reply, that he was favorable to all measures which looked towards securing cheaper and better transportation from the West to the seaboard. He thought the agitation of the subject was eminently proper, and expressed the conviction that at no distant day Congress would be compelled to legislation in the interest of the Western producers.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is the public debt statement for Jan. 31:

Six per cent bonds	$1,341,448,700
Five per cent bonds	414,561,300
Total coin bonds	1,756,016,000
Lawful money debt	16,608,000
Matured debt	3,533,420
Legal tender notes	358,096,138
Certificates of deposit	28,985,000
Fractional currency	[illegible]
Coin certificates	24,246,500
Total without interest	457,387,332
Total debt	2,233,494,753
Total interest	27,448,886
Total gross debt	$2,260,943,639
Cash in Treasury—	
Coin	62,342,604
Currency	7,007,454
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	28,935,000
Total in Treasury	$98,285,058
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,162,658,581
Increase during the month	$406,242
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by the United States	18,509,281
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, etc	4,118,483
Balance of interest paid by United States	14,690,848

The reason for the increase of the public debt is stated at the Treasury Department to be on account of the payment during the past month of interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds, over the amount retained from the pay for services rendered, of $1,826,274. But for this, the debt would have been decreased $1,420,030.88.

There were also disbursed from the Treasury during January, in addition to the ordinary expenses, $1,240,000 to the Board of Public Works in this city, and $1,000,000 on account of the deficiencies in the postal revenue, making the total amount of the extraordinary expenditures during January $4,066,294.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed a letter to the heads of Departments, inclosing a resolution of the House instructing the Secretary to inform the House what appropriations are necessary for the fiscal year for each Department to meet the expenses of postage on official business on account of the abolition of the franking privilege. The Secretary requests that he be furnished an estimate of the amount required by each Department on matter received, distinguishing between written and printed matter, giving, if possible, the data on which the estimate is based. It is proposed to ask an appropriation for postage on official matter for each Department, and such is requested to give all details on which the estimates are made.

NEW BANK.

The First National Bank, of Baraboo, Wis., with a capital of $50,000, is authorized to commence business.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At the sitting of Poland's Committee, to-day,

M'COMB

was recalled and said that since his former testimony he had found additional papers relating to the investigation. A number of letters between Ames and the witness were produced, but only one was put in evidence, as relevant. This was dated Dec. 17, 1868, and was from General G. M. Dodge, then Representative, to the witness. It contained a postcript, saying "We beat the rate resolution to-day 61 to 73—close vote." The witness received another letter from Ames in February, 1868, which he could not find. In it was the remark "Did not the stock transferred to Colfax pay?" He supposed Ames referred to some ruling by Colfax as Speaker; could not remember the exact language of the letter, or what was the ruling referred to. The witness said Durant's copy of the record of the Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad showed that Brooks acted as a member of that Committee on Jan. 22, 1868, two days before the big dividend was declared, and also as Inspector at the election March 9, 1868. He asked the Committee to call for these records to contradict the testimony of Brooks, that he did not qualify as a Director until March 23, 1868. The witness had no personal knowledge of any expenditure of money for any purpose in Washington. He was on the Committee to examine Durant's accounts for some four of five hundred thousand dollars' expenses. Upon reporting to Alley that Durant's accounts were all right, Alley replied that if they were right they must not let the people know it, as Durant must not be relieved from the odium cast upon him by those accounts.

By Alley—Witness did swear in Philadelphia that Alley refused to sign the report, and gave as his reason, that Durant was a dishonest man. He repeated that testimony now. Alley was the third man of the Committee, and refused to sign.

ALLISON RECALLED.

W. B. Allison, of Iowa, was recalled and examined by the Hon. Job Stevenson. The witness had been a stockholder in the Iowa Falls & Sioux City Railroad, but had sold his stock some time ago. Hooper, Ames, Speaker Blaine, and others were stockholders in the road. It was chartered by Iowa, not by Congress.

JOHN B. ALLEY.

Alley desired to reply to M'Comb.

Poland notified him that any reply must be short, as this was not the place to settle difficulties between M'Comb and Alley.

Alley then denied that he had made any statement to M'Comb in regard to Durant. He stated, also, that his interest in the Union Pacific Railroad at the time of Oakes Ames' contract was 1,100 shares. His interest in the Credit Mobilier was 290 shares.

C. H. CRANE,

was recalled, and testified as to being notified by M'Comb, while Dr. Durant was in Europe, that he (Crane) had better keep his own counsel, as Brooks had sold out to the other party.

COLFAX'S COUNSEL.

Mr. Poland, Chairman of the Committee, received a note from Judge Hale, counsel for Vice President Colfax, stating that he preferred not to appear before the Committee until Ames shall return. The Committee went into secret session, and, after three hours therein,

Adjourned to Tuesday, at 10 a. m.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

SNYDER'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At the sitting of the Wilson Credit Mobilier Committee, this morning, Webster Snyder, the former General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, testified that he did not know many Government tricksters or Commissioners who were paid anything besides their mileage and expenses for services, except Cornelius Wendell, who is dead. Wendell wanted $25,000, and he was paid the same for going to Bryan, Wyoming Territory, in 1868. Wendell, however, did not pay much attention to the road when there.

Wendell didn't say he would make a favorable report. Some 60 or 80 miles of road were to be examined at that time. The witness paid the money on his own responsibility. In conversation with Dr. Durant, then Vice President, that gentleman declined to authorize the payment. A peculiar exigency, however, required the payment. Oliver Ames, President of the Road, wrote the witness, saying he did wrong in making the payment. The witness knew not why he was removed. It was never intimated he was removed for paying Wendell. The money was charged to the account of contingencies of construction. He gave security for payment of money also on his own account. Wendell gave no reason for demanding the money; he wanted it as "blood." The witness felt justified in paying the money, owing to the peculiar exigencies at that time,—he being 800 or 900 miles west of the Missouri River. He looked upon Wendell as exacting "blackmail." The road was first-class then. F. P. Blair and General Buford, the other two Commissioners, showed no reluctance to discharge their duty. The Board of Directors of the Company tacitly acquiesced in the payment.

CHARLES C. VAN SANDT,

Speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, testified that he had no definite knowledge of the payment of money to procure legislation on the subject of the Union Pacific Railroad. In the suits by Poland, J. Hazard, and others, in the Rhode Island courts, against Durant to recover certain moneys, the witness was Durant's lawyer, and was also retained by the Union Pacific Company and Credit Mobilier. It was then conceded by the opposing parties that Durant's accounts were settled. The suits were still pending. It was charged that Durant spent the money of the suspense account of the Union Pacific and never properly accounted for it. It was not alleged that he spent the money for corrupt purposes.

JOHN DUFF

testified in March, 1871, he was appointed on the Committee of the Company to settle the account of $126,000 for special legal expenses, but declined to serve because he knew nothing about them. He came to Washington at the instance of Oliver Ames, President of the Company, at the time of Secretary Boutwell's action respecting the withholding of certain moneys from the Union Pacific Railroad. He met in Washington, Rollins, General Dodge, Bushnell, Tom Scott and others, who said that the legislation on the subject would be right. He did not pay a dollar to any party in Washington, and paid his own board bills while there. The witness could give no information as to the objects for which the sums in the suspense account were paid out. He had no knowledge of lawyers being employed here. Oliver Ames and John J. Cisco were appointed a Committee to examine and settle the suspense account. The Company were to charge such payments to the construction account. The witness testified at length touching the action of the Credit Mobilier in buying Union Pacific bonds, &c; also the relation of the Oakes Ames contract.

SIDNEY DILLON

testified that the present property of the Credit Mobilier consisted of lands at Council Bluffs and Columbus, worth about $155,000, and a note of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for $2,000,000. As the note had never been protested, he presumed it might be considered good. The reason why he did not try to collect the money was that it might embarrass the Company. A portion of the land will be required by the Company. The remaining portion of it would thus be doubled in value. He became President of the Credit Mobilier in May, 1871. Since the Oakes Ames contract no business has been transacted by the Credit Mobilier, except settling up its affairs. The Credit Mobilier owns between 1,500 and 2,000 shares of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's stock. The witness was not in Washington pending the Legislatures of 1864 and 1871. He knew nothing about the suspense account, nor about the $126,000 for special legal expenses; did not know of any money having been paid by the Pacific Railroad Company to any member of Congress or any officer of the Government, either directly or indirectly. As to how the 138 miles of road already completed was embraced in the Oakes Ames contract. The witness said if it had not been put into the contract part built by the Credit Mobilier it would have been increased to that amount, the 138 miles having been included as a part of the contract. He further explained the subject, and said he was one of the seven Trustees to whom the contract was resigned by Ames. No Government Director had ever been a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, nor had any stock ever been so transfered.

THOMAS C. DURANT

was recalled, and said that in 1864 he made arrangements with Jas. B. Stewart to settle the difficulties with outside parties concerned in the Leavenworth & Pawnee Railroad. He stated as the limit beyond which he could not go, as between $400,000 and $500,000. There was no trouble with Congress, but among persons, some of whom desired the terminus to be St. Louis, others several other points. Durant paid Stewart certain bonds after the legislation of Congress that year, but took no memorandum. No money that he had ever heard of was spent among Congressmen. No bond of the Union Pacific Railroad Company passed to Stewart. They in part were of the Pacific Railroad Eastern Division. The witness said he never had any official business with Thaddeus Stevens.

Adjourned till Monday at 10 a. m.

REFUSED A DISSOLUTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—In the Common Pleas, Judge Allison refused the prayer of a petition of the Credit Mobilier for a dissolution, which was asked for on the ground that since July, 1868, the corporation has transacted no business. The Judge says Congress is now investigating as to the claims of the Government against the corporation, and, therefore, the Court should not do anything to prejudice the rights of the creditors of the concern.

CALDWELL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At the sitting of the Senate Committee on Elections to-day to investigate the alleged bribery in the matter of the election of Caldwell, Senator from Kansas.

A. COMSTOCK

testified that, in January or February, 1871, he was bookkeeper in Scott's bank, Leavenworth. Caldwell and Len Smith had accounts there; do not recollect that Morris did; do not recollect the check on the Kansas Pacific or any other railroad drawn by Morris about that time. One morning Martin, Secretary and Treasurer of the Missouri River and Atchison & Topeka Railroads, drew a check by Caldwell on Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia for $10,000; said he would have to go to Topeka on an early train; thinks this was just before the Senatorial election; recollects about that time a check drawn by Len Smith, indorsed first by Anderson, then by Carney, finally by the bank; do not recollect other checks by the parties mentioned about that time. The entries in Scott's ledger were not in the witness' handwriting.

Judge Crosier submitted that the witness could tell no more about the book than its own pages showed.

Mr. Morton read the following entries of checks or drafts cashed on Caldwell's account; Jan. 9, $3,591.17; Jan. 11, $203.41; Jan. 13, $7,182.56; Jan. 19, $2,000; Jan. 20, $10,000; Jan. 27, $5,000; Jan. 28, $1,000.

The witness had no recollection of the draft for $5,000 drawn by Carney on Len Smith, discounted at or collected through the bank.

Mr. Morton read certain entries of deposits by Caldwell, which the witness could not explain. He then turned to Len Smith's account and read the following charges against him: Jan. 23, $7,000; Jan, 24, $200; Jan. 30, $500; Feb. 6, $414.41; Feb. 11, $3,000.

The books of the First National Bank of Leavenworth were examined while Comstock was searching for Caldwell's account.

Clarke said he had been cross-examined concerning the conversation with Cree, editor of the Lawrence *Standard*, for the purpose of showing that the demanding the present investigation were the results of a conspiracy between Cree and himself.

JUDGE CROSIER,

Cashier of the First National Bank, testified that Caldwell had an account on the 9th of January, 1871, and has since; it was a deposit of $10,000 as a trust fund, and has remained about as deposited; that is the only account he has.

COMSTOCK

was examined by Crosier, and said he did not recollect paying the check for $10,000 on Caldwell's account; did not say to Major Hopkins or any one else that he did not know anything of Caldwell's account, except what the books show; had no conversation with Clark at St. Louis about these accounts within a month; made a memorandum of the books necessary to show Caldwell's transactions with the bank, at Clark's request. The memorandum was furnished after the witness came to Washington. He furnished a similar list to Carney at St. Louis, the day Carney left for Washington.

MAJOR HOPKINS

testified that Comstock told him substantially that he knew nothing of the account except what is shown by the books.

MR. M'DOWELL

testified that in a conversation with Carney, the day of the second ballot, Carney said if Caldwell had as small a vote as before, it was evident he could not be elected; his friends were determined that he should again become a candidate, and he meant to do so. He asked witness' advice. Witness advised him not to, on the ground that it would be bad faith, and that he could not be elected; knew that Carney had agreed to withdraw, but did not know anything of the $15,000; had heard nothing of it at that time.

COMSTOCK

was recalled, and produced the books of the First National Bank, showing there on Jan. 17 a debit of $580, and on the 25th one of $200. These were not unusual amounts for Smith to draw. Both Smith and Caldwell had large accounts at the bank.

LEN T. SMITH

was examined by Crosier to contradict Carney's evidence. The witness never said he had agreed, and never had agreed to pay $5,000, $500, or any other amount, to any Legislator for his vote; did not say that the price of votes was about $1,000, or anything like it; never said he was bound to carry the election if it cost him $150,000. The only check he ever asked Jacob Smith to cash was one for $150; thinks he did speak to him about cashing a check for $2,000, but it was said in the presence of others; that it was a mere joke; denied individually Carney's statements that he had offered to bribe certain members named.

Judge Crosier produced the check for $7,000, which the witness said he drew at the Tefft House, in Topeka, on the 19th of January.

The check was shown to Comstock, who said it was cashed on the 23d of January.

Crosier called attention to the fact that Carney's indorsement was not written with the same ink as the face of the check, to disprove Carney's statement that the check was drawn on the 22d or 23d; that he indorsed it as soon as it was handed him by Smith.

The witness did not have a conversation with Caldwell in Carney's presence, in which the former said the election had already involved him an expense of $40,000; that he must go on and spend money freely to carry the election; did not say that he would share expenses with him if not elected.

Morton said it was not obvious that Carney's indorsement on the seven-thousand dollar check was in different ink.

Smith said Anderson was not present when the check was drawn.

JAMES F. LEGATE

was examined by Crosier, who asked that the testimony of Sprigg, given before the Investigating Committee at Topeka, be produced, for the reason that he testified to certain things here that he did not mention there. Legate testified that there never was a party caucus on the Senatorial election. Anthony came to Topeka terribly opposed to Caldwell; came to him with instructions not to vote for Caldwell, purporting to be resolutions adopted by the citizens of the ward, which he (Legate) represented. The next day, witness learned that they were adopted by three men, who met in a liquor saloon outside of the ward; Anthony admitted it; Anthony said he would go back and get up a meeting; came back next night, and said Caldwell's men had taken possession of the meeting; said to witness, if Caldwell is elected, the six years to come are a blank to me; "if Caldwell is going to be elected, I am going to get some money out of him;" he asked me to help him; refused, and said if he wanted any money he must get it himself. He left my room and went in the direction of Caldwell's room; when he returned he spoke of Caldwell in very disrespectful language; think he said he was "a niggardly whelp;" that he could not get a dollar out of him; asked him if he had asked for money; he said he had; don't think he mentioned any amount.

Judge Crosier submitted an affidavit by Senator Pomeroy, stating that, soon after Caldwell's election, both Clarke and Carney said to him here, in substance, that they used their influence to elect Caldwell. Clarke said that he was surprised that he was not advised that an affidavit was to be introduced. He was willing to admit that Pomeroy meant to state the facts, but he had fallen into an error concerning the language he (Clarke) used.

The Committee then went into a consultation, with closed doors. In a few minutes the doors were reopened, and the investigation was adjourned until 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the remaining witnesses will be examined, and Caldwell will make his statement, after which the case will positively be closed.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—It is generally admitted that the Tweed jury was one from which no verdict of conviction was possible. At least three jurors are charged with selling out to Tweed. One has been an occupant of Blackwell's Island, two others are said to be convicts, and other again either have no visible means of support, or such means only as are not creditable. It would seem as if the panel had been purposely made up by the Commissioner of Jurors to secure the release of the Boss Thief. The prosecution say they could not overcome the corrupt machinery of a Sheriff's office filled with Tweed's beneficiaries, nor secure justice under a Jury law framed by the Tammany Ring for its own protection. The oath of secrecy taken by the jury, as soon as it was locked up to deliberate on a verdict, indicated its rottenness.

Boss Tweed was interviewed after the trial, and thus gave vent to his virtuous reflections:

Tweed—Yes, it has been a wearying business. I'm getting tired out of it. It's only a political trial. There's nothing else in it. I know they will never get a jury to convict me. What they say is, that they stood eleven for acquittal and two for conviction.

Reporter—Eleven and two, that is thirteen. Why, there were only twelve jurymen. How's that?

Tweed—Why, there was one juryman and a Judge.

Reporter—The trial has not taken away your habit of joking, I see.

Tweed—I think Judge Davis is a very clever lawyer, a very thorough one, but I think he was Judge, counsel, witness, and jury, and all, in this case.

Reporter—Did you expect a disagreement?

Tweed—No, I expected an acquittal. There is no evidence that they can believe to convict. What it is all done for is to harass and persecute me. When they issued a bench warrant they arrested me. They knew they could find me whenever they wanted me. About the middle of the trial I had information from quite a responsible man that one of the jury was in the power of the prosecution. He has several United States indictments hanging over him for using counterfeit tobacco stamps. I knew he would be against me, so I was not surprised at the disagreement.

Reporter—They intend to bring on a new trial at once, I suppose?

Tweed—So they say. Well, Peckham has got nothing else to do. Nobody ever heard of him till he got started in this reform business. His father supplied him with brains, I am told.

Reporter—You are afraid of the next trial?

Tweed—Not a bit. It is only a waste of time, that's all. I have got twenty more years to live yet. I'm only 50 years of age. Time works wonders, they say, and it will work a change in this. Guess I shall live it all down.

The above serves to show that Tweed considers he has been practically acquitted. It is nearly certain he will be tried again early in the spring.

Two prominent colored citizens of New York, Mr. Scathon and Rev. Dr. Garnet, leave next Monday for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all the principal Southern cities down as far as New Orleans, for the purpose of holding Cuban anti-slavery meetings, and obtaining signatures to an address to the President. It is also probable they will wait on the President to urge the claims of liberty to the Cuban slaves.

In a paper on Federalism, read before the Liberal Club last night by Mr. Delmar, the following remarkable passage made some sensation: "The people have tacitly committed their entire interests and fortunes to the keeping of two political parties, whose leaders and managers, instead of Congress, as was intended, sway their destinies. It is charged that, knowing this, the Rothschilds, through their American agent, obtained control of one of these parties in the general election of 1868, and threw it into confusion by abandoning its Presidential candidate on the eve of election, so as to afford victory to its opponent, whose financial views more nearly accorded with the interests of that great house."

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Judge Davis, this morning, refused to grant the motion for the immediate re-trial of Tweed. There was a legal doubt about continuing the term. The regular term will commence on Monday, and the case could be brought on by giving the usual notice.

The counsel in the Stokes murder case, in the event of their failure to obtain an order for a new trial from Judge Boardman, will apply for a stay of proceedings, and thereby secure a review of the case by a full bench of the Supreme Court, and on a failure they will go to the Court of Appeals.

Among them were numerous affidavits alleging irregularities and openly-expressed hostility to the prisoner by jurors. One special affidavit is by Mary Bean, stating that on the day of the murder, on going past the Grand Central Hotel, she saw Fisk, whom she knew while a domestic at Long Branch, go inside the private entrance, and instantly back out, pull out a pistol, and reenter. As she passed the hotel she heard the pistol shots. She was about to marry at this time, and her friends fearing she would be locked up as a witness, dissuaded her from telling what she saw. She gives numerous references to respectable parties. The motion will be decided on Monday.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The prediction of the Signal Service "probabilities" yesterday of "clear and cold weather" in the Northwest was verified so far as Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, are concerned. At Omaha, for example, the thermometer indicated 9 below zero early this morning, and at Cheyenne 1 above. We have no reports this morning from north or west of Milwaukee; at the latter place the mercury indicated 3 above zero—the same at Grand Haven, Michigan—and 3 below at Alpena. At Davenport, Iowa, 8 above; Chicago, 13 above; Keokuk, 3 above; Indianapolis, 8 above; Detroit, 6 above; Buffalo, 19 above; Pittsburgh, 9 above; Toronto, 9 above; Burlington, Vt., 3 above; Montreal, 1 above; Quebec, 6 below; Portland, 21 above; Boston, 24 above; Albany, 16 above; New York, 23 above; Philadelphia, 20 above; Baltimore, 19 above; Washington, 15 above; Wilmington, N. C., 26 above; Charleston, 37 above; Jacksonville, Fla., 46 above; New Orleans, 46 above; Memphis, 30 above; St. Louis, 18 above; Louisville and Nashville, 28 above. Snowing at Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego. At San Francisco cloudy, with mercury at 45 above.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Probabilities—For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, rising barometer, decided fall of temperature, fresh, brisk, northerly winds, partly cloudy weather, with areas of light snow over Tenessee and Kentucky. For the Middle States, rising barometer, decided fall of temperature, fresh, brisk, northerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, occasional areas of generally very light snow. From the Ohio Valley and Missouri to Lake Erie and the Upper Lakes on Sunday, diminishing pressure, winds gradually backing to westerly and southerly, generally clear and cold weather. The afternoon telegraphic reports from Minnesota and Dakota have not yet been received.

Obituary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Wm. P. C. Stebbins, Superintendent of Construction of the new Branch Mint in this city, died to-day, after a brief illness.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 1.—Commodore Matthew Fontain Maury, the American Hydrography Naval Officer, died in Lexington, Va., to-day, aged 67. He was the author of many scientific works. During the late war he was an officer in the Confederate Navy.

Fiendish Attempt at Poisoning.

LOWELL, Feb. 1.—Several female employes in the Merrimac Street Dollar Store, were made very sick from eating cake given by a young woman recently discharged from the store. The cake was found to be arsenicated. An investigation is pending.

MASONIC.

Dedication of the New Home of Oriental Lodge.

Description of the Hall, the Finest of its Kind in the Country.

Impressive and Interesting Ceremonies.

Yesterday evening, in the presence of a grand assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, the new Lodge Room of the Oriental Lodge, situated on the upper floor of the Oriental Building, No. 122 LaSalle street, was dedicated to Masonic uses, the services being conducted by Past Grand Master De Witt C. Cregier, assisted by the acting officers of the Grand Lodge.

THE LODGE ROOM

proper is at the eastern end of the upper floor, and is a grand and superb hall, forty-two feet in width, seventy feet in depth, and thirty feet high. The richness of the decoration, the blaze of color, and the splendor of ornamentation are so great, that at the first glance one pays no attention to the size of the room, but remains lost in admiration at the elegance of the accessories. Five main columns of buff, decorated with lozenges of white and red, start from the floor on each side of the room, and support an arched and vaulted ceiling colored of the richest blue, and thickly studded with silver stars. On each side of these main columns are two others, white panelled with gold, which rise only to the height of twelve feet. Between these sets of columns are the immense windows. The spaces between the columns are tinted light blue. The walls are wainscoted on all sides up to the level of the window seats. Four fine chandeliers hang on each side of the room and furnish abundant light. The architecture of the room conforms to the name of the Lodge, and is what is commonly called Moorish.

THE ORGAN.

The specifications of the organ, which was built by Johnson & Co., of Westfield, Mass., are as follows:

Compass of manuals, CC to A 3, 58 notes.
Compass of pedals, CCC to D, 27 notes.

MANUAL I [GREAT].

Open diapason, 8 feet; 58 pipes.
Dulciana, 8 feet; 58 pipes.
Melodia, 8 feet; 58 pipes.
Octave, 5 feet; 58 pipes.
Flute d'amour, 4 feet; 58 pipes.
Mixture [two ranks]; 116 pipes.
Trumpet, 8 feet; 58 pipes.

MANUAL II [SWELL].

Open diapason, 8 feet; 58 pipes.
Keranophon, 8 feet; 58 pipes.
Stopped diapason, 8 feet; 58 pipes.
Flute harmonic, 4 feet; 58 pipes.
Fugara, 4 feet; 58 pipes.
Flautino, 2 feet; 58 pipes.
Oboe, } 8 feet; 46 pipes.
Bassoon bass, } 8 feet; 12 pipes.
Clarinet, 8 feet; 46 pipes.

PEDALS.

Bourdon, 16 feet, 27 pipes.
Double open diapason, 16 feet, 27 pipes.

MECHANICAL REGISTERS.

Swell to Great; Great to Pedals; Swell to Pedals; Tremolo; Bellows Signal.

COMBINATION PEDALS.

Manual 1 forte; Manuel 1 piano; reversible pedal coupler; octave coupler; self-balancing swell pedal.

AT THE EASTERN END

of the room is a raised platform or dais of three steps in height, where the master is seated. Immediately behind his seat is a recess, and on each side of it four short columns. In the centre of the room is the altar with its two immense candlesticks, and at the western end is an organ immediately between the two doors which lead into the hall, the one from the preparation room, and the other from the ante-room. A platform, lower by a step than that on which is the Master's seat, runs along the north and south sides of the hall, and is wide enough to afford room for two rows of settees in black wood, upholstered in blue. Near the door leading to the preparation room are two massive columns, each supporting a globe.

THE ATTENDANCE.

Since the invitations were so generously given as to include not merely Masons, but also ladies, and since women are never disinclined to accept such invitations, the sitting capacity of the hall was severely taxed, and it was necessary to supplement the regulation seats, with an infinite number of ordinary chairs, which formed an interior row, and all of which were occupied. The ladies trod the sumptuous carpets they may never tread again; sat in places that shall know them never more; looked around at the brilliant hall with admiring eyes, and seemed to regret that it should be dedicated to purely masculine purposes.

AT 8 O'CLOCK

the Secretary, Treasurer, Chaplain, and Stewards of Oriental Lodge were in their places, and the organ began playing, continuing until the Master of the Lodge, Dr. Powell, had taken his seat. The Chaplain, the Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, then read the Scripture lesson, and the choir sang, after which the Master said they had met to dedicate the hall for Masonic uses and customs, and, turning to the Grand Marshal, C. H. Bromer, requested him to repair to the Grand Lodge and inform the Grand Master that the brethren of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, had erected a hall which they desired should be examined by the Grand Lodge, and be dedicated, if it met their approbation.

A short time after the request thus made to the Grand Marshal, he returned, and stated that the Grand Lodge would soon be present. The organ struck up

A GRAND MARCH,

the music soft at first, but becoming louder as the Grand Lodge advanced, in the following order:

Escort of Knights Templar.
Grand Tyler with Drawn Sword.
Grand Steward. Grand Steward.
Past Master with Golden Vessel of Corn.
Past Master with Silver Vessel of Oil. Past Master with Silver Vessel of Wine.
Grand Secretary. Grand Treasurer.
Past Master bearing a Burning Taper.
Past Master Bearing the Holy Bible.
Past Master bearing Burning Taper. Past Master bearing Burning Taper.
Chaplain.
Grand Junior Warden. Grand Senior Warden.
Steward. Deputy Grand Master. Steward.
Grand Standard Bearer.
Grand Sword Bearer. Bearer of the Constitutions.
Grand Deacon. Grand Master. Grand Deacon.
Steward. Steward.

When the Grand Master entered, the Master called up the Lodge, and the members remained standing till the grand honors were given. Then the procession moved three times around the hall, after which

THE GRAND MASTER

took the chair, the escort in front of and on the right and left of him. The Grand Master said he felt it his duty not to allow the present moment to pass without extending to the officers and members the hearty congratulations of the Grand Lodge, on the completion of one of the grandest Masonic Halls in the United States. They all remembered that fire which had swept away the property of eighteen Lodges, and a number of beautiful halls, that of Oriental Lodge being the chiefest, belonging to the first Lodge of Chicago, the largest in Illinois, and the one which had been so prompt in rebuilding. He was sure that its course would be onward and upward.

The Grand Chaplain prayed, and then

THE ARCHITECT SAID:

Architect—Having been entrusted with the superintendence and management of the workmen employed in the construction of this edifice, and having, according to the best of my ability, accomplished the task assigned me, I now return my thanks for the honor of this appointment and beg leave to surrender up the implements which were committed to my care when the foundations of this fabric were laid, humbly hoping that the labors which have been performed will now be crowned with your approbation and that of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

Grand Master—Brother Architect, the skill and fidelity displayed in the execution of the trust reposed in you at the commencement of this undertaking have secured the entire approbation of the Grand Lodge, and they sincerely pray that this edifice may continue a lasting monument to the wisdom and liberality of its founders.

A procession was then formed, and passed nine times around the hall, the lights burning dimly, and the music playing. At the proper times the Grand Master poured out the corn, and wine, and oil.

THE REV. DR. THOMAS

delivered a brief address, followed by music, a benediction, and the withdrawal of the Grand Lodge, whereupon the Master of Oriental Lodge resumed his seat, and thanked the ladies and gentlemen, especially the former, for their attendance. He regretted there was no degree that could be conferred on them, but they were always happy to see them on all public occasions.

CONCLUSION.

The solemn and impressive ceremonies which had been listened to and looked at with so much interest have come to an end. Many of the guests left, but others remained in order to inspect more at leisure the superb decorations of the hall, and to converse with the courteous officers and members of the Lodge, who did so much to make the evening a pleasant one to all.

Mysterious Deaths.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 1.—A singular case of sudden death is reported in Lower Peoria. The husband of a German woman named Schuman died suddenly some months ago, with $2,000 insurance on his life, and yesterday his son, a lad about 13 years of age, died as mysteriously. The case was brought to the attention of the police, and a man known as Dr. J. P. Welder has been arrested upon suspicion of being connected with the death of the parties.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The "Merry Club" will give a calico party next Tuesday evening, at Snow's Opera House, corner of Madison street and Bishop court.

The Irish Literary Society will meet at Major Moore's office, corner of Madison and Union streets, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon. Business of importance is to be transacted.

John F. Finerty, Esq., will lecture on "Ireland Against Elizabeth," this evening, in the Father Mathew Temperance Hall, corner of Halsted and Madison streets.

The regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the Half-Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum, No. 853 North Halsted street, next Tuesday, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Ellsworth Zouaves will hold a special meeting to-morrow evening. Every member should be present, as business of the utmost importance will come before the company.

The reading and concert at Murray Chapel, which should have taken place on the 23d of January, but was postponed on account of the storm, will positively occur at the chapel next Tuesday evening.

The Right Reverend Dr. Huntington, Bishop of Central New York, and once a distinguished Boston Unitarian, will preach in the Cathedral, corner of Peoria and Washington streets, next Thursday evening.

The South Side Christian Union will meet to-morrow evening, at No. 758 Michigan avenue, for the discussion of the following question: "*Resolved*, That capital punishment should be abolished."

The statement that General O. L. Mann was at Springfield, working for Clark Geib for Grain Inspector, was incorrect. He expects to go down soon, but on different business.

The quarterly meeting of the Chicago Caledonian Club will be held next Tuesday evening in the basement of the Scotch Church, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets.

The regular monthly meeting of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held at the residence of Mrs. Henry Sayrs, No. 825 Indiana avenue, next Tuesday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Murray Chapel (Universalist) will give one of their popular parties at Martine's Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Indiana avenue, next Wednesday evening.

Rev. John McMullin, D. D., will deliver a lecture, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, for the benefit of the poor, this evening, in St. Patrick's Church. Subject: "The Harmony of the Catholic Doctrine."

Bash & Shapley recently sold to Mr. Peabody 100 feet on the corner of North Dearborn and Division streets, at $275 per foot. This is the highest price paid for any residence property on the North Side since the fire. The purchaser proposes to build an elegant residence on this property for himself.

The regular services of the First Congregational Church will be held, to-day, in the Second Baptist Church, corner of Morgan and Monroe streets, at 2 o'clock. Preaching by Dr. E. P. Goodwin. Sunday School and Bible classes meet in Sunday School rooms of same church at half-past 12. Professor P. P. Bliss, Superintendent.

Yesterday morning Rafferty, the murderer of Policeman O'Meara, was taken to Waukegan by Jailor Folz, where his trial will take place on a change of venue. The trial will begin to-morrow. State's Attorney Reed will go to Waukegan in the morning.

The Second Baptist Church Organ Fund Society gives a benefit to the Foundlings' Home, at the Union Park Congregational Church, next Thursday evening. Colonel Pierce, of the *Inter-Ocean*, will read his lecture, "To Laugh or to Cry," and the Board of Trade Quartette will contribute some musical gems.

The Park Avenue Library Association, corner of Park avenue and Robey streets, to-morrow evening will debate the question: "*Resolved*, That it is opposed to the safety and good morals of society for lawyers to defend criminals whom they believe to be guilty." Some choice music is also announced.

Mr. Frank E. Clappert, who, for the last nineteen years, has been in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as foreman of the engine house at the Weldon shops, was on Friday night presented with a purse by his fellow-employes. He has resigned his position there to fill a similar one on the Houston & Texas Central Railroad, of Texas.

The three men who were killed by the caving in of a bank of earth at Morton, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway on Friday, the particulars of which were published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, were all natives of Poland, and were named respectively, James Waslade, Jacob Nobakall, and John Koviusk.

John Bunker, the man who was hurt by falling through a hatchway in Dufrees' packing-house, on Friday evening, died from the injuries he received, yesterday afternoon. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

John Overholtz, of No. 229 Cottage Grove avenue, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He had been complaining for some weeks of his heart, and it is supposed that heart disease was the cause of his death. The Coroner was notified.

It appears that Mr. Worden, to whom reference was made yesterday, is a Constable, and that therefore his action in the matter referred to has been legal. He was yesterday discharged from custody by Justice Banon, before whom he was brought for examination on the charge of obtaining some articles from Mrs. Thomas, of Woodlawn.

Wm. Flynn, of No. 100 North Breamer street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon. He had been out during the day, and returned to his house about 3 o'clock, feeling very unwell. He sat down before his stove, and in a few minutes fell from his chair in a dying condition. He soon after expired. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Volumes have been contributed to the Chicago Public Library since Jan. 1 by the following persons: James Grant, Wilson, N. Y., 21 volumes; Horace White, 15 volumes *Harper's Weekly*; Seth Fisk, 8 volumes; Mrs. B. Huber, 3; unknown, 5; F. Kiss, 8; Dr. Chronik, 8; J. Barnet, 1; Ninian W. Edwards, 1; Jas. E. Gross, 5; J. B. Calhoun, Iowa, 2; L. H. Drury, 5 volumes *American Quarterly Review*; W. B. Wickersham, 13 volumes.

A poor young girl 13 years old, named Barbara Kearnear, was so dangerously injured by several falling bricks, dropped upon her head by some workmen on Brown Bros'. building, at the corner of Clark street and Calhoun place, recently, that her life was despaired of. Through the kindness of one of the Messrs. Brown, the girl was placed in Dr. Farwell's care, and is now in a fair way to recover, and the owners of the building referred to have defrayed all expenses and presented the sufferer with $50.

A benefit performance is being organized in behalf of Miss Flora Newton, who is slowly recovering from the terrible injuries received by her some two months ago during a performance of "The Black Crook," at the Academy of Music, when her dress caught fire, and she was severely burned. The ladies and gentlemen of McVicker's, Hooley's, and the Academy companies, besides many professionals not connected in the city, to the number of 80, have volunteered their services, and Manager Gardiner has generously tendered the free use of the Academy of Music. The bill selected and the date of the performance will be duly announced.

The following programme of the Second Star Lecture Course will be of interest: Inauguration by Geo. Wm. Curtis, South Side, Feb. 10; subject, "Charles Dickens." West Side, Feb. 11, subject, "Women of the Old Time and the New;" Theodore Thomas, Feb. 17 and 18, South and West Sides; Wendell Phillips, Feb. 24 and 25, South and West Sides; Henry Ward Beecher (substituted in the regular course in place of the missing Boston Sextet Club), Feb. 28 and March 3; Professor Swing, South Side only, March 3; Robert Collyer, West Side only, March 4; Professor E. S. Morse, March 10 and 11; South and West Sides; Mrs. L. W. Foss, March 17 and 18, South and West Sides; and E. H. Chapin, March 24 and 25, South and West Sides.

The General Committee of the Ladies' Charity party, to be given at Standard Hall on the evening of Feb. 17, is composed of the following named ladies: Mrs. General Stager, Mrs. Geo. R. Chittenden, Mrs. H. E. Sargent, Mrs. General Lawrence, Mrs. J. W. Doane, Mrs. D. C. Scranton, Mrs. W. C. D. Grannis, Mrs. F. B. Williams, Mrs. Uri Balcom, Mrs. General Clark, Mrs. Ferd. W. Peck, Mrs. H. H. Gardner, Mrs. J. P. Smith, Mrs. Robt. Clark, Mrs. C. W. Wheeler, Mrs. Edward Foreman, Mrs. Alex. Stalle, Mrs. S. S. Stevens, Mrs. C. G. Cooley, Mrs. L. Hodges, Mrs. R. T. Gregg, Mrs. Colonel MacFeely, Mrs. A. E. Goodrich, Mrs. Frank Fisher, Mrs. E. E. Durand, Miss Carrie Durand, Mrs. John Parker, Miss Nettie Roberts, Mrs. Horace Meech, Miss Julia Wilson, the Misses Stager, Miss Eva Jewett, Miss Fannie Stewart, Miss Johnson, Miss Ray, Miss Leila Church. The Committee of Arrangements is made up of General Anson Stager, Geo. R. Chittenden, J. W. Doane, C. G. Cooley, Robert Law, David A. Gage, General Geo. A. Forsyth, Ferd. W. Peck, Frank W. Balch, B. Coburn Gilman, J. E. Lockwood, H. N. May, Ed. J. Cobb, Frank Fisher.

Manager Gardiner, of the Academy of Music, has engaged for his theatre all the principal members of Mr. Frank E. Aiken's disbanded company, including Miss Ada Gilman, Mrs. Clara and Miss Mollie Maeder, Miss Tilly Shields, Mr. Frank Mordaunt, Mr. J. F. Dean, Mr. C. L. Graves, and Mr. Frank Hartwell. The engagement of these people, all of them efficient actors, gives the Academy of Music a full double company, making it one of the most powerful organizations in America. West Side residents will recognize in this a determination on the part of the management of the Academy to keep up the standard of amusement attractions in that portion of the city.

A FARMER "BUNKOED."

An old farmer named George Barnett, of Barrington, a town on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was walking on Madison street, near Clinton, yesterday afternoon, when he was accosted by a bunko man named Wallace, who said that he was a conductor on the Northwestern Road, and had often seen Barnett on his train between Chicago and Barrington. This so pleased Barnett that he consented to accompany Wallace to a room at No. 66 West Washington street, to watch the interesting game of bunko. After looking on for some time, Wallace proposed that they invest a little money in the game. Barnett consented, and put up $100. The "check dodge" was applied, and Barnett had the extreme dissatisfaction of seeing his $100 quickly taken away from him. Wallace had invested a nominal amount, which, of course, was also lost. Barnett at once comprehended that he had been victimized, and, proceeding to the Union Street Station, he swore out a warrant for the arrest of Wallace and the keeper of the "den," Henry Lawrence. Officer Ed. Laughlin was at once despatched to the house, where he arrested both Lawrence and Wallace. They were lodged in the Union Street Station, but were bailed out at a late hour last evening. They will be tried before Justice Scully to-morrow morning.

BILLIARDS.

A new and beautiful billiard hall and sample room has just been fitted up by Mr. M. F. Cavanagh, at Nos. 143 and 145 Randolph street, in the basement of the Fidelity Savings Bank, and directly adjoining Hooley's Opera House, the patrons of which will find it a cosy and convenient place of resort between the acts and after the performance. The place has been furnished in the most elegant manner—the sideboard of solid marble, by the Gowen Marble Company, the French glassware and Parian statuary by Mr. Remington, of Abram French & Co.; the billiard tables, of E. Brunswick & Co.'s finest bevel pattern; the mirrors and paintings, by W. T. Noble; and the pretty gas fixtures by E. Baggot. The opening occurs on Tuesday evening next, and, among other attractions, Tom Foley and Henry Rhines will be present and play.

MARRIED.

WETHERELL—ANDREWS—In Bangor, Me., on Wednesday, 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Goodenough, Mr. C. W. Wetherell, of Chicago, and Nellie, daughter of Dexter Andrews, Esq., of Bangor.

LLOYD—STOCKWELL—At the residence of the bride's grandfather, Jan. 30, 1873, by Rev. C. G. Truesdell, Mr. J. W. Lloyd and Sarah M., eldest daughter of F. W. A. Stockwell, all of this city.

BONELL—SMITH—At the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. H. Urshad, John Bonell and Carlottia Smith, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1873. No cards.

DIED.

DRUMOND—Robert G. Drumond, native of Glasgow, Scotland.
His remains will be removed from Graceland vault for interment at 2 o'clock p. m., Feb. 2, 1873. All friends are invited to attend.

FLYN—Feb. 1, at 11:15 o'clock, William Flyn. Residence, 100 Bremer-st.
Funeral notice hereafter.

BEGG—James Begg, at Sterling, Tuesday, Jan. 28.
Funeral at his late residence, 142 West Jackson-st., on Sunday, at 11 o'clock. Friends and brothers are cordially invited to attend.

WATERHOUSE—In this city, Saturday, Feb. 1, at 28 Thirty-first-st., Ezekiel Waterhouse, aged 77 years and 1 month.
Notice of the funeral will be given.
☞ Maine, New York, and Memphis papers please copy.

SLOCUM—On Feb. 1, at 10 p. m., of scarlet fever, B. D. Slocum, Jr., aged 3 years and 1 month, only son of B. D. and Helen N. Slocum.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUBBARD—At 134 West Monroe-st., Feb. 1, Theodore Hubbard, aged 69 years.
As the remains are to be taken out of the city, no funeral service will be held at the family residence.

SCHLIEBEN—At St. Luke's Hospital, Jan. 30, Gustave Max Von Schlieben, caused by railway accident, Jan. 28.
Funeral will take place Sunday, Feb. 2, at 1 p. m., from his residence No. 9 Groveland-court, near Douglas House, Cottage Grove.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL
OF THE
INSURANCE AGENCY
OF
Treadway & Jewell,
From No. 75 South Canal-st. to
No. 141 LaSalle-st.,
MAJOR BLOCK,
Where they will be pleased to renew the confidence of their old customers, and meet all new ones who are in want of insurance in No. 1 Companies, comprising the list as follows:
LYCOMING,
GERMAN,
And PENN,
All of Pennsylvania, among the strongest in the country.

BANKING.

STATE-ST.
SAVINGS BANK,
281 State-st., cor. VanBuren.
Deposits of any amount, from 10 cents to $10,000, received.
Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.
Money may be deposited and withdrawn at any time.
All accounts with this Bank are kept strictly private.
CHAUNCEY N. SHIPMAN ... President
ENOS BROWN ... Vice President
JAMES C. ROBINSON ... Attorney
JOHN B. SABINE ... Cashier
AUGUST F. KOPSELL.

HYDROKONIA.

MEDICAL HYDROKONIA.
The Only Treatment Ever Attempted that Radically Cures Catarrh and Throat Disease.
As a cure for Catarrh, when and where all ordinary means and methods have totally failed, I can bear favorable testimony touching the peculiar practice employed by Dr. S. C. Pratt, of 305 West Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS,
55 and 57 South Canal-st.
Chicago, Feb. 1, 1873.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.
DENTISTS,
181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
Artificial Sets ... $10, $15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings ... [illegible]
Silver Fillings ... [illegible]
Extracting Teeth, each ... 50 cents

OUR LOCAL CONFLICT.

An Unchanged State of Affairs at City Hall.

The Rebellious Board Still Hatching Mischief.

Sheridan Engaged in Concocting a "Proclamation."

The Mayor Indorsed by the Leading Merchants.

Call for a Law and Order Meeting Tuesday Evening.

Sergeants Lull and Hathaway Appointed to Supersede Hickey and Gund.

Attempt of the Gamblers to Bribe Washburn.

Another day of inactivity was passed at the city buildings, there being nothing to do for either side of a decisive or sensational nature. The Police Captains had been removed, and the course of the Mayor pretty generally understood. The public having got over the immediate excitement, have had leisure to view the matter in cool blood, and are now more than ever satisfied with the course of the Mayor. And as they read the paper to-day, and ponder at leisure over the various forces at work in bringing about this rupture, they cannot but realize that it is a fortunate circumstance that a collision was brought about before matters got worse.

ALL QUIET.

There was no unusual stir around the Police Headquarters yesterday morning, nor did the Mayor's office present the spectacle it had done for the past few days. The deposed officers, who still labored under the erroneous impression that they were vested with the rank of Captains, presented themselves at headquarters, and presented reports to Dr. Ward. Captain French also appeared and presented his report to Superintendent Washburn. His former associates, with an evident desire to discourage him, treated him with distance and coldness. But Charley kept his own counsel and took matters philosophically.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE

was visited by a large number of Sergeants yesterday. They continued to report to him at intervals throughout the day, all of them, Lull, Hood, and O'Donnell excepted, looking more or less uneasy. The first of them to arrive was Sergeant Ebersold, of the Twenty-second Street Precinct. He is the youngest Sergeant on the force, both in point of years and official seniority, having been appointed but eight months ago. Since that time he has given satisfaction to everybody, and was regarded as a most promising police officer. It was the intention of the Mayor to appoint him Acting Captain

IN THE NORTH DIVISION,

for which his nationality and general sagacity qualified him,—a concession to the policemen of that district which they failed to enjoy. Ebersold had hesitated and asked for time to think over the matter, and the Mayor had allowed him until 10 o'clock yesterday morning. On being called upon for his decision, he told the Mayor that he must respectfully decline, and gave his reasons. At the same time he is willing to hold his position as Sergeant on the South Side, subject to the authority of the Mayor and Superintendent.

THE OTHER SERGEANTS.

Sergeant Gerbing was called upon to decide whether he would accept the position. He flatly refused to do so. The Mayor plainly told Sergeant Gerbing that he was sorry to hear it, for the Sergeant had been reported to him as a valuable and efficient officer.

Sergeants Fitzpatrick, Barrett, and Hathaway were next summoned before the Mayor, and called upon to give in their adherence. Sergeant Hathaway, ranking Sergeant in ex-Captain Gund's district, declared himself ready to support the Mayor. Sergeant Barrett, an old experienced officer, now commanding the Cottage Grove Avenue Precinct Station, was also prepared to recognize the Mayor's authority and the Superintendent. Sergeant Fitzpatrick was not ready to decide whether he should constitute himself a Judge of the Supreme Court, and pass a judicial opinion on the validity of the Mayor's bill, or whether he would regard himself as a sworn officer of the city. He was given until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to decide. Had he repaired to the legal gentleman appointed by the city to guide its servants in just such an emergency, he would have been told that the Court but would sustain him in obeying the Mayor, and acting upon the legal directions of the city's lawful counsellor.

HOW THEY STAND.

There are, therefore, at present the following Sergeants ready to transmit orders to their subordinates from the Superintendent: Lull, O'Donnell, Johnson, Garrity, Hood, Ebersold, Barrett, Fox, Briscoe, Douglass, and Hathaway. The following are considered doubtful as regards obeying the Superintendent: Buckley, Fitzpatrick, Gerbing, Behm, Bischoff, Baus, McAuley, Moore, and Ellis. They all think it severe to be called upon to express themselves, declaring that it is not a question that ought rightfully to be put to them. This is perhaps true, but the action of the so-called Board and their Captains has thrown this unpleasant burden upon them. The former have endeavored to use them as tools with which to destroy authority, and to them must the unfortunate Sergeants complain of the severity of their lot. Bland smiles, winks, nods, and whispers have been used freely by

THE EX-BOARD

to influence the patrolmen and Sergeants; pleading entreaties couched in the form of encouragements to "keep firm and not weaken" are the arguments that these designing men have used through their henchmen, the Captains. The ex-Board complain bitterly that they suspended a rule to accommodate the Superintendent in the choice of a Secretary. How many rules did they suspend in the appointment of Mr. Gund as police officer, through whose agency their position might be better maintained? It is for the people to complain bitterly, and to look to it that no more such tampering with rules be permitted them. Their wily designs, which have been hatching into development ever since the passage of the Mayor's bill, have been rendered nugatory by the promptitude of the Executive of the city, and the public have in store for them a sharp retribution, for the universal cry now is for the abolition of this clique of designing men, after which they will be consigned to political oblivion.

EX-COMMISSIONER RENO

sat at the desk he has no longer a right to, yesterday morning, flanked on either side by his former associates, and delivered himself with much fervor and many a nod of the following harrowing opinion, to-wit: That the Mayor's bill was an unexampled piece of tyranny, and he could not, even were his life staked upon it, understand how a man should possess the barefaced audacity and impudence to ask for its passage. He did not state whether this materially affected the validity of the enactment, but from the sudden calm that stole over his usually placid face, it must be inferred that he regarded this opinion as establishing for ever the absurdity of the act.

COMMISSIONER SHERIDAN'S

whole time, yesterday, was devoted exclusively to the concoction of a "proclamation" to the public, which will be printed and passed around as soon as Mr. W. C. Goudy has run his distributive eye over it, and pruned it of ill-considered and ill-tempered statements with his legal pencil. Mark labored faithfully on this important document, and wasted a great deal of valuable foolscap and lead pencil before he came to the final full-stop. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE was allowed to read a part of it, but he does not care to print the substance of it in advance of its publication. It would not be doing the readers of these truthful and comprehensive reports justice, because they are not at all interested in what the "Rules and Regulations of the Police Department" have to say. The forthcoming "proclamation" is made up mainly of long extracts from this light and airy contribution to literature. Mr. Sheridan handed the work of his busy brain to the mercurial hatter, who returned it with many scorings and interlineations. Mark put the ill-used manuscript in his pocket, and promised to go through it again to-day. The utmost anxiety is entertained for its fate when it reaches the hands of Mr. Goudy.

THE ILLEGAL BOARD

did not hold a formal meeting yesterday. It seems that there was no particular business for it to transact, except the signing of a few vouchers, and this work was performed early in the forenoon by ex-Commissioner Reno. His fellow-revolutionists looked on approvingly. When the signatures were all appended, the Commissioners held a private conference, at which it was decided to create dissension in the ranks of the police force in the West Division by interfering with the operations of Captain French, the plucky officer whose respect for law, order, and good government would not permit him to join hands with Hickey and Gund in their mutinous schemes against the Mayor. The Secretary of the former Board was instructed to notify the Captain to place his monthly payrolls in the hands of the Commissioners, on Monday morning. The conspirators know full well that French will refuse to do anything of the kind, and they only issue the order as an excuse for suspending him from duty, and appointing one of their own supporters in his place. They believe that the West Division policemen are violently opposed to Superintendent Washburn, because he has striven to reclaim them from the vicious habits acquired during the inefficient administration of former Superintendents, and are confident that a word from them will stir them up to rebel against the authority of Captain French, and take sides with the revolutionary appointee. They will find themselves greatly mistaken.

YOUNG HESING.

The number of hangers-on at the Board room yesterday was very small, and was composed mainly of Aldermen and other small politicians who represent the whiskey interest. The German Sage, strange to relate, was nowhere to be seen, but Mr. Washington Hesing, flanked by obsequious reporters of his papa's paper, was present for a short while. His plentiful whiskers created a decided sensation, if nothing else about him did. Washington whispered with Mark, and they smiled and shook hands very cordially. It was a touching scene when the Commissioner threw his arm around the boy's neck at parting, and reminded him, in accents of the gravest possible character, that civil liberty was in danger of being hurled from its throne at any moment. Little Hesing nodded his head, and pompously strode away, followed by the obsequious reporters. It is rumored that the German Sage has grown tired of visiting the Commissioners, because the reporters turn his most solemn utterances into ridicule, and that young Hesing was sent around to take his place, and help fire the revolutionary heart. It is well known that Washington doesn't like the Mayor or the Chief of Police, and would like to see both of them humbled before the people. But, then, Washington is very young yet, and has plenty of time before him in which to acquire some sense.

MARK DISAPPOINTED.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon Commissioner Sheridan expressed astonishment because the members of the Cook County Legislative delegation at present in the city had not called upon the Board during the day as well as upon the Mayor. The Board clique are beginning to suspect that those Senators and Representatives upon whose support they had confidently counted are not what they call "sound" on the question, and the failure of some of them to visit the Commissioners yesterday tends to confirm the painful suspicion. McGrath and Cullerton are now set down as doubtful both in the Legislature and in the Council.

ANXIOUS TO COMPROMISE.

The ex-Board have been exceedingly anxious to compromise. Mr. Goudy is not too hopeful, it is understood, and would willingly allow the matter to be sent to the Supreme Court on an agreed case. A proposition was urged upon the Mayor, two or three days ago, as suggested by Mr. Reno the other day. The city's legal adviser shook his head, for the Mayor had too strong a case to let the Board slip through his fingers by any such tactics. This refusal the ex Board immediately seized upon, as drowning men are popularly supposed to grasp at floating straws. They intimated that they had made a fair proposition, and it had been refused. Now let the consequences rest upon the Mayor. They had done their duty; he had refused to do his. A reporter having heard this taunt, presented himself to Mr. Tuley, and the dialogue that ensued appears to take the roof off this boast of the ex-Board. It was as follows:

Reporter—Mr. Tuley, do you still persist in declining to take an agreed case to the Supreme Court for decision, whereby this hard knot may be unravelled in a jiffy?

Tuley—No, sir. We are ready to go to the Supreme Court whenever any parties, considering themselves aggrieved, shall desire it. But the Mayor being undoubtedly in the right, it is for those who question his right to take the initiative. The way for the decapitated Commissioners to do is to give way to the new men the Mayor will appoint, and then apply for a writ of *quo warranto* to compel him to show by what right they were acting. To such an agreed case we are willing to accede, but to no other.

Reporter—Was such the result of your consultation with Mr. Goudy yesterday?

Tuley—Yes, sir.

MR. WICKER'S VIEWS.

The Cook County delegation, after discussing the situation at Springfield, determined to visit the city and learn what they could. Representative Wicker, who presided at the meeting, was captured by a reporter of the *Evening Post* yesterday, and interviewed as follows:

"Wicker," said the *Post* reporter, "what is the feeling at Springfield concerning the municipal embroglio?

W.—Mixed.

R.—Is there any doubt that a majority of the Legislature sympathizes with the Mayor?

W.—No. Nine-tenths of the members outside of Cook County are with the Mayor, and would vote for a bill to abolish the Board of Commissioners, but, as yet, there is no harmony in the Cook County delegation.

R.—I observe that by the report of the meeting last night; but have you a doubt that a majority of them would sustain a bill to abolish the Board of Police?

W.—Not the slightest; but no such bill has appeared at Springfield, and no expression has come from the Mayor desiring the passage of such a bill. When the members come to understand the situation better, I have no doubt a large majority of them would favor any reasonable bill the Mayor would recommend.

R.—Will not a bill be speedily introduced to abolish the Police Board?

W.—I understand such a bill is in preparation, and will probably be introduced on Monday. I have no doubt it will pass the Legislature at once. I had myself drawn a resolution expressing the sense of the delegation at the meeting last night, but owing to the want of unanimity growing out of a want of information, I thought it prudent to refrain from introducing it. The resolution was as follows:

WHEREAS, There has a conflict arisen in the City Government of Chicago as to the rights and jurisdiction of the City Government, as defined by the Mayor of said city, in the control of the police force of the same, such police force refusing to obey the orders of the Government, as instructed by the Mayor thereof; and

WHEREAS, There cannot in any well regulated Government be but one supreme head, whose legal powers and orders must be obeyed, to the end that peace may be maintained; it is, therefore,

Resolved, That this delegation do and will support the Mayor of said city in the administration of the laws and the control of the police force of the City of Chicago.

By careful inquiry, and by canvassing among other members who are here from Springfield, it was found that the Cook County delegation stands about thus:

For Medill—Reynolds, Dow, McGrath, Waite (probably), Thompson (probably), Wicker, Sherman, Bradwell, Kahn, Hopkins, Scanlan, Herting.

Doubtful—Pelzer, Cullerton, Halpine, Lomax.

For Board—Kehoe, Rountree, Wayman.

A "PLAN."

A prominent and intelligent citizen, who is particularly anxious that his name shall be kept out of the papers and out of the mouths of the people, suggests the following plan for adoption by the Legislature: Abolish the Board of Police without delay, and place the Police Department and every other department of the municipal government under the control of the Mayor, and a Cabinet composed of the Chief of Police, Fire Marshal, Comptroller, City Treasurer, and Secretaries of existing Boards, who shall have the power to send appointments to the Common Council for confirmation. The gentleman who drew up this plan is a lawyer, and holds an important public office. He believes that its adoption would effectually settle the police difficulty, and give satisfaction to the entire city.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The resolution passed by the Board of Trade with scarcely a dissenting voice, sustaining the Mayor and urging the Legislature to abolish the Board, had its effect. It cut deeply, and the adherents of that valuable clique said the Board of Trade was nobody. What were they? Mere commission merchants. They didn't represent the people of the city. Mr. Sheridan would appeal to the people of the city, and receive judgment at the bar of public opinion, would rush ecstatically into the arms of his vast constituency, who would uphold him and bear him in their arms to a higher seat than that he now filled. The public did not believe the daily papers; the people would not back up a tribe of "moral assassins." Mr. Sheridan, and the other two gentlemen who are now in arms against the authority of the city, as vested in the Mayor, may find consolation in the following paragraph, and recognize in the list of names subjoined a full realization of their most sanguine expectations:

We, the undersigned, wholesale dealers of Chicago, do heartily indorse the action of Mayor Medill in the removal of Police Commissioners Klokke and Reno, and sustaining Superintendent Washburn, and earnestly request the Legislature of the State of Illinois to abolish the Board of Police Commissioners at once.

C. M. Henderson & Co.,
M. D. Wells & Co.,
John V. Farwell & Co.,
Chas. A. Lewis & Co.,
Cleveland & Johnson,
Weage, Kirtland & Ordway,
Field, Leiter & Co.,
C. P. Kellogg & Co.,
O. R. Keith,
M. Flanigan & Son,
Stettauer & Bro.,
Hamlin, Hale & Co.,
Carson, Pirie & Co.,
Tuttle, Thompson & Whitmore,
M. Selz & Co.,
Field, Benedict & Co.,
John Servis & Co.,
Biddle & Boyd,
Eddy, Harvey & Carter,
C. H. Fargo & Co.,
Chapin & Gore,
Thos. Fearey & Son,
McGill & Hall,
Fuller & Fuller,
Z. M. Hall,
Bliss & Torry,
Union Hide & Leather Co.,
Walker, Oakley & Co.,
Dane, Westlake & Co.,
Durand Bros. & Co.,
Hatch & Lamb,
Gilbert Hubbard & Co.,
Crerar, Adams & Co.,
Hart, Asten & Co.,
William Blair & Co.,
Larabee & North,
Cragin Bros. & Co.,
H. B. Cragin & Co.,
Page Bros. & Co.,
Herring & Co.,
Howe Scale Co.,
Edwin Hunt and Sons,
Markley, Alling & Co.,
Hayden & Kay,
Franklin MacVeagh & Co.,
Doggett, Bassett & Hills,
Hibbard & Spencer,
Miller Bros. & Keep,
H. A. Kohn & Co.,
Gray Bros.,
Hale & Ayer,
Hall, Kimbark & Co.,
Wells, French & Co.,
Farrington & Schmall,
Greenafelder, Rosenthal & Co.,
Bliss, Moore & Co.,
Towle & Roper,
J. W. Doane & Co.,
Phelps, Dodge & Palmer,
Wiswall, Nazro & Thompson,
Cohn, Wampold & Co.,
Lindauer, Levi & Co.,
Allen, Coryell & Co.,
McAuley, Yoe & Co.,
Barnum Brothers,
Ames, Sherman & Co.,
Richards, Shaw & Winslow,
Clement, Morton & Co.,
W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co.,
And many others.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY

have issued the following call for a mass meeting:

In view of the critical and complicated condition of the municipal affairs of this city, as connected with the Police Department, there will be a grand mass meeting of our citizens at the Board of Trade Hall, Chamber of Commerce buildings, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of endorsing and sustaining the Mayor in the course he has pursued. Let every friend of "Law and Order" attend. Good speakers will address the meeting.

S. B. GOOKINS,
Chairman Committee of Seventy.

THE ACTING CAPTAINS.

After Sergeant Hathaway had consented to take charge of the North Division police force, in accordance with the wishes of the Mayor, he was summoned to the office of Superintendent Washburn to receive his orders. Papers containing instructions for himself and each of the Third District Sergeants were handed to him, and he was advised how to proceed by the Chief. He was to read the order creating him Acting Captain to Mr. Gund, former commander of the North Side policemen, and if that individual refused to acknowledge his authority he was to make no reply, but wait for the action of the Mayor. The sub-stations should be visited to-day, and the order read to the Sergeants in like manner. All who refused to acknowledge the authority of the Acting Captain were to be reported to the Mayor.

Sergeant Hathaway called at the Dearborn Street Station first. The office of the district is in this building, and the Sergeant belongs there. His own platoon was about going on duty when he entered, and Mr. Gund was sitting at the desk intended for the use of the Captain. The new commander read the Superintendent's order to him, and was informed that it didn't amount to anything in that station. Joseph Medill, Elmer Washburn, and A. W. Hathaway were not known there.

The Acting Captain inquired if it was Mr. Gund's intention to continue at the head of the North Side policemen without the authority of the Mayor and General Superintendent.

Mr. Gund replied that such was his intention. The policemen, Sergeants and all, had been instructed by him not to recognize orders emanating from Mayor Medill and Elmer Washburn, and he believed they would pay no attention to them. Had it not been that Hathaway was a personal friend of his, and well known in the station, he (Mr. Gund) would have him put out for presuming to act as Captain of the Third District.

This ended the controversy on the part of Hathaway, but Mr. Gund apparently was not satisfied. He informed the Acting Captain that his platoon was just going out on duty, and requested him to take charge of it immediately.

Hathaway refused, as directed by Superintendent Washburn.

Mr. Gund then ordered the roundsman to act as Sergeant and take charge of the men, and notified the Acting Captain that he would prefer charges against him before the Board to-morrow evening.

The interview between the rival chieftains was pleasant enough, because they happened to know each other very well, and to be associated together for a long time. Had the Acting Captain been a strange Sergeant from the West or South Divisions, he would have met with a pretty warm reception at the hands of Mr. Gund and his men. It is probable that the Mayor and Superintendent will have considerable trouble with the police force of the Third District. The Sergeants and patrolmen are exceedingly mutinous, and do not hesitate to denounce the legally constituted authorities of the Police Department, and proclaim their allegiance to the deposed Commissioners.

SERGEANT O'DONNELL

took up his quarters at the Armory Precinct on Friday, and was treated by ex-Captain Hickey and Sergeant Buckley with becoming politeness, though the latter declined to receive orders from him, or recognize him in any way. Simon would face an army of thieves and highwaymen with the most heroic fortitude, and has never in the whole course of his career flinched from his duty. But he was regarded as a West Side officer, and treated coldly by those whom he had regarded as his friends. He was utterly disobeyed by some of the men who had travelled beat with him, and had never thought of him as anything but a brave man, a good officer, and a big-hearted, honorable man. The poor fellow felt the gibes and sneers keenly, and yesterday requested the Mayor to relieve him of his unplatable duties, and remove him to the Twelfth Street Station where his men would understand him, and act in harmony with him. The Mayor saw the force of his arguments, and having in Louis Lull a staunch adherent and an excellent officer, determined to remove O'Donnell and put Lull in his place as Acting Captain. The Chief therefore issued the following order:

POLICE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF CHICAGO,
CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1873.

General Orders, No. 5:

1. Sergeant Simon O'Donnell, Acting Captain First District, *vice* Captain M. C. Hickey removed, is hereby ordered, in deference to his own wish, to return to the command of the Fifth Precinct.

2. Sergeant Louis J. Lull is hereby selected as Acting Captain of the First District, *vice* Sergeant Simon O'Donnell returned to his former command. By the rules of the service, he is to possess and exercise all the powers of a Captain of Police, and is to be respected and obeyed as such.

ELMER WASHBURN,
General Superintendent.

THE GAMBLERS.

At the commencement of the struggle between the Mayor and the Police Commissioners THE TRIBUNE attributed the hostility of the ex-Board against the Superintendent to his efforts to exterminate gambling in the city. The circumstantial evidence against them was strong enough, but a little more may be added to it to "make it more binding." About two years ago, the Hankins Brothers, gamblers, rented rooms in the Morrison Building, situated on Clark, near Madison street, where gambling was carried on. They played what is known as a "square game," depending for their profits upon the chances of the game as played honestly, which are in favor of the bank, and yield a fair percentage. They were very successful, and made money. Their operations were strictly honest, and their rooms were well patronized, the chances of arrest in those "good old times" being very small, and every inducement that "square dealing" could offer being here held out to those whose sense of moral obligations did not prevent their playing. Their success was notorious, and an encouragement to other gamblers to act squarely, and their profits were well known.

MIKE M'DONALD,

also a gambler, one who is perhaps as well known as any in the community, made a proposition to the Hankins Brothers, which they, for various reasons, declined to accept. It was as follows: To give him, Michael McDonald, a fourth interest in the "bank," he to furnish immunity from molestation by the police. Now, at the present time, under the administration of Superintendent Washburn, this would be considered a fair proposition. But in those "good old times" there was no danger, and gamblers cared nothing for guaranteed immunity from the officers of the law. They, therefore, firmly declined to entertain McDonald's offer, and soon found that they had made a mistake. For the first time in months, one evening they were surrounded by a squad of policemen, their patrons and themselves conveyed to the Armory, and subsequently fined. This unlooked-for occurrence having passed by, the gamblers felt secure against intrusion for a long time, regarding this as a sporadic "pull" for the preservation of Captain Hickey's character for efficiency. Two nights passed, and they were pulled again. They started a game again, and again were pulled. This did not break them up. Their patronage was extensive, and they had the confidence of their visitors, but now pulling was continued, and for three or four consecutive nights they would be disturbed. They were evidently paying for their refusal. It was a singular coincidence, which we commend to the public for solution.

ONE MORE INCIDENT

for Sunday reading for law-abiding citizens, to corroborate the statement that money has been raised to protect the "sporting" fraternity. About six weeks after the appointment of Mr. Washburn, that gentleman was quietly interviewed by a man of gentlemanly bearing and pleasant address, who stated plainly that he was acting as agent for the gamblers of this city. He told the Chief that gambling was practised here to a great extent, and that respectable men were in the habit of playing, whom he could not drag through the streets without exciting the public indignation. It was useless to attempt to clean the gamblers out, and the only thing that he could possibly do was to keep up the appearance of vigilance by pulling houses occasionally. The gamblers had no objection to being pulled occasionally,—once a month, for instance. If the Chief would pledge himself not to pull gaming-houses more than once a month, he was authorized to pledge him

THE SUM OF $11,000, CASH.

It would appear that Mr. Washburn was not the man to fear seduction by a bribe, for he did not bristle with wrath, and rush frantically to headquarters and proclaim that he had been tempted and insulted; nor did he otherwise act like an irritated schoolboy. What he did was to intimate that he knew his duty too well to allow any outside parties to dictate to him in such matters, and that no pecuniary consideration could prevent his fulfilling the obligations of his oath of office. He shook hands in a friendly way with the "agent," and wished him a very good afternoon.

His manner conveyed an entirely erroneous impression to the mind of the agent, who, on retailing the story of his interview, intimated that the price was probably too low, and that a higher figure would probably do the business. Acting upon this idea, the fraternity decided to more than double the amount of the bribe, as it became evident that Washburn was "acting without authority," and that any relief must come from him. About six weeks ago another "agent," who is not a professional gambler, indited a letter to Mr. Washburn, stating that he was empowered

TO PAY HIM $25,000 CASH

on the same terms as those previously offered by the former agent. The Chief coolly and deliberately replied that he could not make any such arrangement, and that his duty was entirely in the opposite direction.

It is claimed by persons who are supposed to have some knowledge of the inside workings of the gambling system, that the gamblers of this city could not raise such a sum of money to "run Washburn out." The foregoing facts, which can be proven, if necessary, show that the sum not only could be, but has been, raised to bribe him. It is further claimed that the better portion of the gambling community are in hearty sympathy with the Mayor. So much the better for all parties.

THE FEELING AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 1.—The members outside of Cook County take deep interest in the police imbroglio, and are prepared to "Save Chicago," as one of them expressed it. The Cook County delegation will not control the matter by any means, and on Monday morning action will be taken independent of them. A resolution will be introduced instructing the Judiciary Committee to prepare a bill to abolish the Board. Letters are being read by members from prominent citizens of Chicago urging prompt action. Mr. Armstrong received a letter from Hon. W. H. King, and Mr. Ray, of McLean, one from Field & Leiter, containing the following extract: "Mayor Medill has our fullest sympathies in the contest now going on between law and order, represented by him, and the worst element of the community, represented by some of the members of the Police Commission. The passage of a bill abolishing the Police Board would give us and a large part of the people of this city great satisfaction." These gentlemen will gladly respond to the appeals. The country members will not be influenced by those from Cook County in favor of the Board, who, they think, are simply acting from motives of gratitude to the police influence, which in some cases nominated and elected them.

THE COOK COUNTY MEMBERS.

A day or two since the Cook County delegation were in favor of abolishing the Police Board, but "the boys" have been sending letters and telegrams requesting the gentlemen whom they nominated to obey their behests, whether right or wrong. Such was the communication of Mr. Matson, the Police Clerk, to *his* member, Mr. Oleson. The latter is a very nice young man but it was indiscreet in him to reveal the source of his inspiration. Whatever he does in the future will be set down to the credit of Mr. Matson, and Mr. Oleson will be simply "Matson's boy." How many others are under the thumb of city officials or city politicians it is impossible to say. There are undoubtedly members sincere in their belief that the Board should be sustained. Others are not, and it is sad to know that all the Representatives of the people do not act upon their honest convictions but are swayed by political considerations. Mr. Bradwell, the leader of the Republicans, believes the Board should be abolished, and will undoubtedly lead the party in the matter, in order to save its credit. Some Republicans will not follow him, and not a few Cook County Democrats will back up the Board. There is a feeling of jealousy on the part of some members, because of the assumption of leadership by Mr. Bradwell, and it would not be surprising if an effort should be made to depose him, symptoms of insubordination having already appeared. The members outside of Cook County hoped that the gentlemen representing that county would be able to agree upon some solution of the problem. In that case they would willingly have voted for whatever proposition was presented to them. Now they are free, and, as the delegation is divided, they will judge the case upon its merits, with a strong sentiment in favor of sustaining law and order.

CORRECTION.

Mr. Condon, referred to in the report of the meeting of the Chicago members at Springfield, on Friday night, as being opposed to the Mayor's bill, was not present at such meeting. He is well known, and has firmly expressed himself in favor of the Mayor's bill and his action in the present crisis.

A MYSTERY.

Arrest of a Young Man and Apparently Insane Woman at the Michigan Central Depot—Facts Elicited at the Police Station—Suspicious Circumstances Attending the Case.

The Great Western express, on the Michigan Central Railroad, was boarded yesterday morning at Grand Trunk Junction by a young man and a woman, the latter apparently about 30 years of age. Soon after entering the car, the woman began to exhibit symptoms of delirium by screaming and tearing her clothing. The young man did not treat her with the tenderness of a brother, which excited the suspicions of the conductor that all was not right. He watched the couple closely during the day, and repeatedly questioned the young man regarding his companion, and why she had been placed on the train in the condition of mind she had exhibited. The evasive answer he received convinced him that it was a case of foul play, and he accordingly telegraphed to this city to have them arrested when they arrived here. They were taken in charge by the police upon the arrival of the train, yesterday evening, and sent to the Armory on Harrison street. The woman was so violent that she had to be put in a cell. The young man gave the name of Kingston, and his story is as follows: He says that the woman is the wife of his uncle, a man named also Kingston, who resides near Ottawa, Canada. He says that his uncle and his wife have never lived happily together, and last Wednesday decided to separate. She requested that she be given a small sum of money and sent to Chicago. To this her husband consented, and he gave his nephew (the young man) $300, to accompany her to this city. The story is not credited by the railway employes, who believe that the woman has been drugged. The police authorities have decided to send her back this evening, as they have no means of proving any foul play on the part of the young man who accompanies her.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER and collector, one that is willing to work for his employer's interest; good references required. Address B 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 397 LOOMIS-ST, NORTHEAST CORner of Hastings-st., a young man as clerk in a grocery store, one who has been in the business before in this city, and can give good reference.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR RETAIL HARDware, one that can speak German and understands the business. Apply at 196 West Twelfth-st., between the hours of 8 and 10 a.m., and 7 and 9 p.m. Monday, Feb. 3.

WANTED—A LIVE SALESMAN—ONE THAT CAN speak German, to sell butchers' tools; good chance. Call Monday, 179 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WHO CAN CONTROL jobbing trade, and can command means to handle same, can make an extremely favorable engagement with a manufacturing house, by addressing, with particulars, MANUFACTURING HOUSE, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BRASS FINISHER; steady work to a good man that will earn his wages. E. SMEETH'S Copper and Brass Works, corner West Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOUR OR FIVE good machine blacksmiths. J. I. CASE & CO., Racine, Wisconsin.

WANTED—EIGHT GOOD WAGON AND WHEELmakers, to go to Watseka, Ill.; permanent employment. Apply Monday in basement, 764 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT 961 WAbash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SIGN PAINTER. L. T. GOE, 184 and 186 Clark-st., corner Monroe.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAKERS BY BOWLES & BATES, rear 11 to 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER at the printing press room, 185 East Washington-st., rear building.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—5 GOOD CRAYON artists, at the office of the Garden City Lithographic Press, 76 East Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DIE SINKER AND engraver. Good wages to a first-class workman. Apply to R. B. CARSLEY & CO., No. 1 Arcade-court.

WANTED—AMERICAN OR ENGLISH CARPENters and plasterers; contract work; material furnished. Mail references to E. Ashley Mears, Highwood. Also, wood choppers; all that have gone out from city are much better, in homes of their own. If you wish to see place, take 4:10 train at Kinzie depot.

WANTED—A PRESS BOY. APPLY AT ROOM 25 124 South Clark-st. MARSLAND & CO.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER; MUST KNOW HOW to keep wood-working machinery in order. Inquire at 68 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A CABINETMAKER, ONE WHO UNderstands turning. J. E. ALDRICH, near corner Washington and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—ONE GOOD BOX SAWYER. 35 OHIO-st., R. W. GOODWILLIE.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, and is well recommended. A good place for right man. No objection to a married man. Address, by letter, Mr. H. 88, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL FARMER TO TAKE charge of a stock and fruit farm in Central Illinois. None but those with the best of references need apply. J. F. LATSHAW & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 13, Rice Block.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING solicitor; extra inducements to the right man. E. M. TURNER & CO., Publishers, 138 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARTENDER. APPLY ON Monday at 9 a. m., 223 Randolph-st. C. H. SCANLEN.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN, WITH $300, to manage or take interest in a paying business. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2, between 10 and 2.

WANTED—AN HONEST, INTELLIGENT BOY, from 15 to 18 years old, in a book store. A good chance for the right boy. Must reside with parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Y 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WHO WILL make himself generally useful; one who has had a little experience in the drug business preferred. Apply to, or address, DRUG STORE, Englewood, Ill.

WANTED—TO LEAVE MONDAY EVENING—100 choppers for Michigan; wages, $1.25 per cord. Free fare. Apply to SNELL & CO., Agents, 23 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TRAVELLING SALESMAN, BY PAINT, oil, and glass house; none but those thoroughly posted in the business need apply. Address Room 12, No. 103½ North Wells-st.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO WORK IN A RESTaurant at the Transit House, Union Stock Yards. Apply to JOHN STEPHENS.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL OUR NEW $1.50 AGRIcultural implement. Call and examine; $5 a day easily cleared. JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL A STAPLE article in the city, either on commission or salary. EWING & NEWTON, 177 South Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINE salesman to go to Michigan on salary, to sell the Finkle & Lyon Victor machine. Address, with reference and experience Q 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, ONE HAVING AN ESTablished liquor trade, to introduce other articles, either on salary or commission; also a good German salesman. Inquire of J H, 193 West Washington-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, ironer, and washer. Apply at 931 Indian-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO SECOND work and take care of children. Apply at No. 11 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. NONE NEED APPLY unless she understands her business. Apply at 212 Ashland-av., corner Tyler-st.

WANTED—CAPABLE COOKS AND GOOD HOUSE girls can find some desirable situations by applying to MRS. WHITTAKER, 265 Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL, 16 YEARS old; Norwegian or Swedish preferred. 1160 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID THOROUGHLY competent at 665 Michigan-av.; must be well recommended.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 135 North Ashland-av., near Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT GIRL; FAMILY small; no children. Inquire at 71 East Erie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 991 INDIANA-AV. Call Monday morning.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS AT 314 ADAMS-ST.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL TO WASH AND iron, and assist about the house; good wages. Apply at 86 Park-av., basement door.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; good references required. Apply at 135 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of three at 120 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—AN HONEST, CLEAN GIRL, TO DO general housework, at 262½ Thirtieth-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL, GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian, to cook, wash, and iron, a servant girl; also must speak English, and give good recommends; 828 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND DO KITCHen work, at the Powell House, corner Milwaukee and Western-avs. MILLINGTON & LIPHARD, Proprietors.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer for general housework, in family of six; German preferred; 846 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply Monday and Tuesday, at 176 Third-av.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAIDS FOR COUNTRY hotel. Families in want of good help can be supplied at this office. MRS. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 286 Walnut-st., near Leavitt-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. APply at No. 506 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL AT NORTHEAST cor. Tyler and Paulina-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE BOARDing house. 211 Illinois-st., North Side.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 439 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND SECond girl, at 704 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call for two days at 150 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR A FAMILY OF 3; MUST be a good washer and ironer; good wages and a good home for a good girl. 965 Wabash-av. Call Sunday.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of 2. Call at 47 Forrest-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE BOARDINGHOUSE—A girl to do second work. Apply 1123 Indiana-av.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY OF 2—A GERMAN OR Swede girl; must be a good cook, and washer, and ironer. Apply Monday morning at 344 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, German or Norwegian preferred. Inquire at 364 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Inquire at No. 214 Warren-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AT 447 WABASH-av.; none other need apply.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics--Continued.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL, WITH good references. 81 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply at 84 Langley-st. Wages, $4 a week.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer; well recommended; German or Swede preferred. 1032 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL 16 TO 20 YEARS of age as nurse for two little girls. Apply at 1297 Indiana-av., on Monday.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AT 684 WEST Monroe-st.

WANTED—A TIDY AND COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash and iron, at 51 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN FAMILY OF THREE, one willing to do general housework and help take care of baby. 500 Warren-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRY GIRL AND KITCHEN girl, at 1030 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-third-st., Florence-place.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK AND TO look after children, English or German preferred, at 702 Michigan-av., corner Twentieth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family and no children at 19 South Ann-st.

WANTED—AT 166 CALUMET-AV.—COMPETENT girl for general housework.

WANTED—AT 1184 WABASH-AV.—A NEAT, TIDY girl for second work. None but a competent one need apply.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEGIAN girl that understands cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply at 10 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—AT 1430 INDIANA-AV., GOOD GIRL to do work for small family.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron, for a small family. Apply on Monday, at 788 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT RELIABLE GIRL TO do general housework for a family of four. Good references required. Call on Monday at 747 Michigan-av

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL IN A small family to do general housework. Apply tomorrow at 16 South Ann-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ONE ACCUSTOMED to cooking in a boarding house preferred. Inquire immediately at 880 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN COOK AND DO general housework. Apply immediately at 299 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 458 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK, ESPECIally German and Scandinavian; wanted every day at 160 Larrabee-st. No fees.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS pastry cook; a middle-aged woman or girl preferred. References required. Address immediately, O. C. FOX, Union Depot, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A GIRL, ORPHAN PREFERRED, TO care a baby for her board; can go to school. Call at once at 283 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT GIRL, ONE THAT can come well recommended. Apply Monday, at 378 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT TRUSTWORTHY GIRL to take care of child and make herself generally useful to family boarding; reference required. Apply 347 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Call Monday northwest corner Thirteenth and Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT 167 THIRTY-FIRST-STREET, A competent girl for general housework; small family. Call on Monday morning.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN WOMan, to do general housework in small family; must be a good cook. Apply immediately, at 117 Twenty-first-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at Irving Park, Riverside, &c.; also 10 good German girls for city. Apply at Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; will pay $4 per week to a girl that understands her business. Apply at 179 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-CLASS woman cook, at the Bayley House, 653 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of two; must be good cook and ironer; for such, an easy and a permanent place is offered. 73 South Lincoln-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO TAKE care of children and assist in housework. Apply at 505 Washington-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO LEARN DRESSMAKing. Apply at 1263 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TWO APPRENTICE GIRLS TO LEARN dressmaking, at 387 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL WHO CAN DO plain sewing, and is willing to assist in the care of a young child. Apply to W. A. JAMES, 275 South Canal-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-MAKER, ONE that thoroughly understands the business throughout; none other need apply. Apply to JOHN WAYTE, 533 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADY OPERATOR, with a Singer Sewing machine. Apply before 10 a. m. HUNT BARBOUR & CO., 103 East Madison-st.

WANTED—FOR DRESSMAKING—2 APPRENtices; must be good sewers. MRS. UREY, 230 South Clark-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER, BY A WIDOWER of 32, in easy circumstances; has a comfortable home for the right person, not over 25; no deceiver need apply. Address P F R, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF a baby 5 months old; references required. 219 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE of two young children, only those having had experience, will apply to CHAS. T. CHURCHILL, 89 South Water-st.

WANTED—FIVE WOMEN SHOE-FITTERS. 34 and 36 South Canal-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS—GREAT INducements. Call and see the Excelsior Self-Fitting Dress Chart, 207 West Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—SEVERAL LADIES FOR A LIGHT, easy business paying $3 to $5 a day on $2.50 capital. Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF INfant child; none need apply unless well recommended. Call at 864 Wabash-av., Monday afternoon.

WANTED—A GOOD HEALTHY WET NURSE FOR a child 6 months old. Apply Monday forenoon at 157 North Wells-st., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY 2 MORE LADY CANVASSers for a first-class sewing machine. Apply Monday morning, at 397 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A STYLISH GOOD LOOKING YOUNG lady for cashier in a cigar store. Address MRS. NELLIE GRAHAM, 365 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SCRUB GIRL, WASHERS, and a bell boy, at 511 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STARCHER AT DOREMUS' Steam Laundry, 205 South Paulina-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. Apply, Monday morning, at 735 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WRITING a good hand, accustomed to drawing and copying legal and other documents, will be glad of employment. Address K 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN WHO has a thorough knowledge of book-keeping, wants a situation in a wholesale or retail grocery house; good references. Salary no object. Address E 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN THE drug business; speaks German, French, and English; best of references furnished. Address Z 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I WANT A POSITION AS bookkeeper, in some good house. First-class reference. Address JUNIOR, 179 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROcery house by a competent shipper; speaks German and English. Address I & J 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is a first-class carpet salesman, at once or 1st of March. Address S 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORT-HAND writer, in a law office, or as corresponding clerk; speaks German and English; can also keep books; good reference given. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN whose time is occupied till 5:30 daily, is desirous of obtaining evening employment, either as tutor in a private family or at bookkeeping; city references. Please address F 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH five years' experience in the grocery trade; competent to take charge of books. Good references. Address H. B., 187 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined by an experienced accountant. Posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. A. BRASHER, Room 15, No. 188 East Madison-st., corner Fifth-av., or No. 379 West Madison-st., corner Ann.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, well recommended. Address P. O. Box 125.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 22; lumber or real estate business preferred. Can keep books or do most anything. F L D E, 383 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A RETAIL grocery store; references given. Address O 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEman as foreign correspondent and bookkeeper. Writes a good hand, speaks English, and is accurate at figures. First-class city references. Address L&J 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK, OR ANY other business, for board and washing. Good salesman; must have work. Address X 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A YOUNG MAN IN A first-class wholesale store, to learn the business; lives at home. Can bring good references. Small pay, with a promise of promotion when deserved. Address F. F. FAY, 505 West Madison-st., Room 33.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper, clerk, or salesman; speaks English and German; willing to work at a small salary. Can give best city references. Address V 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR AS salesman in a tobacco house. Have 15 years' experience. Satisfactory references given. H 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WRITing a good hand, has a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, in a respectable house. Good references. Address G 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ACcountant of 10 years' experience. Salary moderate. Address P 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE CLERK will be ready for an engagement in a few days. Six years' experience; is a thorough accountant. City references. Address W 70, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN cook, from New York. Apply at 56 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAKER, BY a young man; 9 years' experience in the business. Address Y 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STYLISH AND EXperienced cutter; would invest $500, or loan employer. Address U 73, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Trades--Continued.

SITUATION WANTED—A BUTCHER WANTING A good, steady man can hear of one by inquiring or addressing 537 State-st. for three days. Would not object going to country town.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; sober and industrious; can milk and will make himself generally useful; good references. Please address X 49, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, AS coachman and cook, without family; or janitor of a building; best city references given. W 27, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN and wife, as coachman and cook in a first-class family; 4 years' experience in the city. Address GARVEY, 99 Stewart-av., near Mitchell.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a man (Swede) who has had several years' experience; of sober habits, faithful, and not afraid to work. Can give the best of city references. Please address P 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN. IS A first-class coachman. Best of city reference furnished. Address 213 State-st., call Sunday and Monday.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MIDDLE-aged man; is handy with tools, and is a good plain cook; is not afraid of hard work; will work for low wages until April 1. Address P 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF steady habits desires a situation as night watchman or in some such capacity; reference from last employer. Call or address C. J., 45 North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks and writes the English and Scandinavian languages; can furnish best of references from late employers. Address for 3 days F. N., in care of RUD SYLVAN, 13 Bremer-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN ASSISTANT BARtender, by a middle-aged man. Best references for character, sobriety, and honesty. Has also a full knowledge of the grocery and provision trade. Address C 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN HEAVY HARDWARE or carriage goods; three years' experience. References A 1. Address S 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; good references from some of the best physicians in the city. Call or address NURSE, 203 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN UNMARRIED man who is thoroughly acquainted with furniture trade, and can give unexceptional references, in city or first-class country town. Address X 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCHMAN by a respectable and reliable middle-aged man. Address A 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES to work for board; attending school. Understands the care of horses, etc.; would give satisfaction. Address U 94, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook. References given. Apply at 259 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN respectable family to do light work for her board. Call Monday at 191 Jackson-st., near Halsted.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook wishes a situation in a first-class boarding house, hotel, or restaurant. Can be seen until Tuesday at 45 North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do cooking or general housework. Please call at 455 South Clinton-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A private family, or to take care of children. Inquire at 891 Wabash-av., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK, and take care of a baby. Address, inside 3 days, 1069 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a small family. Apply at 115 North Desplaines-st. for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a place to do housework in a small private family. Call at 250 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook and the other as second girl. Please call at their present situation, 14 Eldridge-court.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO do housework in a small private family; references given. The other for second work or to take care of children. Inquire at 258 Sampson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR A LARGE NUMBER of competent persons; clerks, housekeepers, seamstresses, and nurses; also some first-class servants, dining room and chambermaids for hotels, boarding houses, etc. Servants for private families. If you want first-class help please call at once, 446 Wabash-av., Room 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SCOTCH GIRLS in a private family; one as cook, and the other as second girl. Call Monday, at 519 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to do second work, and would assist in sewing; good references from last place. Address E 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do light housework or second work. Apply Monday at 89 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SOME CAPABLE GERman and Scandinavian girls are waiting for situations, at 160 Larrabee-st.; Chicago-av. car.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID IN hotel or boarding house. Apply 404 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD HELP CAN BE found at Mrs. A. L. BELKAM'S employment bureau, 131 West Jackson-st.; every attention given to secure the best of domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SOME GOOD GERman and Norwegian girls, and good girls of all nationalities, at MRS. HAMILTON'S, 46 South Union-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—25 FIRST-CLASS GIRLS want situations; at the Excelsior Employment Office, 97 West Madison-st.; families supplied with good help at the shortest notice.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD GIRL DESIRES A situation as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family, no objections to a private boarding house. Inquire 261 Twentieth-st., South Side, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DINING-ROOM GIRL IN private hotel. 166 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN just from England, as housemaid, waitress. English family preferred. 740 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR SIX SCANDINAVIan girls. References, from 1½ to 6½ years in one situation. Also for one English girl as nurse girl; references, 2 years in one situation. Don't fail to give us a call and get suited with first-class help at once. 132 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SECond girl. Best of city references given. Apply at 228 West Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, or would iron in a good laundry. Apply at 66 Meridian-st., corner of Halsted, Monday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 2 SCOTCH GIRLS IN a private boarding house; also, for all kinds of domestic help. 1555 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do kitchen work in a private family. Please call at 133 Ewing-st., in the front, up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ALL KINDS OF HELP furnished at 80 Sherman-st. Mrs. P. REISS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE party as meat and pastry cook; good references. Inquire at 496 State-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, IN A respectable private family; understands all kinds of family sewing. Best of city references given. Address M. A. N., 141 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIence in cutting and fitting with S. T. Taylor's system of dress-cutting. Address, care Carrier 73, M. BELL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEAMSTRESS IN A private family. Call or address A M, 205 Mitchell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY or hotel as seamstress. Apply at 53 Vincennes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, with machine, will engage as seamstress, day or week. 25 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO DO SEWing in families by the day or week; understands dressmaking, has a sewing machine; price reasonable. Address M, 1124 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-fitter and trimmer who will go out by the day. Address R H R, 669 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker in a house of business, or will work for private families. Address Miss QUANTICK, 550 West Erie-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS housekeeper; would like to take whole charge of house; understands family sewing; can give good reference. Address Mrs. E. MAY, care of A. PEACHE, Twenty-ninth-st., between Stewart-av. and Hanover-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a young widow lady. Call or address 105 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, COMpanion to an invalid, or seamstress, by an American woman; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Apply at 1 p. m. on Monday, at Employment Bureau of Woman's Aid Association, 97 Randolph-st., Room 10.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY an American lady, in one of the new hotels or a private family; best of references. Address T 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady desires a situation as housekeeper; public or private house; widower preferred; no objections to the country. Address or call at 311 South Clark-st., up stairs. HOUSEKEEPER.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lady, as housekeeper in a private family; best of references given and required. Address T 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady in a private family, as dressmaker. Can give the best of references. Address H 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN AS housekeeper in hotel or boarding-house, or in the family of a widower. Call at 189 West Jackson-st. between 9 and 12 o'clock Monday morning. L.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS waitress in a restaurant or coffee house. Call or address 360 South Halsted-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF CAPAbility and earnestness; would serve as teacher of English branches, clerk in bank, store, or office, copyist, or in any capacity in which she can be honorably employed; salary $10 or $12 per week. Address, for three days, B 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS COPYIST in an office, or copying to do at home. Address I & J 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY FAmiliar with the duties of cashier, office work or copying. Best of references. Address D 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG lady, writing at home, or a first-class position as cashier, or in an office. Very best of references. Address P 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY IN A widower's family where she can find a good home; perfectly competent; no objection to country. Address U 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL BY AN INtelligent woman as nurse for an invalid, to take care of children, or as servant. The best of references given. Address E 40, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOUR ACRES OF GROUND ON RIVER road, facing the railroad track, one block from Division-st. bridge, for wood and coal yard, or lumber yard, or any kind of manufacturing purposes, on long time, cheap to a good tenant. Apply 71 South Wood-st.

THE REPUBLIC.

Objections to the Proposed 60 Per Cent Assessment.

Charges of Inconsistency in the Assignee's Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

Only a Small Fraction of the Stockholders Object to the Assessment.

The hearing of objections to the 60 per cent assessment on the stockholders of the Republic Insurance Company, asked for by the Assignee, occupied all the time of Judge Blodgett yesterday.

MR. IDE SAID

the taking of testimony revealed that one item of the liabilities to pay, for which an assessment of 60 per cent was asked, was $54,782.64, which the stockholders paid by virtue of a resolution passed by the Republic Insurance Company in January, 1872. The purport of the resolution was, that stockholders might offset against their stock certain certificates of indebtedness, upon their executing releases from claims of contribution against the Company and its stockholders. Payson's evidence would show that all these parties executed releases; that the stockholders bought up, at various rates under 100 cents on the dollar, certificates of indebtedness, and came in under the resolution, and applied to pay for their stock with these certificates, and executed releases. He claimed that they had no right to the contribution in this proceeding because they had made these releases, and that the item ought not to be allowed as one of the liabilities under which an estimate of assessment was to be made. He called attention to another item among the liabilities, in regard to return premiums due and unpaid—$49,351. The testimony was very vague about it; whether it meant that the Company assumed to cancel policies and return the unearned premium to the policy-holders, and actually did tender it, or whether it was an anticipation of policies to be cancelled by the Assignee, and that he needed that much money to do it, Mr. Ide was wholly unable to determine. If he understood it aright, the Company had out a large number of policies, and undertook to leave with what are called "branch agencies" certain sums of money for the purpose of cancelling policies by the return of unearned premiums. He believed that some sums of money were left at the agencies, and that policy-holders never took the money, that no tender was made, and that, in fact, no cancellation of policies occurred, the policy lapsing by their own limitation. What the amount of unexpired policies were which ought to be cancelled he could not determine by the testimony, the Assignee being unable to tell anything about it. He claimed also that the capital stock of the Company amounted to, at least, $200,000 more than was returned by the Assignee. It was a fact that the capital stock of the Company, in October, 1870, amounted to over $4,993,000. The Assignee reported it at $4,773,-400, accounting for the reduction by stating that it was retired by the Executive Committee. The only evidence of it on the records of the Company was a letter written by the President to the Executive Committee, in which he stated that, by a prior vote, he was authorized to retire $250,000 of stock, and that in accordance therewith he had retired about $150,000, and replaced it in the West. A continuation of this authority was desired. Underneath the letter on the book was the simple statement "report accepted and authority continued." The records showed no "previous vote." But having retired $170,000, if he had authority, he could only retire the balance of the $250,000, about [illegible], and retired $200,-000. The stock was held by certain New York stockholders; it came in, was passed, through the action of the President, into the hands of Mr. Coolbaugh, of this city. The books and the testimony showed that Coolbaugh paid 20 per cent, or $40,000, about the latter part of October, 1870. The annual meeting of the Directors was held in the beginning of January, 1871, and the books revealed that, in the latter part of the same month, this stock was taken back from Coolbaugh, and the $40,000 refunded. The explanation of it was, that it was a "cancellation." Whether the stock was voted to Coolbaugh, he could not find out. Everything indicated that it was a genuine sale and transfer. He claimed that the action was unauthorized and void, and that the stock ought to be included in the amount of stock which the Company has, as assets, and ought to bear its proportion of the assessment. Another item in the schedule of liabilities was $45,969.80—estimated expense for closing up the estate in bankruptcy. He claimed that an assessment could not be made for this purpose. In regard to the amount of unsettled losses, $69,990, he believed that the testimony showed it to be reduced $10,000. If these several items were rejected, an assessment of 60 per cent would be unnecessary—an assessment of 40 per cent would be ample to pay the losses.

MR. BONNEY SAID

all his clients desired was that, if an order for an assessment be made, when it was sought to be enforced, it should be made in such a form as not to preclude a proper investigation at common law, and the determination of the defences which they thought they had against any claim for the payment of a further sum of money.

MR. M'CAGG ARGUED

that the assessment should be made as low as possible. Some of the stockholders were poor, and scarcely able to pay 20 per cent, hence a small assessment was material to them, for if an assessment of 60 per cent was made it would result in great hardship. He reviewed the Assignee's statement at length, claiming that an assessment of 60 per cent was not warranted by it. There was a surplus of $123,000, and was it not singular that the Company should be thrown into bankruptcy? What had become of the surplus he knew not. Shareholders who purchased stock with certificates at 60 to 65 cents on the dollar were to be required to reimburse the creditors at the rate of dollar for dollar on the amount of stock they hold. Was that equitable? There were $400,000 of stock on which liability had been discharged by action of the Board of Directors, on the payment of 25 per cent, and releases had been executed. Subsequently this transaction was reopened, and certificates of indebtedness amounting to $200,000 were issued. This was unexampled generosity, but he did not complain of it. The explanation was that the Company desired to retire this stock for the purpose of selling it again. He claimed that the fire losses were not as large as stated in the petition of the Assignee, and that money enough had been received to pay all the losses, and the Assignee had no right to collect a dollar more than was necessary to liquidate the outstanding debts of the Company.

MR. SWEENEY,

of Rock Island, submitted whether, if the Company had no right to cancel the stock, the reissue of stock removed the liability of the persons who originally held it.

MR. WHEATON,

of Aurora, said the liability of a stockholder in a joint stock company depended either upon his contract or upon the charter or the law organizing the Company, and he insisted that, under the contract, as given in the petition of the Assignee, and under the charter, there could be no liability upon any stockholder for an assessment upon his stock, except in case of actual loss by fire. The fire losses of the Company, as shown by the Assignee's report, were $2,549,084.82, and there had been collected $2,460,210.41,—a sum sufficient to pay nearly the entire losses.

MR. LAWRENCE

contended that the retirement of stock by the Executive Committee was illegal, and that the persons who subscribed were still stockholders; if they were not, the Executive Committee were personally liable, and the liability of either stockholders or members of the Executive Committee, who are perfectly responsible, should be considered among the assets of the Company.

MR. TENNEY,

on behalf of the Assignee, said the whole opposition to the assessment consisted of a baker's dozen of stockholders, who held $25,000 or $30,000 of stock. There were 2,700 stockholders, one-half of whom had paid their assessments right along, and many of the others were only waiting for the action of the Court to learn their *pro rata*. The opposition had failed to advance one point which would justify the Court in prohibiting the assessment asked for. The Assignee had carefully considered the affairs of the Company, and had come to the conclusion that 60 per cent was necessary,—the same the Special Committee came to since the fire. The figures demonstrated that it was required, as an assessment of 55 per cent would not produce enough to pay the certificates.

MR. FROST

said the question to be determined by the Court was the real condition of the Company. It was necessary to ascertain the assets and liabilities, to the end that they might know the amount to assess the stockholders in order to pay the Company's debts. There was nothing upon which the Court could determine what was a proper assessment, except the testimony of the Assignee and the books, which had been offered in evidence. The amount proposed to be raised was $983,686.33, which was required to pay the fire losses. He contended that the stockholders were not only liable for fire losses, but were required to pay the full amount of their stock whenever it was called in by the properly authorized persons. A great deal had been said about the inconsistency of the Assignee's statement. It, however, required more than mere assertion to impeach the account and show that the books were full of falsehoods. He claimed that the retiring of stock was a perfectly legitimate transaction, the Company being solvent at the time. The items objected to by one of the counsel were embraced in the assets and liabilities and accounted for. The amount asked for was reasonable, and necessary, too,—as little as would close up the affairs of the Company.

The Court took the matter under advisement.

A $250,000 LAND SUIT.

One of the Flaglor Suits Decided Yesterday in Favor of the Complainants.

The Report of the Master in Chancery as to Back Rents, Repairs, Taxes, and Assessments.

Over $58,000 Received in Rent, Less the Lawful Expenditure, to Be Refunded.

A suit involving the ownership of property in this city worth upwards of a quarter of a million dollars was yesterday decided by Judge Gary, namely Flagler v. Wadhams et al., in favor of the complainants.

This is one of the Flaglor suits, six in number, in which the plaintiff claimed under a decree of Cook County Court made in 1857, partitioning the vast Flaglor estate among the family and other heirs. The partition was made by consent of parties, and, with respect to one-sixth of Gonett's estate, it gave Letitia Flaglor a life interest, next to Charles, her son, next to the children of Charles who should survive him. Charles died Dec. 23, 1858, leaving one daughter surviving, the complainant, who filed this bill. She afterwards died, leaving her rights to her mother, the present complainant. The suit is brought for the recovery of the north half of Block 73, School Section Addition, and for the back rents from the occupiers, the defendants in this bill, the claim for rents being upwards of $50,000, and the value of the property being estimated at over $200,000. The case was argued at considerable length before Judge Jameson, just before the fire, and but for that calamity would have been decided long ago. The voluminous records were destroyed last April, and a decision was afterwards rendered by Judge Jameson in favor of the complainant. The defendants lately filed a motion for rehearing, and, the matter coming up before Judge Gary, was referred to Ira Scott, Master in Chancery, to report. The case has been looked upon as one of great importance from the many legal questions and technicalities that have obstructed its progress to a conclusion. Even now the end has not been attained, an appeal having been taken to the Supreme Court.

The Master referred to reported, first, touching the possession by the defendants of the premises in controversy, namely, the north half of Block 73, School Section Addition, then as to the amount of rents, issues, and profits of said premises received by said defendants Dec. 24, 1858, also touching the amounts paid by said defendants for taxes and assessments, and finally, as to what allowances should be made to them for necessary repairs, permanent improvements, etc. The report was to the effect that Seth Wadhams has, since 24th December, 1858, by his tenants, had separate possession of one equal undivided half of all of said land lying east of Ellsworth street, and of the south half of the land lying west of Ellsworth street, receiving, up to Jan. 6, 1873, in all, $38,347.66, for which he is accountable and chargable, and paying out for the purposes above named, $15,000 for repairs, and $4,855.32 for taxes, which he is entitled to have deducted from the amount received, leaving the sum of $18,492.14, which he is adjudged to pay in ninety days. He is also adjudged to give up possession of the premises, and make a suitable quit claim and deed of release of all title and interest therein, and to assign all leases in said property to this complainant, and pay over all rents received from the 6th January to the day of transfer.

Martin Ryerson having paid out about as much as he received, the bill was ordered dismissed as against him.

Augusta and Christian M. Engle decreed to pay the balance in hand of $18,363 received, namely $3,488, in 90 days, and also to make the assignments, deeds, and so forth, as above.

The matter was appealed, Wadhams to file a bond of $25,000, and Engle a bond of $10,000.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A shooting affray took place yesterday, about noon, on Desplaines, near Hubbard street, between two young men, named respectively Clark and Boyce. The circumstances are as follows: For some time Clark has been jealous of Boyce's peculiarity with a certain young girl residing in the vicinity of the affray. Yesterday he worked himself into a frenzy, and, securing a revolver, determined to put his rival out of the way. He stationed himself in the hall of Boyce's boarding house, and, when the latter came in to dinner, he fired upon him, the ball striking the upper point of the left thigh, and glancing off, inflicting only a flesh wound. Clark, believing he had killed his antagonist, who fell when shot, ran off in the direction of the Northwestern depot, on Wells street, and has not been heard of since. It is believed that he has left the city. Clark has resided with his parents at No. 119 Fourth avenue, and has heretofore borne a good character. The wounded man is not seriously hurt.

PERSONAL.

Gail Hamilton is down with the small-pox.

Senator Stockton's wife speaks seven languages.

Jim Shoaff has sold out of the Decatur (Ill.) *Magnet*.

Meinrod Kleiner, the most extensive and successful brewer in Cincinnati, died suddenly, the 28th.

Charles F. Coffin, President, and Charles H. Coffin, Cashier, are officers of a new National Bank at Richmond, Ind.

Pauline Lucca exercises the maternal slipper on two children, says the New York papers, but the fact is, there is but one little Lucca, a daughter.

"Napoleon IV." is tall, slim, and of unprepossessing appearance. He pays very little attention to dress, and would easily pass for a Hebrew.

Ebenezer N. Briggs, formerly well known in Vermont politics, a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1860, etc., died in Brandon, Vt., Jan. 26.

Mrs. Mary Miller, of Pottstown, Penn., didn't throw flowers around for George Washington's horse to step on, but she rode a long distance on horseback to attend his funeral.

Kinsley Sherman, a well-known business-man of Cleveland, Ohio, died, Jan. 28, at Ticonderoga, N. Y., at which place, also, his wife died, Dec. 30.

Miss Elliot, daughter of the Bishop of Gloucester, who, like Lady Gay Spanker, is "an excellent rider to hounds," received a severe accident in the hunting field recently, "whilst clearing a fence and wide and nasty ditch."

Major W. W. Dowden, a prominent citizen of Lexington, Ky., who had involved himself and friends in ruinous speculation, committed suicide last Sunday evening, in presence of his wife.

Marshall S. Underwood, of Dennis, has been appointed State Liquor Commissioner of Massachusetts, and John C. Headley, of Lawrence, a member of the State Board of Health, vice Gustavus V. Fox, resigned.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Notes Obtained from the Offices of the Architects.

Progress of Work on the New Hotels—The Union National Bank Building.

The activity observed in building matters last February does not prevail at the present time. Quietude reigns about the fires of the architects. They have little to report in regard to plans for next season, although there are many things talked of *sub rosa*. Their architectural energies are mostly expended upon drafts of the new city buildings, plans of which will be offered in competition by about twenty-five Chicago architects, and as many more aliens of the same guild. None of these are sufficiently matured to be definitely described. The weather has had much to do with the inactivity that prevails among the artisans, and has delayed the development of new projects. Many buildings in the course of erection would have been ere this completed except for the severity of the season. The amount of building now going on in Chicago would seem extraordinary in any other city, but is so much less than we have been accustomed to for a year past, that it seems almost like a suspension of operations. The lull can be attributed to many causes, more, in fact, than we have time to discuss at present. The business area of the city has been largely extended since the fire, both on Wabash avenue and State street, and in the vicinity of Wells, Franklin, and Market streets. More large and costly stores and warehouses have been erected than were in immediate demand. Had these roomy and handsome buildings been ready for occupancy on the 1st of May last, very few of them probably would now be unoccupied. But dealers not finding anything in the burnt district suitable to their purposes, leased the best stores they could find on the South Side or the West Side, for one year, and are, therefore, fixed in their places until the 1st of next May. Many of these are merchants in a small way, who cannot rent the large stores even if they desire to do so, and the supply of small ones suited to their needs is limited. In consequence, many who would be glad to get back to the vicinity of their old locations will not be able to do so before the spring of 1874. There are fine stores in eligible parts of the burnt district that have been finished, and offered for lease, for nearly twelve months, and found no tenants. This has resulted, probably, from the exaggerated rental demanded by their owners. The demand for first-class business structures ceasing, there were few capitalists who care to further encumber their real estate in order to raise money to cover it with expensive buildings. We have little fear, however, that every desirable building near the business heart of the city will be occupied.

THE HOTELS.

The interior work upon the Sherman House is rapidly progressing. The Tremont House has reached the fourth story. All the labor of setting the stone of the front could be completed in a few days of favorable weather. The walls of the new Clifton House are up to the roof, and it is expected that the hotal will be open to the public by the 1st of May. The work of furnishing the Matteson House is nearly at an end. It will be ready to receive guests in about two weeks. The progress of work in the Pacific Hotel, the past week, goes far to give strength to the promise that the great structure will be open and in readiness in the latter part of April, in time for those who are to make changes in boarding or residence on the 1st of May. The contract for the marble mantels has been taken by Messrs. Sherman & Co. The fresco work will be done by Messrs. Heath & Milligan, who have the painting contract. The plate glass is in the city, and will be set as soon as the weather favors. Messrs. Wentworth & Woolworth are busy on the plans for their magnificent restaurant hotel on Clark street, with a front on Madison. No name has been selected as yet for the establishment, but the plans show that it will make a name for itself, and will not need to borrow one.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR ETC.,

In our edition of Sunday last we drew the attention of our readers to the new billiard hall that Tom Foley has just opened on Clark street, opposite the Court House, but neglected to mention the architect who was the moving spirit of the whole—Mr. Geo. H. Edbrooke—from whose designs and under whose personal superintendence the work was carried out. It is mainly due to his energy and skill that the labors of the different artificers have resulted in the harmonious whole, which will henceforth be the delight of the billiard-players of Chicago. Those who have visited the hall—100 feet long by 80 in width—will have observed as its leading feature, that the roof is in a single span, thus leaving the floor entirely unencumbered by pillars or supports of any kind—a mode of construction which, in a roof of the dimensions of this one, requires the exercise of a considerable degree of architectural skill to ensure the rigidity necessary for an elaborately frescoed ceiling. This is a feature that will be appreciated alike by billiard players and on-lookers, in the ease with which it enables them to move freely around the tables, or enjoy an uninterrupted view of what is going on in every part of the vast hall.

GENERAL NOTES.

The two buildings of Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick—the one at the corner of Clark and Washington streets, the other at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn—are progressing as rapidly as the temperature will permit. The first is intended for stores and offices, the last for stores only. It is expected that both will be ready for the tenants before the 1st of May. The Merchants' Building, at the southwest corner of the Public Square, is intended for offices principally, and as it will have an elevator and be heated by steam, it is hoped that business men and lawyers can be induced to occupy the fourth floor. A good many other buildings are constructed with the same expectation, but it is doubtful if it can be realized. The Chicago business tenantry are not prepared yet for such an elevation. Work on the Bryant Block, at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, which has been delayed for want of iron, is now going on finely. Kingsbury Block, on Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn, is rapidly approaching completion.

The valuable property at the northwest corner of State and Madison streets is not likely to remain much longer unoccupied. Mr. E. F. Dore is about to erect there a handsome building 66x106 feet on the ground, five stories in height, the material for both fronts being the Cincinnati sandstone. The fine store on the first floor has been already leased by Edwards, Bluett & Co., clothing dealers. Plans for the building are now nearly completed at the office of Wheelock & Thomas.

The new building for the Shreve estate, erected from plans drawn by the same architects, will be finished about the 1st of April.

The northwest corner of State and Randolph streets will soon be ornamented by a handsome building, to be erected by Dr. D. R. Dyche, the well-known druggist. It will have a frontage of 44 feet on Randolph by 52 on State, and will be built of artificial stone. It is to be four stories in height, with a high basement. There will be two stores, Dr. Dyche himself occupying the one at the corner. The plans are by Mr. Van Osdel.

Work is going on finely upon the buildings of Mr. Shlesser, corner of Adams and LaSalle streets, Arcade Building on Clark street, McGee's Building, corner of North Clark and Michigan streets, and the Ewing Block at the Clark street bridge. All nearly completed.

The numerous church structures in process of erection are making good progress, weather matters considered, and the first breath of milder meteorological influences will set them forward rapidly.

Great regret is expressed at the misfortune of construction in the noble Union Building, and it stands a text on careless superintendence. Where, as in this instance, the proprietors are lavish of expense and expect the best, they have the right to be secured against blunders done in foundation and pier-work.

The Michigan Southern & Rock Island depot is receiving its roof covering, and it will not be long before trains will arrive and depart from Van Buren street.

One by one the larger residence structures on Wabash and Michigan avenues, between the south limits of the fire and Twelfth street, are being occupied as boarding houses, and trade has abandoned some of the quarters where it was temporarily brisk. It is evident that the present business centre as laid out north of Harrison street will receive and accommodate all our best trade for some time to come.

Business Education.

Young men wishing to fit themselves for business should not fail to take a course of instruction at a first-class business college. The institution known as Drew's Business College, Nos. 278 and 280 West Madison street, is being conducted upon a new and improved method, introducing the actual transactions in the school room. The course of instruction is thorough, and this institution bids fair to become one of the rival business colleges in the West.

A Fine Office.

Those who wish to see one of the finest insurance offices in this or any other city should pay their respects to General Ducat, in his new quarters in Andrews' Building, on the northeast corner of LaSalle street and Arcade court, to which he removes to-day from Central Union Block. Among the many elegant offices of our rebuilt city, we know of none that is more cheerful or pleasing. With a frontage of twenty-five feet on LaSalle street, and seventy on the court, full of windows, there is a magnificent light, superior even to that of the corner occupied by his agency before the fire, which our readers will well remember. The General evidently believes that good light is conducive to the *growth* of his business. The fittings-up are all neat and massive, without being extravagantly expensive. They are made for use as well as for ornament, and are admirably adapted to the necessities of his extensive business. After knocking around considerably for the past fifteen months, he has now settled in this new location, with the intention of staying, and his patrons will find him there, as ready as ever to deal out good policies, and attend to their interests. We are glad to learn that the General is rapidly recovering from the severe illness that has confined him to his house for the past month, and hope to see him in his accustomed chair in a few days.

Perfect Safety.

When we say that the MacNeal & Urban Safe and Lock Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, placed and furnished all of the metal linings, vault doors, locks, &c., in those eight immense vaults that the Fidelity Safety Deposit and Savings Bank people will shortly throw open for public inspection, we feel that we are only telling the readers of THE TRIBUNE what they already know—that this old and reliable Company, whose massive bolts and locks and bars stand guard over millions of our wealth already, have, in this, their latest, effort fairly outdone even themselves. J. M. Terwilliger, the Chicago representative of this Company, at No. 49 State street, ought to be one of the proudest men in this city, to be able to point to such work, and get such unqualified indorsement of his wares.

The New Orient Hotel.

This hotel, occupying the site of the old Orient House, corner State and Van Buren streets, will be in complete running order on Monday, Feb. 10. There are one hundred and twenty rooms, all furnished so as to secure the greatest comfort to patrons; the table will not be excelled by any hotel in the city, while prices will be reasonable. Messrs. Grant & Cudney, the proprietors, have secured for their clerks Messrs. H. B. Doty, formerly of the Revere House, and F. L. Thornton, of the City Hotel. It is safe to say that these gentlemen together "know how to keep a hotel." Parties can see and select rooms at any time.

Extraordinary Inducements.

A. G. Downs & Co., No. 324 West Madison street, for the next twenty days will offer their entire stock at cost price, and many things at great reduction from cost, including silks, velvets, dress-goods, suits, cloaks, shawls, linens, flannels, blankets, cloths, cassimeres, hosiery, gloves, embroideries, notions, etc. Ottoman shawls, half-price; cotton-flannel, 10 cents, worth 15 cents. Special attention called to the hosiery department. These goods must be sold to make room for spring purchases. In their dress and cloak-making rooms they will make a reduction of 10 per cent on all goods manufactured. Customers can rely upon this sale as genuine.

Reed's Temple of Music.

Extra inducements are offered those wishing a first-class piano at this establishment. Messrs. Reed & Sons are large dealers, in fact, one of the most extensive firms engaged in pianos west of New York. Purchasing in such large quantities, they are enabled to sell at low rates, and, having capital, can furnish pianos on terms of payment perfectly satisfactory to the purchaser. They are still at No. 81 Sixteenth street, but will soon occupy their own building down town.

The New Bryant & Stratton Business Arithmetic.

This large work is a book that should be in every business office. It contains matter that is of the greatest importance to every business man. The weights and measures of all countries are given; the legal rate of interest in all the States; tables without end, and computations upon all subjects, sufficient to make one's head ache.

For the Accommodation of Patrons,

Mr. W. S. B. Mathews will give music lessons at the residence of pupils. Terms: $1.50 a lesson for half hours; $2 for 45 minutes. Scholarships, good for four terms of half-hour lessons (eighty lessons), are sold for $80. Parties addressing in care of Lyon & Healy will be waited on as soon as practicable.

Paulina Lucca.

The renowned prima donna, Paulina Lucca, invariably uses in her operas the Knabe Piano, and has at her New York residence two of those excellent instruments. She considers this instrument far superior to that of any other make. To be had of Julius Bauer & Co., No. 650 Broadway, N. Y., and No. 390, 392, 394, and 396 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Machine-Made Bread.

That good, white, and sweet bread can be made by machinery has been abundantly proven. Recognizing this fact, D. F. Bremner has put in operation and is now daily turning out by machinery the whitest and sweetest home-made bread, and we would advise all who love good bread—and who does not,—to give it a trial, and we are sure they will never have any other.

Assignee's Sale,

at No. 36 West Madison street (Mercer & Co.'s old stand); $30,000 worth of boots and shoes are to be closed out at manufacturers' cost, within the next thirty days. Don't fail to call and examine stock and prices.

The Domestic.

The work-worn, care-worn face, a bending back, and failing health, may be renewed "like the eagle's" (Milton), by a Domestic Sewing Machine. To be taken immediately, and paid for monthly, at 744 State street, if the money isn't ready.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

For Bathing Infants,

Burnett's Kalleston is soothing and cooling.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

American school-girls in Rome are accused of flirting with handsome Cardinals.

—A woman in Birmingham, England, was lately fined $200 for giving a good character to a bad servant.

—There were over 14,000 persons sentenced to imprisonment for drunkenness in England and Wales last year.

—The Bey of Tunis is at no loss to know how to dispose of faithless officials. Among other methods there is the gouging out of eyes and severing of tongues. Latterly three dishonest Collectors were impaled upon strong iron spits about ten feet high.

—A new source of gold has been discovered by the chemist, E. Sonstadt, in the waters of the ocean near the Isle of Man. The amount, however, is not encouraging to any one not possessed of similar enthusiasm to that of the above named chemist—the amount being less than one grain to the ton of water.

—A suicide club, composed of Englishmen attacked with that disease of French invention, the "spleen," is among the discoveries of the Paris *Liberte*. Once a year a feast was spread. Whoever drew the almond from the cake at dessert was the annual victim. He eat the poisoned almond and died. Very French this!

—When Louis Napoleon had received refusals from four different courts in answer to offers for marriage, he broke a chair in a fit of passion, and said: "Now, these gentlemen, my cousins, shall have an Empress of my own making, and they shall honor her as such, as if she were the daughter of an Emperor!" The next day he proposed to Eugenie.

—It is said that Signor Grattoni, one of the engineers of the Mont Cenis tunnel, has become insane from the use of mercurial hair-dye. Let weaker heads beware! If a brain that helped to bore the Alps could not stand the effect of hair-dye, how can those hope to preserve their equilibrium whose highest achievement at engineering is to run a tolerably straight dividing line over the middle of the cranium?

—The London *Times* has a half column article on an extraordinary marriage at the parish church of old St. Marylebone. It was that of Miss Kate Fox, one of the Fox sisters, whose spiritual manifestations began at Rochester many years ago, and who were the founders of modern spiritualism, to Mr. Henry Diedrich Jencken, a barrister-at-law. A number of American friends, spiritualists and literary people, were present at the ceremony. The bride and bridegroom made a wedding trip to Tunbridge Wells, and then returned to their residence, York Place, Portman Square, London.

—The Shah of Persia will quit his own dominions in the month of March, and proceed direct to St. Petersburg, passing by Tiflis; and afterwards visit in succession Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London. His stay in each of these capitals will be limited to about ten days. Such is the first part of the itinerary. The second, comprising the towns through which the Shah will pass on his return to Teheran, is not yet fixed. The presumption is, however, that the Eastern traveller will go to Italy on leaving London, and thence to Constantinople, which will be the last great resting place.

—Krupp's establishment, although very rigorously closed to visitors, a recent French paper says that 17,051 workmen are employed, of whom 8,000 are engaged in making steel alone, and the wages paid are £48,000 a month. There are consumed 600 tons of coal daily, by seventy-five steam engines in the works. The anvil, of the largest of thirty-five steam-hammers, weighs 200 tons. The casting of a steel gun of twenty tons weight requires but ten minutes, by 800 men, who are, immediately after, allowed two hours' rest, because of the extreme heat to which they are necessarily exposed.

PATTERSON'S PORTRAIT.

A Typical Pennsylvania Politician—Cameron's Pupil Who Lives in One State and Represents Another.

Harrisburg (Jan. 22) Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Leader.

Sitting in the parlor of the Lochiel House, yesterday, watching the struggling currents of lobbying and caucusing humanity that flowed and eddied through every room and corridor and up and down every staircase of the house, a political friend suddenly pointed to the door and said:

"Do you see that man who just came in?"

"Which one?"

"Why, that man with the red whiskers."

"Yes."

"Well, take a good look at him; he is Senator John J. Patterson, of South Carolina.

I did take a good look at him, for I regarded him as something of a phenomenon worth seeing and studying. Rather tall and slender, with a full, reddish beard, which some forty winters had converted into a grizzled roan, he looked like a slimmer Boss Tweed or younger Russell Errett—not a bad looking man, either, with a certain air of an honest, genial farmer about him, that was quite engaging.

"What is *he* doing up here?" I inquired.

"Oh, he lives out here at Mifflin, only forty miles away."

"Lives here! Why, I thought he was from South Carolina?"

"Oh, well, yes; so he does. He goes down there every now and then—always when the Legislature is in session—and keeps his citizenship there. But he really *lives* here, where all his folks are."

"How is he liked at home?"

"Oh! they think he is a splendid fellow in Mifflin. He knows how to manage them. When he was elected Senator, and ugly rumors about his buying the South Carolina Legislature began to spread around home, he sent on $1,000 to his friends in Mifflin to get up a reception for him there. They got up a grand one. Everybody in the country around was invited—elegant entertainment, champagne, and all that sort of thing; reception speech for 'Mifflin's favorite son, whom a sovereign State had fitly honored.' Then the 'favorite son' responded in a speech full of the most sounding sentiments of justice and humanity, and assembled Mifflin dispersed in a state of virtuous exultation."

"And was there no one to tell the truth about him to his friends and neighbors?"

"Oh, he knows how to manage that. He gave an editor a two-hundred dollar diamond pin, and the graceful fellow, who had been abusing him, ceased reviling from that instant, and has thought well of him in his paper ever since. I don't blame him much, either. John is as good a hearted, generous fellow as ever you saw, I assure you."

We thought so, too, and almost wished we were a Mifflin editor, but said nothing.

"The most curious thing about Patterson," resumed our friend, "is, that he don't seem to think he has done anything wrong in buying the South Carolina darkeys. He defends his conduct. 'Why,' says he, 'they were openly for sale, and the best bidder won.' 'Caldwell,' said he, the other day, referring to the Kansas Senator who has got into such trouble, 'Caldwell is a fool; he didn't lay his wires deep enough; everybody can see them. I could have managed there so there'd have been no trouble at all. He should have fixed it so the Legislature would never have complained, and then the Senate would never have investigated.'"

"That, I suppose, is what he calculates on in his own case."

"Yes; and I think with good reason. If the Legislature of South Carolina certifies that Patterson is duly elected, and neither Legislature nor Court of South Carolina makes complaint, I don't see what the United States Senate can do. It has no right to go behind the record of a sovereign State. If South Carolina should say that a Penitentiary convict was her choice for Senator, the United States Senate would have no choice but to take him."

"Is Patterson a Cameron man?"

"Yes, he is now. He was educated in the Cameron school, and his political morality is thoroughly of the Cameron type, but he went to South Carolina pretty much on his own hook. He went with Alex. McClure and two or three other Pennsylvania politicians, who emigrated there five or six years ago, all 'on the make.' The first operation was to get some railroad bonds authorized. Patterson was confidentially deputed by the crowd to 'place' these bonds advantageously. He 'placed' them in his own pocket, and let McClure and the other fellows whistle for their money."

"What did McClure do?"

"He could do nothing but come home disgusted, and became a reformer in Pennsylvania. I met Patterson once and asked him about this transaction. 'Well,' said he, 'wasn't it all right. McClure would have done just exactly what I done if he'd had the chance.'"

"So he defends his course even in this case?"

"Yes, that is the most astonishing course about him. He seems to think he is a pretty honest sort of a fellow. Look at him there, how earnestly he puts it down to that man. I warrant he is talking morality to him."

"And after all, to tell the honest truth," said my political friend, looking admiringly at the gentleman from Mifflin and South Carolina, who still stood before us, "the worst of it is, I can't help liking the fellow. You would too. Shall I introduce you?"

"Oh, no!" said I drawing back.

"The fact is, he has just adopted the political maxim of the times and acts on it a little more sincerely and boldly than anybody else."

"What maxim?"

"Why, that 'every man has his price.' You don't believe it; well, neither do I. But Patterson does thoroughly; and really this Credit Mobilier business, showing that the best and most trusted men of the nation *have* been bought for a price, makes a fellow think that perhaps after all Patterson is not so far——At any rate," added he, interrupting himself, "when we see these high-flown New England Puritans, whom even we politicians have thought above suspicion, walk deliberately to the shambles—I mean Dawes and those fellows—and sell themselves, what can we expect of a poor, ambitious, generous, but ill-educated and ill-regulated Pennsylvania backwoods boy like John Patterson?"

He sighed—and then got up, and walked over and shook hands with Senator Patterson, and told him he was very glad to see him. "N."

A GREAT BEAR HUNT.

Desperate Fight Between Two Men and Four Beasts.

Blooming Grove, Pa. (Jan. 23) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

A few days since Burt. Hazen and another man named Shafer, two well-known hunters of this section, discovered the tracks of several bears near this place. Signs of bear at this season of the year being a most unusual occurrence, they determined to follow them up and if possible capture or kill the animals. Taking their rifles, Shafer and Hazen started on the trail, and before they had followed it a great way they came up to one of the bears. When it discovered the hunters it started briskly away, but was hit by a ball from one of the rifles. This only added to the speed of its flight and it was soon out of sight, going towards the High Knob, north of the Bloomington Grove Park. Besides the track left in the snow by its feet, a trail of blood also marked the course the bear took, showing that the ball had taken effect somewhere upon it. The wounded bear kept in the trail of its companions, and the hunters were confident of ultimately coming upon them all in their winter quarters. The tracks led to the south side of the knob, where they entered a dense laurel ticket. Hazen and Shafer made their way into this, and finally came to where a large tree had fallen, the roots of which had torn out a large quantity of earth, by a huge rock, forming a deep and dark cavern. The mouth of this was closed by laurels and boughs broken off and evidently placed by the bears themselves. Into this cavern all the tracks led, except that of the wounded bear. This one passed on along the foot of the mountain, leaving its bloody trail.

When Shafer and Hazen found that the bears were brought to bay, they set about to find means to get them out in order that they might get a shot. They could tell from the tracks that there were at least four of the animals in the cavern, two old ones and two cubs. The hunters were anxious that but one of the bears should come out at once, as they would have more than their hands full in any other event. They finally decided to build a fire at the mouth of the cave and smoke out the inmates, being ready to shoot the instant one appeared. One of the men crept cautiously up to the cavern and started a fire as far inside as he dare venture, and then retreated. They both stood ready to shoot. In a short time, a movement was seen among the laurels, and the head of a huge she bear appeared. Her actions so surprised the hunters, however, that neither of them fired. She coolly approached the fire they had built and trampled it out with her feet, and, with an angry growl, retreated into the lair. The fire was rebuilt, and again the bear appeared and smothered with her paws. Seeing that the singular intelligence of the brute would foil their attempt at smoking the bears out, the men determined to rebuild the fire, and when the bear again came out to smother it risk shooting her in the very mouth of the den. The fire was started again, and as before the old bear came out, this time growling and snarling and trampling the burning boughs in a terrible fury. Before she had finished, however, a ball from Shafer's rifle went crashing into her brain. Raising on her haunches and breaking through the tangled laurels, she rushed out of the cave with her jaws wide open, but fell dead before she had taken half dozen paces in the clearing the hunters had made in the thicket before commencing their operations.

This lucky shot emboldened and encouraged Hazen and Shafer to continue their line of attack. After drawing the carcass of the dead bear away Hazen again crept to the mouth of the den, and was about lighting another fire, when the mate of the bear just killed rushed out, and, raising up on its hind feet, made directly for Hazen, who had sprang to his feet when he heard the approach of the bear from within, but not in time to retreat. Hazen stood between Shafer and the bear, and the latter did not dare to fire for fear of shooting his companion. Besides, they had not calculated on such event as this, and were totally unprepared to meet it. There was no time to lose, however, for the enraged brute had his immense paws on Hazen's shoulders before he had fairly recovered from his surprise. Fortunately he had in its sheath by his side his hunting hatchet. This he quickly drew out, and before the bear could get him in its embrace he dealt it a terrible blow on the side of the head, bringing it to the ground. Instead of springing back out of the way and giving Shafer an opportunity to shoot the animal, Hazen continued the attack with his hatchet, and the contest at once became again a hand-to-hand one. Hazen is a young but powerful man, and agile as a cat, which gave him considerable advantage in the fight. Notwithstanding this Shafer soon saw that his companion could not long stand up against the immense power of the bear, and, not daring to shoot, he too unsheathed his hatchet, and rushed to Hazen's aid, attacking the bear in the rear. The shaggy brute maintained his ground against his two assailants for a short time, but finally, from loss of blood and lack of that strength which at any other season would have been much greater, he was forced to succumb, and fell bleeding and dying at their feet. A rifle ball ended the existence he had so fiercely battled to maintain. Hazen's clothing was about all torn from him, and he received several ugly flesh wounds on various parts of his body. These were dressed, and, after a short rest, the hunters concluded to finish the other two bears that remained in the cavern. These they knew were cubs, and they did not anticipate any great difficulty in dealing with them. They determined to adhere to the smoking-out process, and accordingly a fire was made farther in the cave, and soon dense smoke penetrated to every corner of it. But a few minutes elapsed before a bear was heard breaking through the laurels in a different place from that at which the first two had gone out. Presently it broke through. It was about half grown. Casting a hasty glance around at the hunters, it started to run off in the opposite direction. Its course was stopped by a ball striking it in its foreleg. Bear-like, it raised up on its haunches at this and turned a full front to the hunters, growling and snarling furiously. Another shot brought it to the ground and killed it.

Shafer and Hazen were positive that there was another bear in the lair, but all attempts at smoking him out failed. Neither of the hunters cared to venture within the cave, as they had had quite enough of wrestling with a bear. Failing to get the bear to come out, they began reconnoitering for a place where they could see into the den, with the object of shooting the remaining bear. They finally succeeded in cutting a hole through the laurels at a point from where the interior of the cavern could be seen. Building a large fire to light it up within, they discovered the bear crouched back in the forthest corner against a rock. Two shots fired into it despatched it, and the hunters dragged it out in triumph. Being somewhat exhausted with their day's work the men concluded not to start in pursuit of the fifth bear—the one they had wounded earlier in the day. Returning to this place they procured assistance, and the four dead bears were brought in.

This was the most successful and daring bear hunt ever known in the Pike County region, and has created quite a sensation.

Week before last "Jerry" Greening and his son Case, famous hunters, captured three deer alive while going from their place at Shohola Falls to Milford—a buck, a doe with fawn, and a fawn. The Blooming Grove Park Association is negotiating for their purchase to place in their breeding enclosure at the park.

THE DETECTIVE SYSTEM.

How Mr. McFadden Grew Rich.

Samuel McFadden was a watchman in a bank. He was poor, but honest, and his life was without reproach. The trouble with him was that he felt that he was not appreciated. His salary was only four dollars a week, and when he asked to have it raised, the President, Cashier, and the Board of Directors glared at him through their spectacles, and frowned on him, and told him to go out and stop his insolence, when he knew business was dull and the bank could not meet its expenses now, let alone lavishing one dollar on such a miserable worm as Samuel McFadden. And then Samuel McFadden felt depressed, sad, and the haughty scorn of the President and Cashier cut him to the soul. He would often go into the side-yard, and bow his venerable twenty-four-inch head, and weep gallons and gallons of tears over his insignificance, and pray that he might be worthy of the President's and Cashier's polite attention.

One night a happy thought struck him; a gleam of light burst upon him, and gazing down the dim vista of years with his eyes all blinded with joyous tears, he saw himself rich and respected. So Samuel McFadden fooled around and got a jimmy, a monkey-wrench, a crosscut saw, a cold-chisel, a drill, and about a ton of gunpowder and nitro-glycerine, and those things. Then, in the dead of night, he went to the fire-proof safe, and, after working it for awhile, burst the door and brick into an immortal smash, with such a perfect success that there was not enough of that safe left to make a carpet-tack. Mr. McFadden then proceeded to load up with coupons, greenbacks, currency, and specie, and to nail all the odd change that was lying anywhere, so that he pranced out of the bank with over a $1,000,000 on him. He then retired to an unassuming residence out of town, and then sent word to the detectives where he was.

A detective called on him the next day, with a soothing note from the Cashier. McFadden treated it with lofty scorn. Detectives called on him every day with humble notes from the President, Cashier and Board of Directors. At last the bank officers got up a magnificent private supper, to which McFadden was invited. He came, and as the bank officers bowed down in the dust before him, he pondered well over the bitter past, and his soul was filled with exultation.

Before he drove away in his carriage that night, it was all fixed that Mr. McFadden was to keep $500,000 of that money and to be unmolested if he returned the other half. He fulfilled his contract like an honest man, but refused with haughty disdain the offer if the Cashier to marry his daughter.

Mac is now honored and respected. He moves in the best society, browses around in purple and fine linen and other good clothes, and enjoys himself first-rate. And often now he takes his infant son on his knee, and tells him of his early life, and instils holy principles into the child's mind, and shows him how, by industry and perseverance, and frugality, and nitro-glycerine, and monkey-wrenches, and cross-cut saws, and familiarity with the detective system, even the poor may rise to affluence and responsibility.

Mark Twain.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

We beg to state that certain parties, imitators of our Tea Check system, have no authority or consent to exchange our Tea Checks. Our Checks are only exchangeable at our establishments, Branch 251 Blue Island-av. and 408 West Twelfth-st., also 24 Blue Island-av. CHICAGO TEA COMPANY.

N. W. ABEL LOOM CO.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Northwestern Abel Loom Co. will be held at Room 4 Sherman House, on Wednesday next, the 5th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Business of very great importance will be brought before the meeting. A full attendance is desired. By order of the President. W. M. TRUE, Sec. and Treas.

PROFESSIONAL.

The French Doctor, B. Briard,

From the Academy of Medicine, Paris, now Professor and Proprietor of the Chicago Medical Institute, can be consulted by those afflicted with diseases, at his Drug Store and Consulting Rooms, 188 South Halsted-st.

DR. J. WILBUR,
MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN,
Can now be found at his residence,
460 W. RANDOLPH-ST.

TO RENT.

A NEW OFFICE BUILDING.

My arrangements for building on Washington-st., next east the Chamber of Commerce, having been interfered with by cold weather, I now propose to commence as soon as the weather will permit, and I shall be happy to see any parties—bankers, underwriters, and others—who may want offices on first floors and basements specially prepared, and make leases at once if desired.

This location is considered by most men as the choicest office location in Chicago, and its ample size, 90x182 feet, will permit any arrangement that may be considered the most desirable.

I shall be glad to meet any persons desiring offices (or in my absence, parties will please call on W. K. Nixon), at Nixon's Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

C. W. COLEHOUR.

BUSINESS CARDS.

HOME AGAIN:
A. ROSENMERKEL'S,
Late W. H. MUELLER'S,
PHARMACY
AND
Prescription Drug Store,
126 Fifth-av., (South Wells-st).

SAVINGS BANK.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres. E. F. PULSIFER, V. Pres.
W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.
THE UNION TRUST CO.
Savings Bank
135 South Clark-st., N. E. cor. Madison, Chicago, Ill.
Incorporated Jan. 5, 1857.
Capital, $125,000; Surplus, $32,000; Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be paid on all deposits of one dollar or more, for each full calendar month.
No notice required for drawing money.

WANTED.

Partner Wanted

In a Wholesale Grocery House, Chicago. Long established and fine trade. A good business man, with $30,000 to $50,000 cash capital, can find an opportunity seldom met with. Call on, or address, with references, JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., Manager of Tappan, McKillop & Co.'s Mercantile Agency.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

TO DRUGGISTS.

A young man with nine years' experience in drug business, wholesale and retail, and a large acquaintance with Eastern druggists, desires a connection with a first-class drug house in this city. Address DRUGS Tribune office.

RAISINS.

25,000 Boxes
"LAYERS" RAISINS

and a full assortment of other grades, such as DeHesa, Loose Muscatels, London Layers, Seedless, in mats, halves and quarter boxes. Layers, and Quarter Boxes Layers, Packed by T. McCullough & Sons, Malaga, expressly for this market. Imported and for sale by

J. W. DOANE & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LUBIN OUTDONE
BY THE
Pullman's Palace Car Bouquet,
EXQUISITE, DELICATE, PERMANENT.
NO LEAD, NO SULPHUR, NO SEDIMENT, in
MANN'S HAIR LUXURIANT,
But will cure Dandruff and prevent losing hair. For sale by all Druggists.

Meeting of the Merchants' Exchange.

There will be a special meeting of the Merchants' Exchange, at Room 4, No. 8 State-st., on Monday, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock p. m., to take action sustaining the Mayor of the city in his recent action in Police matters. A full and prompt attendance is desired of the Merchants generally.
H. N. MAY, Sec. P. H. WILLARD, Prest.

DENTISTRY.

DR. FARNHAM having returned from a visit East, has opened an office at 243 West Randolph-st., where he will be happy to wait upon his former friends and patrons who may desire his services.

CATARRH.

Diseases of the Skin, Blood, and Nervous System scientifically treated and cured. DESPLAINES-ST. DISPENSARY, 199 South Desplaines-st. Side entrance on Price-place.

Wine of the Allspice

Is made in the Island of Jamaica from the juice of the ripe allspice berry. It is not an alchoholic or whiskey compound but a delightful tonic cordial and a remedy for indigestion, bowel complaints, &c., &c. Sold by all druggists.

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.

Members of Fort Dearborn Lodge 214, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to meet at their lodge room, corner of Halsted and Madison-sts., Sunday morning, Feb. 2, at [illegible] o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, James Beggs. Every member is expected to be present. Brothers from other lodges cordially invited. THOMAS SUTTON, N. G.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of Chicago Lodge, No. 437, A. F. & A. M., Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, at Oriental Hall, 120 LaSalle-st., for work on Third Degree. Members are expected to attend. Visitors cordially invited. By order of W. M. SAM. SEELEMAN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Masonic Board of Relief will be held in the parlor of Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., on Monday evening, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock, for business, election of officers, &c. It is hoped there will be a full representation present. By order of WM. ALDRICH, President.

K. of P.

All members of St. John Lodge, No. 21, K. of P., are requested to attend a regular meeting at their hall [illegible] South Clark-st., on Friday evening, Feb. 7, as there will be business of importance to transact. By order of the C. C. T. KELLY, K. R. & S.

St. George's Benevolent Associat'n

Regular meeting on Monday, Feb. 3, at 7 p. m., at the Builders' Exchange, LaSalle-st. cor. Madison. A full attendance is requested. RICH'D BARNARD, Pres. C. J. BURROUGHS, Sec.

Attention, Bricklayers.

There will be a Grand Mass Meeting of all the Lodges of the U. O. A. B. of American Bricklayers, in Chicago, at the hall of No. 1, 92 West Randolph-st., Tuesday Evening, Feb. 4, 1873, at 7½ o'clock. All are requested to attend.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Stated conclave Monday evening, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Full attendance is requested. By order of the E. C. GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Carpenters' & Joiners' Union, No. 1

All members are requested, good standing or not, to meet Wednesday, Feb. 5, at 7½ p. m., at Globe Theatre, Desplaines-st., near Madison. Business of grand importance. GEORGE SCHINDLER, C. S.

Attention, Bricklayers.

You are requested to attend a mass meeting, to be held at the Hall, 92 West Randolph-st., on Thursday evening, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of some business of importance. German and Scandinavian Unions are cordially invited to attend. By order W. M.

Butchers' Meeting.

The B. B. & P. A. All members are notified to be at hand Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, as business will be brought up which concerns each and every member. T. WALES, Prest. T. LUMB, Sec'y.

Paper Hangers—Notice.

The Annual Meeting of the Paper Hangers' Association will be held at 143 West Jackson-st., on [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Death of Bulwer-Lytton --His Rank in Literature.

His Brother and Son---The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Bulwer's Novels as Compared with Dickens'---Living Within the Limits of Art.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1873.

A man who has had his enemies, and who labored under the general dislike of the age for aristocrats in literature, has just passed away:

BULWER.

He belonged, however, to the greater guild of letters, and worked for the nobler uses of the age and our race. His descent he could not help, and in much he proved that hereditary rank is an imaginary line, and that we are all open to the convictions, the institutions, and the liberalities of the modern age.

If Bulwer ever visited America it has slipped my memory, although his elder brother,

HENRY BULWER,

was British Minister to the United States from 1849 to 1852, and concluded with John M. Clayton, of Delaware, the famous Clayton-Bulwer Treaty,—a treaty, by the way, not unlike in motive the High Joint Commission provided for twenty-one years subsequently. It was a canal treaty, and Clayton was naturally contrived for providing for canals, as he represented Delaware, through which State the first consequential canal south of the Hudson was opened in the year 1829,—the only work of note in the State, except the breakwater at Henlopen.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY

was years in advance of its time. It was a Christian conference of neighborly men, one of whom had eaten well-done roast beef for years, and the other fricaseed chicken, and neither of them wanted wars or the rumor of wars. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty was opposed by all the savage manifest-destinarians, many of whom bit the dust in subsequent battle-fields, or were distinguished for ardor to make Slavery the moral sense of the New World: Barksdale, Clingman, Cobb, Edmundson, Horace Maynard, Edmund Ruffin, Zollicoffer. The object of the treaty was to connect the oceans, twenty years in advance of the Suez Canal, by a mutual protectorate of America and England. Had that design been established, England and America — the Anglo-Saxon race — would have been joint partners in the commerce of the globe. There would have been no English sympathy for the Rebellion, no "Alabama" and "Florida," no Spanish atrocities in Cuba, and no Maximilian tragedy. The Suez Canal would not have been the route to the Indies. We would have made a channel across Nicaragua. We would have for

THE TRUE CONFEDERATE STATES,

America and England, partners in Free Trade and in the commerce of the earth; for, with such an understanding in 1850, twenty years of misconception might have been anticipated. Occasionally it looks as if the Monroe doctrine was a fraud. The best that has been done for South American independence was by Lord Cochrane and the English. To arrogate the privilege of doing all the philanthropy for a whole continent smacks of a selfish intent; and to postpone an inter-oceanic ship-canal for twenty years because we are ourselves unable to achieve it, might be called the Monroe Hogginshness. In the year 1858, the following Liberal Democrats, amongst others, voted in the House for the Llayton-Bulwer Treaty: Reuben Davis of Mississippi, Horace F. Clark (son-in-law of that Commodore Vanderbilt who has never solicited a and-grant), Faulkner, George W. Jones, Lamar, Cetcher, Daniel Sickles, and Whitely of Delaware.

THE MORAL MEANING AND INTENT

of the treaty was either frustrated by the brutal opposition it encountered, or the treaty itself prevented the purpose it apparently espoused. The little railway from Aspinwall to Panama tied up the Isthmus with a corporation, and forbade the approaching seas to mix their waters. Sixteen years afterward, Oakes Ames and Durant—those Murrells of the land—laid the Pacific Railway by corrupting Congress, and it was opened, at a cost to the Government and private capital of $120,000,000 (including what Mr. Alley calls "the profits"), the very same year that the Suez Canal was completed at a cost of $80,000,000. There is still no Nicaragua Canal, although there is plenty of Monroe doctrine. John M. Clayton thus was the author of the Fish policy toward England, and Henry Bulwer anticipated Edward Thornton.

It was in America that

BULWER'S SON

cultivated his poetic tastes, and probably laid the ideas which underlie his poems; for he was in Washington City between the ages of 18 and 21. Edward Robert, or "Owen Meredith," is a better poet than his father in lighter matters; but society, and not man,—the sentiments, and not careers,—make the staple of his pieces. Robert Bulwer is the heir of his father; and he has Irish blood in his veins, his termagant mother having been of that race and country.

THE NOVELS OF BULWER LYTTON

have been contributions to the dignity of the British Nation in a more direct sense than the novels of any other person, except Sir Walter Scott. Dickens wrote for a great mess of fireside people, and in but two cases sought to vivify the episodes of larger history. His "Tale of Two Cities" leaves the impression of the French Revolution that it was a great human cackle set to no tune. "Barnaby Rudge" does distinguish a small riot, else forgotten except in local literature. The power of Dickens is relatively imposing according to the smallness of the stage he plays upon. In general views, in long philosophy, in morals which point with the clear index finger, and in that assimilating power of intellect which digests the greater and the less, and reproduce both in the true and equitable proportions and strength of art, Mr. Dickens was

NEVER EITHER GREAT OR CAPABLE.

He was forever fetching out of the woes of childhood stimulation for tears,—woes inevitable and common to us all, as truly as the cutting of teeth or the distress of vaccination. How many Dotheboys Halls are there in real life? How many Little Pauls die of cramming? How many Oliver Twists are sold and made thieves? The philanthropy of Dickens is utterly lacking in indication; it devises nothing,—destroys nothing. It is a most effective, most designing play upon the reader's emotions, for purposes never quite clear, and it seldom strikes and guides the steady currents of our nature, which in indignation are resistless. Mr. Dickens could no more have made "Henry Esmond" live out his story so modestly, and yet touch with life and truth all the adjacent features of the reign of Queen Anne,—the politics, the vice, the genius, the beauty, and the tendency of that age, than he could have formed "Richelieu," or "Rienzi," or "Harold."

I hold the high test of the influence of literature to be

ITS INFLUENCE UPON THE CITIZEN,

the unit of Society and the State. Mr. Dickens has been called the great democratic author. Wherein? Let all his motley circus-company proceed to the polls, and what a reflection do they present upon the propriety of liberty and representation? They all seem to teach the lesson that a club-foot is a fine thing in its way; that an idiot fighting in the riots is a good average type of the agitator; that contentment under the circumstances of debt and bankruptcy is rather a good occasion for humor; and that, on the whole, to be in earnest about anything is either to be a nuisance, like "Mrs. Jellaby," or a sheep, like "Mr. Pickwick."

THERE IS LITTLE REAL

in this literature. It is an extension and a prolongation of some sort of show-life; it is not the life we live, the mind of which we are possessed, nor the destiny for which we ever, even insensibly, contend. Mr. Dickens was the master of a better style than Bulwer,—more fluent, variable, and even more eloquent. His style was that of a prodigy in language,—a sort of literary Blind Tom. But he lacked objects, and blew bubbles. We feel, as his performances pass, that a poorhouse, a jail, and a theatre have broken loose, and there is no keeping our children and servants still, who crawl up at the window and exchange slang with the procession.

Bulwer, with no more than talent,

LIVED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF ART.

His dignity is never down. His humor is heavier, but we remember it longer. The man who sought to repeople Pompeii, vindicate O'Neill, and vitalize La Valliere, if not a genius, was a great, productive citizen. GATH.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC.

The remarkable sale of seats for the Italian Opera season,—one of the largest ever known in Chicago,—is an evidence that, notwithstanding the high prices of seats and the financial stringency of the times, people will go to be amused, and will go all the faster and more furiously when the prices are highest. Nearly all the available seats for the Lucca nights have been taken, and it now remains for Young America to rally to the support of Miss Kellogg, that our fair young cantatrice may not be completely overshadowed by the fair young Berliner. Lucca will open the ball on Monday evening with the "Favorita," which has never been, notwithstanding its name, a favorite here. Opening night, however, will save it. Kellogg follows with "Trovatore," which has always been a strong opera here, and has never failed to draw. All of the Eastern musical papers, whose opinions are worth having at all, concur in giving Kellogg high praise for her personation of *Leonora*, and "Trovatore," therefore, ought to draw, both for Kellogg's sake and for the intrinsic merits of the opera. On Wednesday night, Lucca appears in "Faust," one of the most popular of all the current operas, and the sale for this is even larger than for the opening night. Kellogg follows on Thursday night with "Linda," one of the most beautiful of all the light operas on the stage, and Kellogg is one of the best *Lindas*. The opera for Friday night has not been officially announced, but it will probably be either "Don Giovanni" or "The Marriage of Figaro." In either event, both Lucca and Kellogg will appear. If it should be "Don Giovanni," Lucca will take *Zerlina*, and Kellogg *Donna Anna*; if "The Marriage of Figaro," then Lucca will take *Susanna*, and Kellogg the *Countess*. Beyond this, no announcements can be made until the arrival of Maretzek and the troupe. It is not improbable that "The Huguenots," "Traviata," "Mignon," and "Fra Diavolo" will come in the second week, as these are among the strongest operas in the *repertoire* of the troupe, and are all drawing operas. It is not improbable that the receipts from the Lucca nights will equal, if not surpass, the receipts in any of the Eastern seasons. If the adherents of Kellogg give a practical expression to their professions of admiration, they will rally to the support of the American prima donna, and make her nights comparatively, if not equally, remunerative. Concerning the rest of the troupe we cannot say anything. The criticisms of the Eastern press afford no means of judging their capabilities, as they are conflicting and sometimes unintelligent. The real standard of the troupe will have to be estimated here, and it is fortunate that Chicago opera-goers are in a position to do it, as the previous performances of the troupe in New York and Boston, and in some of the provincial New England towns, like Providence, Hartford, and New Haven, have in reality only been rehearsals for Chicago. We shall undoubtedly get the very maximum of the capability of the troupe, provided the operatic sore throat doesn't set in. In view, however, of the elegant audiences which are already guaranteed by the preliminary sale, and the cosy, elegant theatre in which the troupe is to sing, we doubt not the operatic epizootic will be left at the East. It only remains for opera-goers to get their hats and cloaks, their fans and lorgnettes, and libretti, which have been rusting so long, and prepare themselves for the duties of the forthcoming fortnight. The cast for "Favorita" will be as follows:

Leonora....Lucca
Inez....Miss Schofield
Fernando....Abrugnedo
Alphonso....Sparapani
Balthazar....Coulon

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CONCERT.

A grand concert will be given at the new First Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, on Thursday evening next, under the direction of Mr. G. C. Knopfel, upon which occasion the new organ of the church will be exhibited for the first time. The singers who have been secured for this occasion, and the excellence of the programme, give every promise that this concert will be one of the most notable musical entertainments ever given in the city, and will divide the attention of musical people, with the opera even. The ladies and gentlemen who will take part in the concert are as follows: Organ, Messrs. Falk, Flagler, and Knopfel; piano, Miss Eva Manniere and Mr. Ledochowski; sopranos, Mrs. O. L. Fox, Mrs. J. A. Farwell, and Mrs. H. Aldrich; contraltos, Mrs. O. K. Johnson, Mrs. A. R. Sabin, Miss Mary Holden, and Miss N. French; tenors, Messrs. Gates, Howard, Sabin, and Otis; bassos, Messrs. Hubbard, Sprague, and Goldsmith; harp, Mr. Lyon; violin, Mr. Sir; flute, Mr. Bareither; cello, Mr. Bachmann. The programme will be as follows:

PART I.

1. "Opening" of the Organ....By Mr. G. C. Knopfel
   (a) Selections....
   (b) Offertoire, Op. 22....Batiste
2. Benedic Anima....Dudley Buck
   Choir of First Presbyterian Church.
3. "Angels Ever Bright and Fair"....Handel
   Mrs. O. L. Fox.
4. "A Tear Shed at the Grave of Rossini"....Ciardi
   Messrs. Knopfel, Falk, Lyon, Sir, Bachmann, and Bareither.
5. "Volkslied"....Krebs
   Choir of Second Presbyterian Church.
6. Variations on a Scotch air....D. Buck
   Mr. Louis Falk.
7. "The Message"....Blumenthal
   Mrs. H. Aldrich.

PART II.

1. Gloria in Excelsis....Knopfel
   Choirs of the First, Second, and Fourth Presbyterian Churches.
2. Grand Duo, for two pianos, and organ obligato....Lysberg
   Miss Eva Manniere and Messrs. Ledochowski and Knopfel.
3. Venite....D. Buck
   Choir of Second Presbyterian Church.
4. (a) Transcription, "Robin Adair"....Flagler
   (b) Prelude, in B minor....Bach
   Mr. I. V. Flagler.
5. "Lift Thine Eyes," trio....Mendelssohn
   Mrs. Farwell, Fox and Johnson.
6. "Miserere," from Trovatore....Verdi
   Messrs. Knopfel, Flagler, Bachmann, and Sir.
7. Festival March....Zundel
   Mr. G. C. Knopfel.

THE BOSTON SEXTET CLUB,

which was to have sung here on Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week, under the auspices of the Star Lecture management, has violated its contract, and therefore will not be here. The next musical attraction promised by the Star management is

THEODORE THOMAS,

who never violates contracts, and will bring his orchestra here for concerts on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Feb. 17 and 18. Miss Anna Mehlig, the delightful pianiste, comes with him, and a new solo violinist and 'cello player are also promised. What his programmes will be is not yet known.

THE GERMANIA CONCERT.

The programme for the Germania Concert at Vorwarts Turner Hall, to-day, is as follows:

1. "Remembrance of St. Louis."....Kuppe
2. Fest Overture....Leutner
3. Walz—"Fleurs de Fantasie"....Gungl
4. Potpourri—"Musical Dispatch"....Hamm
5. Oboe solo from "Don Pasquali"....Donnizetti
   Mr. Bareither.
6. a. Gnomen Polka } b. Trifling Polka Mazourka }....Strauss
7. Overture to "The Bohemian Girl"....Balfe
8. Potpourri—"Collection of popular airs"....Niebig
9. Quadrille, "Artists' Festival"....Hermann

TURNER HALL.

The following is the programme for this afternoon's concert at the new Turner Hall, North Side:

1. Souvenir March....Zikoff
2. Overture—"Where is Fortune?"....Suppe
3. Second finale from "Stradella"....Flotow
4. Potpourri Militaire....Menzel
5. Solo for bassoon, performed by Mr. E. Ulrici.
6. Marien Waltzes....Josef Strauss
7. Overture—"Eyrianthe"....Weber
8. Potpourri—"Congress of Melodies"....Conradi
9. Quadrille—"Carl Maria"....Coffmann
   (Conductor, Flodoard Coffmann.)

MUSICAL NOTES.

Tostee is now 54.

Gounod has got the neuralgia.

"Tannhauser" sausages are sold at Bologna.

Rubinstein concerts are announced in Mobile for this week.

Mr. S. C. Campbell will leave Egypt for America about the 1st of April.

Miss Adelaide Phillipps will soon leave Boston on a Western concert tour.

A Cincinnati critic affectionately alludes to "Rube, the piano-pounder."

Miss Pauline Canissa has been engaged to sing in the German opera troupe which appears next month in Richmond.

The singing of a tenor, M. Roussel, at Brussels, in Rossini's "William Tell," gives hopes of a successor to Duprez. The new comer has a singing *ut de poitrine*, at all events.

M. Lecocq's highly successful comic opera, "La Fille de Madame Angot," now playing in Brussels, will be soon brought out at the Folies-Dramatiques. The work is also in preparation in Vienna.

Mr. T. P. Ryder has resigned the position of organist at Tremont Temple, Boston. His successor is Mr. Carlyle Petersilea.

Mr. G. E. Whiting will produce, for the first time in America, some of Gounod's new choral music, at Boston Music Hall, Feb. 16.

The Boston singer, Mr. Charles Adams, who has met with great success abroad, will probably return home next spring.

The Handel and Haydn Society of Boston will give "Judas Maccabæus" Feb. 8, and "Elijah" on the 9th, with Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Fairman, and Mr. Varley as soloists.

Miss Addie S. Ryan, Mr. James Whitney, Mr. Geo. R. Titus, Mr. F. Boscovitz, and Mr. S. L. Studley have been giving concerts in Canada.

The Seguin Opera Company drew on their "capitalist," the other day, for funds to proceed with, but found the Atlantic Ocean had put estoppel to their drafts. Mr. Stoepel had gone to Europe to "produce his own operas."

The new Beethoven Quintet Club is rapidly winning a foremost position. It comprises Messrs. C. N. Allen, first violin; H. Heindl, second violin; J. C. Mullaly, first viola; Chas. Koppitz, second viola and flute; Wulf Fries, 'cello.

The London papers eulogize the fresh voice and personal beauty of a *new* prima donna—and who do you suppose it is? None other than Mlle. Rose Bell, who sung here in "Opera Bouffe," and went away, as everybody thought, to die with consumption.

The active members of the Apollo Club, of Boston, were recently handsomely entertained by Mr. Charles A. Smith, an associate member, who availed himself of the occasion of his birthday to feast his soul with singing and to feast the singers with as delightful a supper as was ever served in Boston.

The Carnival season at Naples was opened with Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan." The Apollo at Venice began with Rossini's "Semiramide." Signor Valenza's new opera, "Le Fate," has succeeded at the Caraiploy Theatre, in Venice. At Mantua, Meyerbeer's "Africaine" was the opening opera, and at Turin, Senor Gomes' "Guarany."

The last performance of the Lucca-Kellogg troupe at the Boston Theatre, on the 25th ult., drew an immense audience, which was very enthusiastic over the singing of the principals in "Mignon," though disposed to find fault with the apparent carelessness of the chorus. Floral tributes were profuse. Among the more conspicuous of the floral offerings presented to Miss Kellogg, was a magnificent basket of rosebuds, camellias, and violets, the handle of which bore the words *au revoir* in immortelles.

For the twenty-first time "Romeo and Juliet" is being set to music. A Milanese journal enumerates twelve musicians who have lyricised the Shakspearean play, viz.: Benda (Dresden, 1772), Schwanberg (Brunswick, 1782), Marescalchi (Rome, 1789), Rumling (Carlsberg, 1790), Dalayrac (Paris, 1793), Zingarelli (Milan, 1796), Guglielmi (1816), Vaccai (1826), Bellini (1830), Marchetti (Trieste, 1865), Gounod (Paris, 1867).

The *Arcadian* (N. Y.) says Mlle. Liebhart recently sang "Home, Sweet Home," in Indianapolis, in a watered silk, trimmed with pea-green satin, executing a cadenza of her own with her hair arranged *a la Pompadour*. She afterwards gave the charming ballad of "Five o'clock in the Morning," in a magnificent morning dress, with Valenciennes lace encircling the top and continued down the front, as a *jabot*. Her singing of one of Schumann's songs, in a magnificent tucked muslin jacket, edged on the outside with a row of embroidered insertion, elicited the warmest encomiums of the critics present.

Mr. Ossian E. Dodge, the vocalist and more recently a citizen of St. Paul, Minn., has obtained a divorce from Mrs. Dodge. In a lawsuit about the custody of the children, he makes this solemn statement on oath: "Ever since she was married she has kept a six-barreled loaded revolver in her possession, with which she has a great many times threatened to blow my brains out and to shoot me." He further deposed that Mrs. Fanny was in the habit of beating the son whose custody she now desires over the head "with a bathing-brush 20 inches long, and so severely as to break the handle of the brush." When this weapon was not at hand, the affectionate mother used the tongs. No wonder poor Dodge wanted a divorce!

DRAMATIC.

The chief dramatic event of the ensuing week, and one of the chief events of the season, is the engagement of Miss Carlotta LeClercq at the Academy of Music. This lady will be remembered in Chicago in connection with the appearance of the great actor, Charles Fechter, at McVicker's Theatre, about two years ago. Miss LeClercq was then engaged by Mr. Fechter to play the round of leading female characters in the pieces presented by him, and she was recognized as an artist eminently worthy to be associated with one of the most celebrated actors of the age. Indeed, she shared the honors equally, and left behind her an impression which will not fail to be of service to her now. For her first week at the Academy of Music Miss LeClercq announces a rare list of attractions, commencing with "The Lady of Lyons," which she presents in a new version, the play having been expressly revised and rearranged for her by its author, the late Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. "The Lady of Lyons" will be given on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and at the Wednesday matinee, with Miss LeClercq as *Pauline*, and Mr. Milton Nobles as *Claude*, with other characters by the excellent Academy company. On Wednesday and Thursday nights Miss LeClercq will appear as *Peg Woffington* in "Masks and Faces," and on Friday and Saturday nights, and at the Saturday matinee, as *Rosalind* in Shakspeare's comedy of "As You Like It." For the second and last week of her engagement, Miss LeClercq will appear as *Galatea* in the greatest and last of London successes, Gilbert's mythological comedy, "Pygmalion and Galatea," in which she recently achieved the most brilliant succers in Boston.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The comedy bill at Hooley's Opera House during the past week has attracted large audiences, who have been delighted and entertained by performances of the finest character, bringing out John Dillon in two of his great *roles*, those of *Paul Pry*, in the comedy of that name, and *Major Wellington DeBoots*, in "Everybody's Friend." A companion of Mr. Dillon in the latter character with John S. Clarke, one of the world's greatest comedians, results most favorably to the Chicago actor, whose admirers can justly claim for him equal distinction and merit. For this week, H. J. Byron's interesting and powerful drama, "Blow for Blow," will be produced, with the elegant scenery and appointments peculiar to the stage at Hooley's, and with the following cast of characters:

Prologue:
John Drummond....Mr. Jas. C. Padget
Charley Spraggs....Mr. John Dillon
Josiah Craddock....Mr. W. B. Arnold
Lieutenant Linden, R. N....Mr. W. H. Woodfild
Mr. Kenward....Mr. H. Barney
Sargeant Blunt....Mr. Wade
Mildred Craddock....Miss Kate Meek
Kitty Wobbler....Miss Emma Cline

Characters of the drama:
Harry Linden....Mr. W. H. Woodfield
John Drummond....Mr. Jas. C. Padget
Charley Spraggs....Mr. John Dillon
Dr. Grace....Mr. Russell Soggs
Servant to Sir Harry....Mr. Walter A. Kelly
Alice Petherick } Mildred Craddock } Twin sisters....Miss Kate Meek
Lady Ethel Linden....Miss Marie Louise
Miss Wobbler....Miss Emma Cline
Mrs. Moulsey....Miss Emma Stowe

On Friday evening of this week Mr. Dillon has a benefit, the bill for which—certain to be a glorious one—will be duly announced.

"False Shame," recently brought out in London and New York with great success, is underlined for early production at Hooley's.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The three weeks' engagement of Dion Boucicault and wife, which closed at McVicker's Theatre last evening, was not financially successful according to its deservings,—a condition of things, it must appear, which arose not so much from a lack of appreciation by the public of the admirable entertainment for which the engagement will always be notable, as from the fact that it was sandwiched between two extraordinary attractions—Charlotte Cushman preceding, and the Italian opera following. What with the drain of the first upon the pockets of theatre-goers, and the holding off for the second, Mr. Boucicault occupied an unfortunate position; but he may take to himself much satisfaction in the knowledge that his stay in Chicago has greatly enhanced his reputation here both as an actor and an author. To have proved capable of "Kerry" and *Kerry*—the play and the leading character therein—is something of which any living man might be proud.

This week and next, while the theatre is being occupied by Italian Opera, Mr. McVicker will take the ladies and gentlemen of his company upon a provincial tour, supporting Edwin Booth in his appearances in Detroit, Ann Arbor, and other cities in Michigan. By this plan the company will derive the advantage of thorough rehearsal in the plays to be produced at McVicker's by Mr. Booth following the opera season.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,

after an unsuccessful struggle with adverse circumstances, among which bad weather, strong counter attractions, and what seems to be, for the present, an unfavorable location, have been the most disastrous, was closed last evening as a regular place of amusement, to be hereafter rented for transient entertainments, for which it is rendered peculiarly desirable by the elegant character of the auditorium, the comfortable seats, and the large stage. The public will regret that so deserving an enterprise as that of Mr. Aiken's should meet with so poor encouragement, and his many friends in Chicago will earnestly hope for the time when the theatre can be successfully reopened.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

An entire change of programme is announced at Myers' Opera House, where the minstrels will figure this week in a rich bill of novelties, and will continue to deserve the compliment of nightly facing large and elegant assemblages of ladies and gentlemen. Besides the usual melange of new and good things in the first part, we have Mackin and Wilson in their superb songs and dances;" a vocal quartette, "The Knight's Farewell; "The Haunted Man," by Kemble, Cotton, and Rice; a banjo solo by Clarence Burton; "A Day's Fishing," by Rice and Arlington; selections by the excellent orchestra, and, in conclusion, the sketch, "More Suitors Than One," by Arlington, Rice, Cotton, Surridge, and Fostelle.

GLOBE THEATRE.

At the Globe Theatre, this week, Miss Fanny Herring appears in "The Female Detective," which is followed by a succession of variety acts. Mr. J. L. Weatherwax, one of the proprietors, takes a benefit on Friday night, when "Jack Sheppard" will be produced, and Mr. Carroll and his sons will appear.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

A man in Toledo, Ohio, never saw the "Black Crook," owing to the fact that he is blind.

The old farce of "Maitre Pathelin," has lately been played at the Theatre Francais. This piece dates back to about 1470.

A recent melodramatic revival in Paris detained the audience from 7:30 in the evening until 3 o'clock the next morning.

Sheridan's play of "The Rivals" has had a run of fifty nights, this season, at the Charing Cross Theatre, in London.

A 5-year old dancer and singer, called "Baby Benson," is creating a *furore* at the Metropolitan Varieties, in Washington.

Rev. Mr. Chew, of Reading, Pa., is preaching the sinfulness of theatres, and is helping the managers to fill their houses.

Mrs. Calvert's revival of Shakspear's "Henry V." has had a run of seventy-four performances, at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, England.

"How I Found Robinson Crusoe" is the title of a burlesque at one of the London theatres. Stanley and Bates are both shown up in the most nonsensical manner.

Mr. Sothern will be in California in June and July, and in Australia in September and October. He will then return to the United States, and remain here throughout 1874.

The old American Theatre, on Walnut street, Philadelphia, is to be renovated and started afresh, as a variety theatre. It has been purchased by Mr. W. F. Campbell, of New York, for $90,000. The building is 80x150 feet in size.

"Pygmalion and Galatea" was withdrawn at the Haymarket Theatre, on the 3d inst., after a run of two hundred and thirty-seven nights, and, on the 4th inst., Mr. Gilbert's new fairy comedy, "The Wicked World," took its place.

They have an exceedingly profitable theatre and some great actors at McConnellsville, Ohio. The receipts are often as much as $150 a night, and the local press assures us that the man who plays *Rip Van Winkle* is superior to Mr. Jefferson.

A clown recently astonished an audience assembled in a North Carolina circus tent with a forcible sermon upon their duty in contributing to the support of the Gospel. The sermon was apparently well received, for on the following day he preached in public, and apart from the circus, upon the subject of Christian missions, and succeeded in collecting a considerable sum for the benefit of the heathen.

One afternoon, about the year 1850, while Edwin Booth and his father were walking on Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington, they met John Howard Payne, the author of "Brutus." The elder Booth at once asked him to come to the theatre where they were playing, but he at first declined, saying he had not been in a theatre for twenty years. Hearing that his own play was to be acted he at last consented to see it, and its performance that night—the elder Booth as *Brutus* and Edwin as *Titus*—was the last play he saw.

All the Parisian playhouses are being furnished with smoking rooms, so that spectators will no longer be forced to wander up and down in the street in the cold or in the rain when they wish to while away a long *entr'acte* with a cigarette or cigar. There is a neat little snuggery at the Vaudeville for the accommodation of smokers, and it is always well attended between the acts. The Theatre Italien is following suit, and is having constructed a handsome *fumoir* on the ground floor, large enough to seat 100 persons. It is in the Pompeian style, with paintings representing the nine Muses.

Augustin Daly made this speech at the opening of the new Fifth Avenue Theatre:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I appear before you with pleasure. I assure you I feel deeply the favor you have shown me throughout my career of successes, and the sympathy expressed for me when that success seemed to be momentarily checked. I welcome you to-night to a new house, but really to the old Fifth Avenue Theatre. My little jewel-box uptown is gone, but the jewels are all safe. Here you will see the same artists with whom you have passed so many pleasant hours. In fact, the Fifth Avenue Theatre is not destroyed. There is a change of costume, a shifting of the scene; that is all. The curtain rises to-night upon another act. The last one ended on New Year's Day with a tableau got up, as we say, and this time with considerable truth, "at a cost of many thousands of dollars to the management." Between that act and this, as we say, also, "a period of three weeks is supposed to elapse." There is the whole story. The play goes on. The Fifth Avenue Theatre, like "the king, is dead;" but if you say so, "Long live the theatre!"

Rev. John Weiss, the Unitarian clergyman whose extreme radical ideas of Church doctrine created a decided breeze during his recent visit to Chicago, has been invited to deliver his course of six lectures on "The Character of Shakspeare," the request being signed by W. C. Bryant, F. A. P. Barnard, George C. Barrett, C. F. Chandler, George Ripley, Samuel Osgood, Henry Sedley, F. O. French, Henry Ward Beecher, O. B. Frothingham, Henry Holt, Henry M. Field, Daniel E. Rollins, Jr., Parke Godwin, Horace Russell, Chas. A. Joy, Benj. K. Phelps, Whitelaw Reid, John H. Platt, Wm. M. Evarts, George William Curtis, Edward B. Merrill, J. M. Bundy, Ogden N. Rood, Henry G. Stebbins, S. H. Gay, C. P. Cranch, Oliver Johnson, David G. Francis, Erastus Brooks, James C. Carter, V. Botta, Charles Butler, Edward L. Youmans, Joseph H. Choate, John A. Weeks. Mr. Weiss has complied with the request, and will deliver the lectures on the evenings of Feb. 7, 10, 14, 20, 22, and 23. His subjects are, respectively, "The Cause of Laughter," "Wit, Irony, and Humor," "The Humor of Shakspeare—Touchstone, Bottom, Dogberry, and Malvolio;" "Ajax, Macbeth, and Lear;" "Falstaff;" "Hamlet."

REALISM ON THE STAGE.

Under this head the following appears in the New York *Evening Post*:

There is a sensational play now performing at Syracuse, N. Y., in which realism is carried to its extremest point. An actress stands with an apple on her head which (the apple, not the head) is then shot off by an actor with an actual rifle, real powder, and a genuine bullet. The performance is said to have "drawn well," and we do not doubt the statement. There are plenty of people everywhere who have a morbid desire to witness a horrible accident, to whom killing and maiming are only subjects of curiosity, and who snatch a fearful joy from the jaws of death itself. It is the same spirit which rang in the old Roman "Habet" of the amphitheatre, which prevented the turning of the imperial thumb when the conquering gladiator stood above his dying victim, which has its clearest modern exponent in the Spanish bull-fight, and which makes it possible for a community calling itself civilized to witness, and a journal of our time to commend, a spectacle like this. When the rifle bullet goes astray some evening, and lodges in the brain instead of the apple, there will be some among the audience who, if they do not confess it even to themselves, will be secretly satisfied thereat. Truly the brutality of humanity is a mightier power than civilization itself. But the tiger is dangerous though he be chained, and those who feed him with such inflaming diet as this deserve some restraint themselves.

—The meeting of the Evangelical Alliance will cost the churches of this country about $40,000. This will be expended in paying the fare of delegates both ways, and in entertaining them while here. Already $10,000 has been raised, and $20,000 more is looked for from New York and Brooklyn. A meeting was held at Dr. Adams' Church, New York, recently, at which Dr. Schaff reported the acceptance of his invitations by "great and good men in Scotland, Ireland, and England, France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. Spain will be represented, and Scandinavia, and the mission fields of Asia and Africa."

CHIEN D'OR.

The Romance of Early Canadian History.

The Legend of the Chien d'Or.

The Dark Days of French Domination in Canada.

A Reminisence of the Hero of Trafalgar.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Canada, Jan. 23, 1872.

The American tourist, on his arrival in Quebec, generally consigns himself to the care of a hack-driver, and upon his Jehu he depends for information concerning the legendary lore of this quaintest of cities of the New World. His first introduction to the relics of departed days will be at the head of Mountain Hill, and there will Jarvey tell him an extraordinary story about

THE CHIEN D'OR,

or the famous Golden Dog of Philibert. But Jarvey is, as a rule, a very inaccurate describer; so I have taken the trouble to write the history of the most celebrated house in Quebec, for the information and amusement of your readers.

At the present day, Quebec is undergoing transformations. The hand of progress is widening the old streets, which, in the days of Begot, were not thought narrow; the silent though open-mouthed gates, gun-defended, are disappearing; here and there the forbidding walls are tumbling into ruin, and no one heeds the process of decay. The old historic houses are being removed to make room for the palaces of commerce; old things are passing away, and all things are being made new. The old house of

"NICOLAS JAQUIN, DIT PHILIBER,"

has also disappeared, and on its site rises a splendidly-massive structure of granite, the new Post Office of Quebec.

The old house had not the remotest resemblance to a palace. It would have made a capital haunted house, to figure in a ghost-story; long, low, grasping the ground of its foundation, and stretching back to the battlement of the fortifications. The legendary ivy which had clustered around it from its birth with the lapse of years had o'er-shadowed its walls with most luxuriant growth. The hoariness of years gives to such structures an impressive appearance; there is cast about them the rich halo of mystery, the echoes of a forgotten past. The House of the Golden Dog was

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE

of the old historic houses of Quebec. The dissimilarity of the period it recalled, the events which had marked the now distant era of French domination, as well as the dark and painful memories surviving of one of the mother-countries of Canada, all contributed to lend to the legend of the *Chien d'Or* a certain picturesque grace. Its very site was historical long before Philibert laid its first stone. It stood on the northern portion of the *Grande Place* or *Esplanade du Fort*, the southwestern portion of which now constitutes the present *Place d'Armes*. Buade street, which it fronted upon, took its name from Louis de Buade, the sturdy old Count de Frontenac, who, in 1690, inhabited the adjoining Castle of St. Louis, whose foundation now serves as the Durham Terrace.

On the *Grande Place*,

THE HUNTED HURONS,

flying from their bloodthirsty and implacable foes, the Iroquois, sought refuge. The remnant of the tribe who had escaped the dreadful butchery of 1649, on Lake Simcoe, had asked and obtained from the French Commander leave to encamp under the walls of the fort, so that they might have protection from their cruel enemies. Then came

A DEED OF BLOOD

of much later date. The assassination of Philibert by de Repentigny carries us, also, back to the days when Canada flourished under the lily-spangled banner of the Bourbons; when the legendary lore of the country took its rise; when the romantic incidents of a romantic age found their chroniclers in corpulent and well-cared-for Abbes, whose only fear was, that the growing power of their neighbors, the colonists of the New England plantations, would some day drive them from their possessions.

It appears by the corner-stone recently found in demolishing the *Chien d'Or*, that it was Nicolas Jaquin Philibert who caused this house to be erected, in August, 1735.

THE CORNER-STONE

is a singular relic. Under the date 1735 are the letters P and H,—the space between being taken up with a Greek or St. Andrew's cross.

This cross is engraved in the stone, and colored in red. On the stone was found a leaden plate, with an inscription.

There were traces of the impressions of coins on the lead, but these coins have not been found.

But to the *Chien d'Or*: On the front of the old building was

THE FIGURE OF A DOG,

couchant, gnawing a bone, with the legend underneath:

> Je svis Vn Chien Qvi Rouge ho
> en le rongeant je prend mon Repos
> Vn tems viendra qvi n'est pas venv
> qve je morderay qvi m'a vra-mordv.
>
> (The dog am I who gnaws the bone;
> In gnawing the bone I take my rest;
> The time is coming, but not yet come,
> When I'll bite him who has bitten me).

Nicolas Jaquin Philibert was a wealthy merchant of Quebec, the Capital of New France,—a man high in public estimation. He was at one time engaged in supplying the Government with provisions for the troops, and out of these transactions

GREW THE QUARREL

with Begon, the Intendant, which led to the Golden Dog business. Philibert was building his house. Begon, who had formerly been a merchant in Bordeaux, was Intendant of New France, and he disputed certain claims which Philibert had made against the Government, and the claimant failed to make good his demands. The quarrel was hot, but in those days it was not easy to bring a department up to the paying point, so Philibert had to take his claim out in satiric revenge. But Begon, though he could not reach the merchant himself, knew a plan as good. Those were the days when the military were billetted upon the people. On the 21st of January, 1748, a military order was given, billetting Pierre Legardeur,

SIEUR DE REPENTIGNY,

upon Philibert. Philibert, choleric, and opposed to imposition, quarrelled with de Repentigny, and a duel ensued upon hot words and blows. De Repentigny wounded his adversary mortally, and in this he obeyed the commands of the Intendant to the letter.

In these days,—the fighting days of adventure, when duelling was in fashion; when deeds of audacity, valor, or blood made or unmade men,—the small offence of killing a fellow-creature, particularly if the victim was a merchant, and the assassin bore a noble name and stood high at Court, was easily atoned for. The following year de Repentigny

RECEIVED A PARDON

from Louis XVI., and returned from Acadia (Nova Scotia), whither he had retired. This man was a soldier of renown, and his name occurs in the list of officers serving under the Chevalier de Leni, at the Battle of St. Foye, on the 28th of April, 1760, when Murray, who had incautiously left the protection of the walls of Quebec, was defeated.

But the story does not end here. Philibert left a son, young at the time of his father's murder, but old enough to know that the death should be avenged. His mother, too, impressed upon his mind the duty of following the assassin of his father to the bitter end, and he listened to the lessons. Years passed, but the avenger was ever upon the track of De Repentigny, and at last, in the capital of the East Indian settlement of Pondicherry, was

THE ACCOUNT SETTLED.

The murderer and the son of the murdered man met, and both fell, mortally wounded. So says one legend. Another tradition is, that the duel took place in Europe, and De Repentigny came off victorious, killing the son as he had killed the father. In any event, the final quarrel could not have been before 1760, since, at that date, De Repentigny was still in New France.

There are many other traditions concerning the history of this extraordinary house, and the origin of its stone. Some say that it was Philibert's widow, Marie Anne Guerin, the wife he had wedded on Nov. 23, 1733, and for whom he had built the home, who caused the sculptured dog and the inscription to be placed in front of the house.

After the conquest of Canada by the soldiers of Great Britain, from 1775 to 1800, the house of the *Chien d' Or* went under the name of "Freemasons' Hall." In 1782, Miles Prentice, a member of the mystic craft, and who had been a Sergeant in Wolfe's army, kept there

A CELEBRATED COFFEE HOUSE,

much frequented by the swells of the period. This is the same Miles Prentice who, as Provost Marshal, was charged with arresting that dauntless Huguenot, the agitator Hugh du Calvet, who claimed for his fellow-citizens the whole of the privileges of British subjects. Du Calvet, after his arrest, was confined in a cell of the Recollet Convent, then used as a prison for political offenders. This convent, burned in 1796, stood partly where the Anglican Cathedral, built in 1804, now stands. This Miles Prentice had either a daughter or a niece of wondrous beauty, young, sprightly, accomplished, and fascinating. She was the centre of attraction in the home of Prentice. Hither, in 1782, came the

IMMORTAL HORATIO NELSON,

then the youthful commander of the Albemarle, a frigate of 26 guns, which had convoyed some merchantmen to Quebec. He, with the military officers, and the gentry of the place, became an *habitue* of Miles Prentice's coffee-house, and he fell in love, furiously and madly, with Mademoiselle. So infatuated was he that he

OFFERED HER MARRIAGE,

and firmly declared that he would leave the service rather than be separated from her. Southey, in his life of Nelson, tells the story very pithily. The Albemarle was about to leave the station; her Captain had taken leave of his friends, and was gone down to the river to the place of anchorage, when, next morning, Mr. Davidson—a person with whom Captain Nelson had become acquainted—to his surprise saw Nelson coming back in his boat. Upon inquiring the cause of his reappearance, Nelson took his arm, and told him he found it absolutely impossible to leave Quebec without again seeing the woman whose society had contributed so much to his happiness there, and offering her his hand. "If you do, your ruin must follow," said his friend. "Then let it follow," said Nelson, "for I am resolved to do it." "And I," said Davidson, "am resolved that you shall not."

On this occasion, Nelson was less resolute than his friend, and suffered himself to be led back to the boat. Had love prevailed, and marriage followed, with a retirement from the navy, how very different might

THE WORLD'S HISTORY

after this period be written. Would his destiny have been the same? Would he have immortalized himself at Aboukir, and saved England at Trafalgar? Would Napoleon have become supreme on sea as on land? Little things bring about great results.

Later, in 1790 and onward, we read with what zeal the men who were the forefathers of Quebec's generation of the present day,—the volunteer and militia officers of 1775,—the men who had stood against and repulsed Arnold the traitor and Montgomery the unfortunate, at Sault au Matelot street and Pres de Ville,—used to celebrate the 31st of December, 1775, the anniversary of the combined attack and repulse. They styled themselves the Veterans, and here they held their meetings.

In this venerable hotel,

A MOST SINGULAR SUICIDE

took place. A merchant of Three Rivers, of the name of Badeau, spending a few days in the city, had put up at the *Chien d' Or*. Whether it was during those gloomy November days so destructive to Englishmen, or whether love had stepped in the way, I cannot say. One morning the Trifluvian was found stone-dead, hanging by the neck to a large nail in the wall. Like Ben. Battle:

> And there he hung till he was dead
> As any nail in town:
> For, though distress had cut him up,
> It could not cut him down.

Subsequently the old house was occupied as an auction-room, and as a printing-office for the *Mercury*, and the Quebec Provident and Savings Bank. It had formed part of the Pozer estate, and the old millionaire,

JACOB POZER,

resolved not to comply with the new municipal regulations and remove the stone steps, stood protracted litigation on this point. More, he stood on the same encroaching steps, with a pair of horse-pistols in his hands, and dared any bobby of the new civic force to remove them.

In 1853, the Government purchased the building for £4,000, for

A POST OFFICE

for Quebec, and, after serving this purpose till 1870, the exigencies of circumstances required that more commodious buildings be procured, and so the *Chien d' Or* should come down. But on the front of the new building we still see the mysterious dog crunching his bone, just over the bust of the founder of the city, Samuel de Champlain. The busy tide of life flows daily past the time-honored spot, paying little heed to its traditions, but, to the thoughtful, the emblematic dog will present just such material for investigation as to Captain John Knox when he saw it on the 18th of September, 1759, when De Ramesay's capitulation opened the gates to the arms of Great Britain. LESTER.

TO THE EVENING STAR.

BY OSCAR II., KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Translated from the Swedish by Carl Larsen.

> Welcome! Summer evening hour,
> Which, o'er palace, cot, and bower,
> Thy rosy veil lets fall;
> Welcome! sacred Sabbath peace,
> That, when hours of turmoil cease,
> Kind Nature sheds o'er all.
>
> In the dim grove the sunset lay,
> Beyond the fir-tree-bordered bay
> The wood grew silent o'er;
> No breezes 'mid its leaves arise,
> The swell of the last billow dies
> Upon its late-kissed shore.
>
> The light cloud of the purple glow
> Still lingers at the sunset-low,
> Radiant with gentle beams;
> While Vesper, at its upper brim,
> Sits slyly peeping from within,
> So sweet and coy she seems.
>
> What meanest thou, my lovely star?
> O, could I know it from afar,
> And write it in my song;
> Vainly for thee I strike my lyre,
> Thou only dost the thought inspire
> That tracks thee close along.
>
> Thou art so far from us below,
> Dimmer the traveller's path must grow,
> Though lighted by thee e'er!
> But, as the hours of night advance,
> Less seems the distance of thy glance,
> Its glitter yet more clear.
>
> Hope seems within the light to stay,
> Whispering: "Doubt not there comes a day
> When thou shalt reach to me!
> Only shut not a weary eye,
> I shine that, as the night goes by,
> Too long it may not be."
>
> O, why should I not waken then,
> My heart's best music strike again
> From off my strings of gold!
> About this star of mine I'll sing,
> Ever enchanted listening
> To what it doth unfold!

FASHION.

Silver and gold embroidery is a new adornment for ball dresses.

—Billiards is becoming a very fashionable amusement for young ladies.

—Silk gauze is the favorite material for ball dresses this winter.

—Flowers are scarcely used at all in bonnets this winter, feathers supplying their place.

—Black velvet muffs are quite fashionable this winter, those trimmed with fur particularly so.

—The latest thing in street costumes is the "Dora d'Istria."

—Three diamonds in a row have superseded the solitaire as an engagement ring.

—You are snubbed in New York if you haven't a tortoise-shell belt with a silver buckle.

—A hanging garden of sponge is one of the latest novelties in window gardening.

—Society ladies in New York use so much powder this season that many young men have been compelled to purchase their second dress-coat.

—Seal-skin parlor-mats are the latest fashionable affectation.

—Repped goods are coming into fashion again, especially Irish poplins.

—Beautiful jewel cases are now made of thick but very transparent glass with gilt mouldings. In the bottom is a satin cushion for the jewels.

—White jet sounds somewhat anomalous; nevertheless such an article exists, and is a favorite garniture for evening dresses.

—Swell smoking-room chairs are now upholstered with seal skin. They are very handsome, very comfortable, and cost a small fortune.

—Shades of blue silk, adorned with an immense embroidered monogram, decorate the windows of a fashionable New York up-town residence.

—Veils of black lace are now worn in full dress, caught on the top of the head with a gold ornament, and the ends floating down over the shoulders.

—Combs are to be again universally worn in evening dress. The high Spanish comb is the favorite. This was made popular by one or two of the actresses in "Article Forty-seven," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York.

—Wedding and invitation cards generally are now long and narrow, enclosed in an envelope of similar shape and size, upon which should be the initials of the prospective bride.

—The Ulster overcoats are a great invention; fellows who go out much in dress suits will find that one of these garments will save them a good deal of cough mixtures, troches, and the like by the end of the year.

—Literary matinees are *en regle* once more among New York demoiselles. They are curious affairs, and invariably terminate with a dance whenever a sufficient number of young gentlemen are present to make up a set.

—The admixture of contrasting colors is a feature in imported costumes. Deep violet is associated with pale rose or pale blue in the newest models. Bronze and pale green, maroon and buff or ecru, are also favorite combinations.

—At the parties of the season in New York, two peculiarities in dress are very noticeable, the great number of white silks worn and the utter banishment of very *decollete* dresses.

—The square dances have gone totally and irremediably out of fashion; they are not danced at all in good society. We see them still at balls, but to those all sorts of people go, and the programme must suit all tastes.

—"Smilax" has suddenly become the wine of fashion; "no party should be without it;" it lurks in bouquets, trims dresses, and decorates chandeliers, and we have even detected it in the chicken salad; it never wilts, and, after the party is over, it might be utilized as a dish of greens, or something of that sort.

—Two reminiscenses of the Roman Carnival have been introduced into "Germans" this winter. One is a little lattice arrangement, like the movable stands on which the ligneous armies of our youth marched and countermarched, which are used to convey bouquets across the room to the chosen partner; the other little balls of paper, which, on being thrown at a man, burst, and deluge him with a reign of paper snow-flakes.

PERE HYACINTHE.

He Makes a Religious Address in Paris.

Paris (Jan. 26) Correspondence of the London Guardian.

The Pere Hyacinthe, as he still continues to be called, opened his mouth yesterday morning, for the first time in Paris since his change alike of ecclesiastical and social position. The occasion of his doing so was the decision of the French Evangelical Protestant Communion to hold a week of intercessory prayer for the restoration of Christian unity; and the locality was M. de Pressense's Chapelle Taitbout, in the Rue de Provence. The Pere Hyacinthe was solicited to address the meeting, and he consented to do so. The position was not, perhaps, that which he would have voluntary chosen for a reappearance before a French public after quitting the pulpit of Notre Dame. But it seemed scarcely probable that any other would be open to him for some time to come in Paris. An authorization from the "authorities" is necessary for him to speak in public anywhere else except in a place of worship; and such a notorious trimmer as the present Minister des Cultes, who recently struck the army chaplains out of his budget to please the Extreme Left, and then allowed their place to be filled by Jesuit chaplains, serving gratis, to please the Extreme Right, is not likely to incur the responsibility of granting a license for public speaking to the Pere Hyacinthe. The latter, therefore, has broken silence as above intimated. The curiosity and interest to hear him again seemed to be very great, for the chapel was filled to overflowing nearly an hour before the time announced. The congregation, though mainly Protestant, was of a mixed character, and many Catholics were present as well as Episcopalians, both English and American. The proceedings opened with the announcement, by a pastor from the pulpit, of the week of intercession, followed by a prayer and psalmody, after which the Pere Hyacinthe was introduced, and spoke, not from the pulpit, but from the raised platform in front of it. His address was chiefly of a general character, upon the object of the meeting. He was careful, however, as regarded himself, to make it quite clear that, although most anxious to promote the movement in favor of Christian unity, and willing to attend and speak in a place of Protestant worship in order to do so, he came there as a Catholic and faithful member, so far as permitted to him, of his own Church. He then very prudently proceeded to make his hearers aware that any attempt to reconcile or promote a union between extreme opinions on either side must necessarily prove a mere hallucination. Between those who stood out for the principle of absolute authority, like the Ultramontane Party, and for that of unlimited freedom of individual opinion, like the ultra-Protestants, there never could, he said, be any common ground of agreement or reconciliation. Union could only be effected by mutual modifications of these extreme opinions on either side. Both were equally wrong and dangerous in Pere Hyacinthe's opinion; for, as he happily expressed it, clerical radicalism was just as dangerous to the Church as political radicalism was to the State. Large, rather than broad, catholic views were the only real basis upon which the reunion of Christendom could be hoped for—the "reunion of Catholics and Protestants"—or, as he repeated it, putting the two antagonistic principles in the absolute form of opposition in which they always stand toward, and are spoken of as regards each other in this country—the reunion of Catholicism and Protestantism." These views, enforced with as much freedom and firmness as eloquence upon his Protestant auditors, seemed to be accepted with entire approval; and it was, perhaps, in return for the indulgence shown to this portion of his address, that the Pere Hyacinthe, in his eloquent peroration, took occasion to enforce strongly the doctrine that "faith," and not the person or chair of St. Peter, was the "rock" upon which the "Universal Church of the future" must be made to rest. After a short address from M. de Pressence, who, while animadverting on Ultramontane intolerance, did not omit some useful advice to his co-religionaries on their own sectarian narrowness, this very interesting meeting broke up, with the announcement of meetings for prayer and intercession throughout the week.

THE LONG AGO.

> I love to pause, as I journey on,
> With weary feet o'er Life's rugged ways,
> And converse hold with the past and gone,
> Down in the shadows of other days;
> To turn again to the olden time,
> To flowery vales where the rivers flow,
> To stray 'mid scenes of my life's young prime,
> Adown the paths of the Long Ago.
>
> The Long Ago! How the shadows rise,
> The long-departed come back once more,
> The loved and gone, with their spirit eyes,
> Greet me again as in days of yore.
> From Mem'ry's sacred Valhalla vast
> Come wild, sweet symphonies, soft and low,
> The music weird of the cloistered past,
> The gentle voices of Long Ago.
>
> They come,—a gay and a happy band,—
> The young and fair, and the fond and true
> I hear each voice, and I grasp each hand,
> As once of old I was wont to do.
> Again I stray through the valleys fair,
> Through verdant meads where the flowers blow;
> The bird's sweet songs, and the fragrant air,
> Come back again from Long Ago.
>
> But soon they fade in the mist away,—
> Again the clouds and shadows fall;
> No more I stray through the meadows gay,—
> The birds are mute, and the flowers all
> Are dead, and, down in the churchyard lone,
> Where grass and weeds in the fatness grow,
> Are hidden deep 'neath the mossy stone
> The cherished friends of the Long Ago.
>
> And hidden there, in that dwelling lone,
> Sleeps one I loved,—sleeps a maid as fair
> As ever breathed in Love's kindly tone,
> Or chased a frown from the brow of Care;
> The gorgeous wealth of her clustering hair,
> The untold heav'n of her eyes' soft glow,
> Are lost for aye, and the winter air
> Sweeps down the paths of the Long Ago.
>
> MILO.

Fowls in Blue Spectacles.

We are told "there is nothing new under the sun," but a cat in spectacles is not an every-day sight. A short time since, a cat was seen sitting quietly at the door of an optician in the Rue Truffaut, Paris, wearing a pair of spectacles. The cat's master explained that animals were as often short-sighted as men, and suffered the same inconvenience from that infirmity. "Many horses," said he, "are afflicted in the same manner, and I hope the spectacles, for which I have taken out a patent, will have a great success. But I do not stop there. We often observe fowls in poultry yards die suddenly, though shortly before in good condition. This is caused by a malady of the eyes; they no longer see their food, and succumb from inanition." And the ingenious artist showed several miniature pairs of blue and white spectacles, such as might be worn by dolls—supposing them to need such appendages. Fowls in blue spectacles! Why not also fishes?

—The American Bishop McIlvaine, at a recent consecration of Bishops in Westminster Abbey, appeared in a black gown, to the great scandal of the *Guardian* newspaper, which attributed the Bishop's costume to certain scruples as to the robes in the days of the Reformation. Upon this a correspondent comes to the rescue and explains this important matter. Bishop McIlvaine, it appears, went to the Abbey solely to be one of the congregation, and was advised to put on a gown merely that he might get near the pulpit. He had no thought of participating in the service until the other Bishops were proceeding to the laying on of hands, when the Archbishop specially requested him to join in the ceremony. So the Right Reverend Father was not intentionally heterodox in his clothing after all.

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THE MAYOR, THE LAW, AND THE PEOPLE.

There are two points of view from which the conflict between Mayor Medill and the Board of Police Commissioners is regarded: One is the legal aspect of the case; the other, that of popular sentiment. It is well that every citizen, in a crisis of so much importance, should have a good understanding of the former, that he may not be carried away by personal, political, or national prejudices on the one side, nor, on the other side, depend upon a mere conviction of the justice of Mayor Medill's course to answer such prejudices.

It is probable that no law is so familiar to the public as that commonly known as the Mayor's bill. It was passed by the Legislature in compliance with a direct and unmistakable demand of the people of Chicago. There was an acute popular sense, just after the fire, that Chicago's great misfortune was attributable largely to the Departmental irresponsibility which prevailed in our Municipal Government, and the Mayor's bill was conceived and passed for the express purpose of concentrating the responsibility in the Executive chief. It was drawn with especial reference to irresponsible and vacillating Boards, of which the Police Commissioners formed the most objectionable. The exercise of Mayor Medill's prerogative therein provided by removing two members of the Board of Police, occurred in one of the very emergencies for which the law was passed. The only argument which has been urged with any degree of plausibility against the Mayor's authority to remove Messrs. Reno and Klokke is, that they are members of a County Board, and that a municipal officer cannot exercise jurisdiction over a county officer. To better understand the force of the present law, it may be told how the Police Commissioners came to be a County Board. Prior to 1861 there was no Board of Police. The Illinois Legislature was Republican, and, for the purpose of depriving the Mayor, in case he should be of the opposition, of some of his power, an Elective Board of Police was created. The first Commissioners, however, were not elected. Subsequently, the Legislature extended the election of the Board to the entire county,—stipulating, notwithstanding, that one member of the Board should be taken from each division of the city. All these various acts, however, were amendatory to the existing City Charter. Now the Mayor's bill includes distinctly "All members of Boards organized under the Charter, or amendments thereto." Therefore, the members of the Board of Police, though technically a County Board, are subject to removal under the law, just as if they were elected by the city vote alone.

Legally, the position of the Mayor in the present conflict of authority is, therefore, correct beyond all question.

Going outside of the legal aspect of the case, we find two opposing parties among the people. The majority of the people, represented by all the newspapers except the German press, by the Board of Trade, the Board of Underwriters, the popular expression through letters and personal visits to the Mayor, approve Mr. Medill's action, because they feel that the Board of Police has been inefficient, the police force demoralized, and the whole system rotten. They see in the present action of the Mayor the prospect of a decided and permanent improvement. On the other side, we find a disposition to make the present struggle a war of nativities. The course which the *Staats-Zeitung* has taken has been little less than incendiary. Its persists, day after day, in informing the Germans that Mayor Medill's action has been prompted by a "hatred of foreigners." His opposition to the Board of Police is alleged to have been caused by the fact that "Klokke was a Dutchman, Sheridan an Irishman, and Reno a Canadian." The *Staats-Zeitung* knows perfectly well that is not true. It knows that Mr. Klokke, the "Dutchman," and Mr. Reno owe their positions to Mayor Medill's appointment. If the Mayor were opposed to the Board because it was of foreign element, he would not have been likely to voluntarily make up the Board from foreigners. On the contrary, Mayor Medill has recognized the "claims" of nationalities, as they are insisted upon, in all his appointments. Mr. Washburn, the Superintendent, is denounced as of the "mucker" class, and under the control of the "Anglo-American fanatics," a new and rather anomolous name for Know-Nothings. Mr. Medill's action is called a *coup d'etat*, and he himself is spoken of as Joseph I., the Dictator. In one word, the *Staats-Zeitung*, claiming to direct the German sentiment of Chicago, leaves no word unsaid, and no stone unturned, to incite the Germans to array themselves as a nationality against the Americans, thus perpetuating, though reversing, the odious principle which formed the basis of the Know-Nothing party. It would be impossible to conceive of a greater misuse of influence, a more determined effort to deceive, or a broader purpose to excite a warfare of nativities.

We do not believe that there is the slightest danger that false leaders can conduct an intelligent people into so fatal an error. The issue between the Mayor and the Board of Police is that of law and authority only. No prejudice against Germans, or Irish, or Scandinavians, or French, or any other nativity, is entertained on the part of those who sustain Mayor Medill. If Mr. Washburn, as Chief of Police, has enforced a law which is distasteful to a portion of the population, it is not Mr. Washburn's fault. He only did his duty. If he refused bribes from gamblers, as it is positively alleged; if he raids the thieves that prey upon the community under another name; if he insists upon discipline in the police force instead of the disorder and demoralization which have prevailed; if he enforces the laws, Mr. Washburn is the kind of Superintendent whom the people of Chicago want, regardless of national, individual, or political prejudices. These are the reasons why Mayor Medill sustains him; the law sustains Mayor Medill; the people will sustain the law.

THE HYDE PARK FERTILIZING CASE.

The Fertilizing Company, whose works at Hyde Park are the cause of the recent complications between the authorities of that town and those of Chicago, has filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court for this district, praying an injunction against any interference by Hyde Park with the lawful business of the Company. The recitals of the bill, divested of the legal phraseology, present a history of the case, and some details of the manner of carrying on the business, which will have an interest for the public.

It appears that, prior to 1867, the slaughtering and packing-houses being located on the Chicago River, the offal and blood of these establishments were run into the river, rendering the currentless stream very offensive, and in time so affecting the supply of water at the Water Works as to compel the city to construct the Lake Tunnel. So much of the offal and blood as was not placed in the river was thrown upon the prairie. Unlike New York and Boston, this matter could not be carried in barges and emptied in the lake, as the river is frozen in the packing season; nor can it be done at any season, because the fresh and tideless water of the lake would not scatter it, nor arrest decomposition; the blood and offal would float, making "the basin of the lake bloodier than the waters of Egypt, and 20,000 tons of offal would give its margin a fringe of rotten heads, legs, livers, entrails, and lights." Hence it was that the city, at great expense, provided for the canal improvement to give a current in the river. Messrs. Wahl established works at the Calumet for the manufacture of various articles from this refuse animal matter, and finally, in 1867, Christian Wahl, Louis Wahl, John A. Lighthall, and others, were incorporated by the name of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, with a succession for fifty years, with a capital stock of $50,000, and having all the general powers of corporations. The special power was to establish and maintain chemical works in Cook County, south of the dividing line between Townships 37 and 38, for the purpose of manufacturing and converting dead animals, and other animal matter, into an agricultural fertilizer, and other chemical products, by chemical, mechanical, and other processes. It was authorized to establish depots in Chicago for receiving all this matter, to be carried thence to the works. The construction of railways, affording the means of speedy transit, has made Chicago the largest slaughtering and packing market in the world. The number of animals killed in Chicago, in 1872, was: Hogs, 1,417,029; cattle, 174,050; sheep, 165,099; total, 1,756,178. The aggregate blood of these animals was 2,205,833 gallons; and the offal was 21,175 tons. This business employs, directly and indirectly, 20,000 persons. The packing season begins Nov. 1, and ends March 1, and in this time the daily discharge is about 135 tons of offal, and 14,697 gallons of blood. This matter is too bulky to be buried; it cannot be cast into the Chicago River, and it must be utilized and converted, or the whole packing business must stop. The growth of the packing business is shown in the figures since 1856: the number of cattle slaughtered here in that year was 9,488, and in 1872 was 141,123; the hogs, from 22,936 to 1,225,000.

The Company now asserts that it has $250,000 invested in the business; that having enlarged its works so as to be able to remove, utilize, and consume in the most scientific manner now known, and with the least offensiveness, all this animal matter, it has a vested right; this right it admits is subject to reasonable and proper police regulations; it admits that it must take every precaution to render the business as inoffensive as possible, and that it must procure every process and machine calculated to that end. It asserts that it has strictly complied with this obligation, and has now the best and most improved establishment of the kind in the world. The process of manufacturing fertilizers from offal is in vaporizing the water from the animal matter, obtaining a dry residuum, which is not offensive, not liable to immediate decomposition, and contains ammonia. The old process of Wahl Brothers yielded 30 per cent of organic residuum, containing 3 per cent of ammonia. By the present process and machinery of this Company, 60 per cent of organic residuum is secured, containing 9 per cent of ammonia. The ammonia and animal matter lost by decomposition is what constitutes the offensive smell; and this Company, by its processes, has vastly reduced the amount of this escape of offensive matter. The Company have provided ample means whereby all this matter may be handled daily. Before this Company was organized, no blood was utilized in Chicago; by the machinery of this Company, it is now all utilized without the escape of the least offensive odor. The offal is not received by the Company until it has been in part decomposed, in order to obtain from it the grease. The Company express the hope that in time they will have machinery that will enable them to manufacture this also, without the escape of any offensive vapor. Independent of the packing business, the slaughtering for city consumption is very great,—the animal matter therefrom amounting to from 25 to 75 tons of bone and offal daily. To close this establishment is to leave the city without any means of getting rid of this unavoidable amount of animal matter.

The result of the ten days' suspension of business caused by the proceedings of Hyde Park is, that the Company was compelled, during that time, to deposit the matter at the depot near the Stock Yards. This deposit consists now of one acre covered four feet deep with blood, and one acre covered six feet deep with offal—both frozen; when this thaws out there may be expected the most intense odors. The Company allege its various contracts, all of which will have to be violated if its business is stopped. It is insisted that the location of these works at Ainsworth is the most favorable that could be selected. Three thousand six hundred and thirty-six observations made during the last five years show that the wind is from the south but for about 28 days in the year. The wind from all other points would blow the smell of these works away from Hyde Park and Chicago. It is denied that the ordinances of the Town of Hyde Park are a reasonable exercise of the police power. Upon these facts, and upon various legal grounds, the Company ask an injunction restraining Hyde Park from any further interference with the Company in its business.

The substance of this is, that the Company insist that they have a vested right to carry on their business, subject to the police power of the State; that when they so conduct their business that it is as little offensive as is possible from the nature of the business, and that every agent or invention that is known to science is employed to avoid all unpleasant odors, the Company has practically complied with all that can be legally demanded of it by the police authority of the State, or of any municipality, and cannot be disturbed.

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE.

The decision which has just been rendered by Judge Farwell in the Nellie Port case is at once interesting and important. The case was one in which Silas W. Port, now deceased, had been living with a woman known as Nellie Port, but had never been married to her according to the usages of church or statute. Upon his death, Nellie Port applied to the Circuit Court to be appointed administratrix of Silas Port's estate, claiming that their relations during his life constituted marriage, and entitled her to the same rights in law which she would have had if they had been united by a priest or a Justice of the Peace. Judge Farwell, after careful deliberation and a thorough examination of the law and evidence, dismissed the bill. The dismissal of this particular bill, however, did not comprehend a general decree that a man and woman must be joined together by some authorized person in order to entitle them to be regarded as married. Incidentally, there were significant admissions that marriage could occur, according to the common law, without the intervention of a minister of the Gospel or civil officer; and, in the course of the decision, Judge Farwell indicated circumstances under which he would have been likely to grant the prayer.

The most forcible point of Judge Farwell's decision was the stress he laid upon the necessity of proving all the facts clearly to establish a marriage where no official ceremony had occurred. He held that the evidence of friends would be the strongest in such a case, while such evidence was wanting in the Port case. In fact, the principal evidence that Silas Port has acknowledged the complainant to be his wife was given by four policemen, who had been incited by his relatives to arrest the couple for living in open adultery. It was brought forward in the evidence that the relatives of both Silas Port and Nellie Port were scandalized at the manner in which they were living, and frequently upbraided and threatened them for their conduct. This, of itself, was strong proof that there was not a condition of things that would constitute marriage; that the relations of the man and woman were known by those most nearly connected with both not to be construed by the parties to be marriage relations.

The principal claim of Nellie Port was, that there had been promise of marriage duly consummated. Had this been established by evidence, or by such a corollary of facts as would leave no doubt of such a condition, Judge Farwell intimates distinctly that such a contract between a man and woman would be good in common law. He insists, again, that the proof must be absolutely clear. It is not enough, in his view of the law, that they should say that they *are* man and wife; but when they say that they *will be* man and wife, and then proceed to consummate the promise as a sequence, they are actually married. He could not find this sequence of promise and consummation in the present case. The Supreme Courts of New York and Ohio have decided that a future promise does not of itself constitute marriage. This was evidently good law, for otherwise there would be no ground for actions at law for breach of promise, which actions are held as checks upon seduction. In this case there was evidence as to the promise, and also confirmation of cohabitation; but it did not appear that the one was made to depend upon the other in such a way as to establish marriage.

There were two things, more or less in conflict, which Judge Farwell seemed anxious to define. One was, that there may be marriage without a ceremony,—a view that has been taken by the New York Courts. Judge Farwell holds that if a man says to a woman, "I take you for my wife," and the woman says to the man, "I take you to be my husband," and these declarations are followed by cohabitation, then there would be a marriage according to common law. The second point upon which Judge Farwell insists is not less important, for he holds that the ordinary cases of open adultery, men and women travelling together and registering themselves as husband and wife, or passing generally as married people, must not be confused with the intentional consummation which alone makes a marriage valid without the ordinary ceremony. It is for this reason that he insists upon the most positive proof. His decision shows that, while marriage may take place without the minister or Justice, there is little danger that the numerous cases of men and women living together as husbands and wives without having celebrated the marriage with ceremony can establish legal marriage relations to the satisfaction of the law. There is nothing, therefore, in his decision which can depreciate the importance of the marriage ceremony, while it provides a legal remedy for cases of peculiar hardship, in which marriage will be construed under the law though no ceremony has occurred.

MAKE THE TREASURES SAFE.

The Chicago and Boston fires have forced upon public attention a lesson of direct importance. In our own Historical Society there were burned up in a single hour a vast collection of historical treasure which no amount of money or industry on the part of collectors can possibly replace. In facts and documents relating to the early settlement of our city and of the Northwest papers and books in regard to the doctrines, settlement in this State, expulsion and general history of the Mormons, and collateral subjects, the Society was especially rich. Files of newspapers, manuscripts and valuable books were given to the Society, because it was supposed the building in which they were stored was fire-proof. So in the Boston fire, in a section of the city universally regarded as the safest within its limits, many very valuable collections of pictures, books, and other articles stored in the lofts of those large granite buildings were destroyed. Using wood so largely in the building of American cities, the conclusion forces itself upon the minds of all thoughtful men that, sooner or later, they must all be burned up. With the palaces of wealth and commerce must go the libraries, museums, art collections—everything which illustrates the past, and, if preserved, would be of inestimable value to all coming generations. Certainly it needs but the conditions precedent to the Chicago fire—a drouth, with a scorching sun for two months; some accidental delay of the Fire Department, so that some one block could get well on fire, and a tornado sweeping over it, to burn up New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or any other American city. Should the gale be from the north and the fire get well started south of the Central Park, the consequences to New York would be terrible beyond description.

But our object in this article is to direct attention to some means by which the treasures of art and literature may be preserved. The value of those treasures may be inferred from a single collection. It will be remembered that the American Consul has, for several years, been making collections of archæology and ancient art in the Island of Cyprus. The Museum of Art in the City of New York has recently purchased the collection. Of it the New York *Evening Post* says:

> It has been formed during the past seven years by General Di Cesnola, our Consul at Cyprus, that focus of ancient civilization and meeting-place of races; where Greece received through Phœnicia the arts and civilization of Egypt, Assyria, and Chaldea. It consists of over ten thousand examples of ancient art and workmanship in sculpture, pottery, glass, bronzes, coins, jewelry of gold and silver, gems, and engraved stones. It is also rich in Greek, Phœnician, and Cypriote inscriptions.
>
> After its sale to America, there appeared in the leading journals of London, where the collection has been exhibited, such comments as these: "Much of the hypothetical account of the progress of sculpture must be remodelled." "As a collection representing ancient art and manufacture, nothing like it has ever been seen." "An immense and surprising collection of every variety of objects which the people of an ancient race were accustomed either to dedicate in their temples or bury with their dead." "No collection of an equal number of sculptures surpasses them in antiquarian interest." "Every serious archæologist of Europe will henceforth have inevitably to cross the Atlantic in pursuit of this collection." "The inscriptions are the key to civilization."

It is sad to to think that what the ravages of centuries have saved to instruct us in the civilization of the past may be destroyed by some loafer throwing the match he has just applied to his pipe into some combustible corner of his den.

Hence, we insist that libraries like the Astor and buildings containing art and other treasures should be strictly fire-proof. Second, that they should stand in parks or on very large lots of ground where a tornado of fire could not reach them. If such treasures are to be preserved at all in this country, these conditions must be fulfilled. In the cities of Europe, library and art buildings are safe from generation to generation right in the midst of the business, or it may be the residence centres, for the reason that so little combustible material is used in the construction of buildings there, that it is about impossible for a fire like that of Boston or Chicago to occur. As an illustration, General Post, our Consul at Vienna, informed us, recently, that a fire occurred on the ground floor of the building in which he resides. He had company at the time, to dinner, and, hearing a commotion in the street, he and his guests looked out of the window, saw where the fire was, and then returned quietly to their table, satisfied that they were entirely safe in so doing. In our American cities all is different, and we insist that if our people mean that their art, historical, and other treasures shall benefit future generations, they must place them in thoroughly fire-proof buildings, on large blocks of ground, or in public parks. We need only cite the old City Post Office, the First National Bank, the Land Department of the Illinois Central Railway, the Historical Society, and THE TRIBUNE Building, to convince our own citizens, at least, that such precautions are an absolute necessity.

THE OUTSIDE AND INSIDE OF ROYALTY.

The uses to which a man may be put after death are not always of the most dignified kind, nor calculated to give human beings a high degree of respect for their bodies while living. Neither the assertion that man is made only a little lower than the angels, nor Hamlet's fine picture of what a human body may be, can save the average human body from being rather ridiculous, by reason of the absurd coverings with which fickle fashion clothes it, and from being rather gross, by reason of the equally absurd material which is put into it. It is utterly impossible that the human body should possess dignity, unless tailors and dressmakers can be compelled to quit disfiguring it with the products of their needles and shears, and as long as it is made the receptacle for onions, rabbits, green tea, kraut, mince-pies, sausages, and caviar. When that golden time comes, concerning which Professor Teufelsdroch discoursed so eloquently, and when we can live upon ambrosia and nectar, the apples of the Hesperides, the pomegranates of Cabul, and the honey of Hymettus, no objective elements will stand in the way of the corporal dignity and beauty. The handsomest face that ever shone in a revel, looks absurd after a night's sleep. Venus herself, however radiant she may have been rising from the sea, would appear ridiculous rising from a night's rest in a sleeping-car. If it be useless, however, to look for dignity in the bodies of average human beings, certainly we should be allowed to find it in royal bodies. If the King is hedged with divinity, certainly the King's body should partake somewhat, at least, of the character of the hedge. The popular notion has always run in this direction, although there have always been iconoclastic doubters, who have believed that the King's body was no better or worse than the peasant's, and that whatever of dignity it might seem to possess grew out of the trappings it wore, and the pomp and splendor which surrounded it. These once removed, they have even had the hardihood to assert that the King's body was not so good a body as that of the average man, because it had been abused more.

A striking instance of the truth of the iconoclasts' theory is afforded by the recent circumstances attending the death of Napoleon III. Here was a man who believed, or professed to believe, that he had been specially created by Divine Providence to minister to the interests of the French people, and that, without him and his Napoleonic idea, France would speedily go to rack and ruin. Here was the very essence of royalty. Surely such a man as this should have been compounded of finer clay than the gross and brittle stuff of which the rest of us are made. He, of all others, should have been the middle man between humanity and the angels, sharing an equal division of celestial and terrestrial attributes. His life, however, showed that there were occasions when he was not an inch removed from the ridiculous. At Strasbourg and Boulogne he was the clown in the royal world, and his antics made all the unroyal world laugh. In Paris, he was an adventurer and a showman. At Sedan, the sturdy, hard-hitting German shivered the Napoleonic idea like glass, and the Napoleonic card-house fell to pieces at the first blow. Every vestige of royalty fell from him, and the outside of Napoleon was found to be made of no better stuff than the outsides of ordinary men. One illusion thus was dissipated. Another cruel one was to come, which was to completely dispel the remnant of belief in the minds of the people, that, although the outside of the royal body might be made of any ordinary stuff, yet the inside must differ. Napoleon dead, however, has upset this theory, and dispelled the last glimmer of a hope that there might be some point wherein the body of Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the Grace of God and the Will of the People, differed from the body of John Smith, Emperor of Mrs. John Smith and the little Smiths, by goodness of God and the consent of Mrs. J. S. The busy knife of the surgeon and the busy pen of the reporter, however, have done their work. Scarcely had Napoleon III. got comfortably out of this world of vanity and vexation before the doctors were at him, with saw and scalpel, even while he was lying surrounded with royal bees, eagles, *fleur-de-lis*, "N's," and all the other properties with which the dead Emperor had been enabled to produce his comedy. The next morning all the world knew all about the inside of Napoleon III. The royal heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, duodenum, stomach, pancreas, bowels, even to the remote biliary ducts, were analyzed, dissected, microscoped, and spectroscoped, and exposed to the gaze of the vulgar world. It was a sad letting down of royal dignity. What possible respect can we have for an Emperor when we know that, both outwardly and inwardly, he is no better than the rest of us, and, so far as some of his insides are concerned, not so good? What becomes of the divinity that doth hedge the King when the King's liver and lights can be handled with impunity and sent all over the world by telegraph for the scrutiny of ordinary people? There is a gleam of comfort for ordinary people in these facts. It is cheering to know that, although royalty can command everything which can minister to the senses, the passions, and the appetites, still royalty is made out of the same stuff as the rest of us. We differ in name, place, and circumstances. There are thousands of royal heads which never wear crowns, thousands of royal hands which never wield sceptres. The dead Emperor is, after all, no better than the dead bricklayer.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The life of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, who died recently in London at the age of 67, is a vivid illustration of the marvels that may be performed by a man of mere talent, toiling with indefatigable energy through a long series of years. We say talent, for that he had that only, though in the very highest degree, and was not, though he narrowly escaped being, a genius, we think is very clear. Had he been such, he would not, probably, have scattered his forces over so large a field. Instead of lighting up the whole horizon of thought, he would have condensed his sheet-lightning into a few luminous points, or a single powerful bolt. As it was, neither intellectually or morally was his mind determined with overwhelming force in any one direction; upon no one subject did his affections centre; and the result was, that while he astonished the world by his width of sympathy and variety of mental faculty, he never reached the pinnacle of excellence and fame,—the topmost peak of the literary Alps,—but only a lofty summit. That he was a tireless worker, the scores of works which he spun from his brain bear witness. Poet, dramatist, novelist, essayist, orator, pamphleteer, and historian, he "swung round the entire circle" of literary effort, and won high success in everything he attempted. That he should have done this in spite of his disadvantages,—the disadvantages of ease and affluence, to which he was born,—is a still greater marvel, and compels the admiration of those who would otherwise find it hard to forget his foibles. It is hard to write books when one is clothed in rags, and laboring to make the pot boil; but it is harder still, when one is clothed in purple and fine linen and faring sumptuously every day. Many a spiritual giant lies buried under a mountain of gold. To hunt and shoot, and live in clover,—to frequent clubs and operas, and Almack's, enjoying the variety of London sight-seeing, morning calls, and Parliamentary small-talk, during the season, and then off to the country mansion, with its well-stocked preserves and its thousand delightful pleasures, alternated with a few months on the Scotch moors, or a run across the Continent to Venice or Rome,—all this, it has been truly said, is exceedingly attractive; but it is by no means calculated to make a man "scorn delights and live laborious delays."

It was to his mother, a woman of great energy and rare accomplishments, that Bulwer was indebted for the formation and guidance of his literary tastes. Her father was a profound scholar, and the first Hebraist of his day. A favorite book of her son in his childhood was "Percy's Reliques," which was the match that fired his genius, for he wrote some ballads in imitation of it, when only 5 or 6 years old. He went to no public school, but graduated at Cambridge, where he competed successfully for the prize poem of his year. Better in many respects than the University education was "the life-education," to use one of his own terms, which he got in part by wandering over England and Scotland on foot during the long vacation, and afterwards by travelling through France on horseback. He began to publish at the age of two-and-twenty. "Weeds and Wild Flowers," his first book, was followed by "O'Neil, or the Rebel," a Byronian poem minus the Byron. "Falkland," his first novel, appeared next year, but fell dead from the press, being too sentimental even for the Laura Matildas of the circulating libraries. It was in "Pelham" that he first fairly caught the ear of the world. In this work the author gave what many thought a sympathetic portraiture of a gentleman,—a dandy of a superior order, something more than what Cowper calls "a fine puss gentleman, that's all perfume," but still a worshipper at the shrine of fashion, and more careful about the cut of his coat and the style of his whiskers than about the furnishing of his brains. The book has many clever epigrams and some powerful passages,—a few, such as Tyrrel's death-scene, that are artistically finished,—and, though shallow as a whole, showed that there was power in the author.

In "Paul Clifford," with its skilfully-woven plot, a novel which was fiercely lashed by the moralists, Bulwer took a somewhat higher flight; but even yet his wings were not fairly fledged. It was in "Eugene Aram" that he first showed the mettle that was in him; it was the first distinct print of the lion's foot. Being early interested in the story of his hero, he set to work to collect the particulars of his life, and these he wove into the powerful and fascinating romance above named. In this story he has aimed to show what strange influences sometimes chequer the web of life; how a mind essentially noble, by deviating by an almost imperceptible angle from the path of virtue, may be gradually lured on till it is hopelessly entangled in the meshes of sin. "*Obsta principiis*—resist beginnings," is the moral which it preaches with fearful emphasis in every page. Do not dally with sin, or listen to the faintest suggestions of the tempter; and rely upon it that, with whatever secrecy you may commit a crime, there is an avenging Fury tracking the blood-stained, which, sooner or later, will drag him and his sin to the light. Some critics have objected to the psychological truthfulness of Eugene Aram's portrait. Is it possible, they have asked, for a man to be betrayed into a dreadful crime at the very moment when he is full of ardor for truth and virtue? Can a man harbor in his bosom a household devil in the shape of a consciousness of being a murderer, without the whole mental atmosphere being made foul and poisonous? Those who ask these questions forget that Eugene Aram did not strike the blow which caused the death, and found, doubtless, in this, a plausible reason for his own self-justification. They forget that, morally as well as physically, we are "fearfully and wonderfully made;" that when man trusts to his reason alone, and suffers his instincts to be overmastered by his intellect,—his better feelings to be cheated by the casuistries of the brain,—there is no inconsistency of which he may not be guilty,—no deed of horror which he may not commit. The female characters in this work are regarded by Bulwer's admirers as masterpieces of portraiture.

In "Alice" and "Ernest Maltravers" we have some exquisite portraitures of character, especially of female loveliness; and we well remember the almost breathless interest with which the inveterate novel-readers of our younger days hung over the pages of the latter romance. Just before these appeared "The Last Days of Pompeii," and "Rienzi," two of Bulwer's most powerful historical novels, and, some seven years later, "The Last of the Barons," which some critics have pronounced intolerably tedious and heavy; others one of the most brilliant works of its class that ever was written. "Zanoni" and "Night and Morning," two of his purest and most imaginative fictions, added to his fame; but it is in "My Novel" and "The Caxtons" that his genius takes its grandest flight, winging its way almost to the highest heaven of invention. In these productions the author puts forth all his strength; they are the final development of his powers, the "bright, consummate flower" of all his faculties, the product of his genius in its happiest mood. They are marked throughout by that calmness which indicates the greatest strength, that simplicity and repose which are always found in a perfect style. If they dazzle and astonish less than some of the author's other efforts, they are infinitely more pleasing; and, if they do not abound in rapid adventures, or quicken the pulse with thrilling situations, culminating points of passion, and romantic interest, they, nevertheless, idealize common life, transfigure lowly persons and objects, and show the poetic beauty as well as the soul of goodness which are to be found in the middle classes of society. Among the most beautiful passages in "The Caxtons" are the allusions to Robert Hall, and to the benign influence of Christianity in soothing the sorrows of mankind,—allusions which have opened to Bulwer's genius the door of many a heart that had been obstinately closed to it before.

Of Bulwer, as a novelist, it must be said that, on the whole, he hardly ranks in the very first class. Minute and acute in observation, possessing the rarest powers of description and characterization, and exhibiting a versatility that is absolutely marvellous, he has talent rather than genius; and rarely, even when he works his most potent spells, affects us like Scott and Dickens. He rarely takes our breath away, as we follow his eagle flights, or makes the cordage of our heart to crack, like the great necromancers of English fiction. He is analytical rather than impulsive; elaborate and circuitous rather than direct and concentrating. He has more fancy than imagination, more head than heart, and works by rule rather than from instinct. A consummate artist, he produces his effects by repeated touches, never by a few masterly strokes of the pencil; and the constant succession of minute details at last wearies the eye and palls on the mind. The workmanship excels the stuff; it is rather mechanic work than creation; and the reader feels that there is more power and true philosophy of life in one fresh, vigorous, and strongly-drawn scene of Fielding or Scott, than in whole libraries of Pelhams and Paul Cliffords, where the art, however great, is not subtle enough to conceal the artist.

Had Bulwer dramatic genius? Only in a moderate degree, if we have correctly analyzed his mental qualities. Besides the disqualifications already hinted at, he is too aristocratic in his tastes, has too little sympathy with humanity when rough and unpolished, to excel in dramatic writing. The men and women he loves to paint are ideal, not the flesh-and-blood men and women we brush against in the streets. Yet "Richelieu," in which Macready used to personate the Cardinal, is full of plot, fire, and energy; and it will be long before "The Lady of Lyons," with all its absurdities, will lose its hold on the stage.

Was Bulwer an orator? That depends upon our definition of oratory. If by it is meant that rapturous enthusiasm, that burning passion, that "furious pride and joy of the soul," which calls up all the imagination of the speaker, and makes his rhetoric become a whirlwind and his logic fire,—then Bulwer was not an orator. Of the inspiration that prompted Chatham's indignant burst in reply to the Duke of Richmond, Thurlow's scathing answer to the Duke of Grafton, Grattan's overwhelming denunciation of Flood, or Erskine's sublime apostrophe on the trial of Stockdale, when he spoke of the "savage" in terms so startling and triumphant,—Bulwer has hardly a spark. But if by oratory is meant simply the power of making an earnest, lively, polished, and interesting speech, full of ingenious turns and shrewd sense, then Bulwer *was* an orator, as his well-known speeches before the Edinburgh University and at Leeds abundantly show. Entering Parliament early, he speedily got the ear of the House, in spite of a weak voice, a rather florid style, and a certain appearance of fastidious nicety in dress which by no means accords with the notions of that assembly. On the platform his appearance was, on the whole, in his favor. Tall, spare, and attenuated, he presented a fine head and face, of which a long, aquiline nose and a broad, retreating forehead were the most marked characteristics. The former feature was truly Dantean in length and shape,—such a sign-post as Napoleon would have gloried in. If, as some men think, extraordinary strength and persistence of effort are indicated by an elephantine proboscis, then Bulwer must have been a remarkable man. His action in speaking is said to have been good, but not perfect. Sometimes it was a little "wild," as when he drew back his head and slim body, and extended his arms *a la* Canon Liddon, of St. Paul's, making his hearers nervously fearful lest he should lose his balance and turn a back somerset.

For lack of space, we have said nothing of Bulwer's histories. His vivid, scholarly, and well-studied "Athens, Its Rise and Fall," shows that had he concentrated his powers upon some great period of history, he might have produced a masterpiece worthy to rank with the polished productions of Hume and Macaulay.

It has long been the fashion in some circles to sneer at Bulwer Lytton as a bundle of affectations, a mere dilettante. "His soul," says an enemy, "is not brave enough for truth." The truth probably is, that, as an apologist has suggested, he was brave enough to face any truth, but his policy held check upon his soul. He knew what a strong, bull-headed thing the world is, and he loved popularity too well to risk having it trampled down by hoofs. N. P. Willis, in his "Pencillings," says of him: "I liked his manners extremely. He ran up to Lady Blessington with the joyous heartiness of a boy let out of school; and the 'How d'ye, Bulwer,' went round, as he shook hands with everybody, in the style of welcome usually given to the 'best fellow in the world.' . . . . I can imagine no style of conversation calculated to be more agreeable than Bulwer's. Gay, quick, various, half-satirical, and always fresh and different from everybody else."

Like Milton, Goethe, and many other authors, Bulwer strangely mistook his strongest points, and set the highest value on his poorest works. "I have always found," he says, "that one is never so successful as when one is least sanguine. I fell into the deepest despondency about 'Pompeii' and 'Eugene Aram,' and was certain, nay, presumptuous, about 'Devereux,' which is the least generally popular of my writings."

The grand lesson to be learned from this cursory glance at Bulwer's life and writings is the precious value of persistency of effort,—the only lever by which genius or talent can move the world. Indeed, 90 per cent of what men call genius is extraordinary aptness for study, application, toil,—only the other 10 per cent is the fancied power of doing things without toil. Bulwer *worked* his way to distinction,—worked it through failure, sneers, and ridicule. That nimbleness of the pen, which enabled him to dash off a volume every year, was acquired only by long and arduous effort and study. Writing at first slowly and with great difficulty, he resolved, we are told, to master the stubborn instrument of thought, and mastered it. Some of his essays,—and what can be more exquisite than those of "Caxtoniana."—were rewritten at least nine or ten times. Behold the results of his industry—over *seventy* volumes, or more than one for every year of his life, and many of these upon subjects exacting long and careful research! And how many hours, think you, he devoted to study—to reading and writing—to accomplish these prodigious results? Not more, he tells us, than three hours a day; and, when Parliament was sitting, less than that. "But then," he adds, and this is the lesson, perhaps, which his life sounds in the ears of all literary laborers, "during those hours, *I have given my whole attention to what I was about.*"

The *National Gazette*, which is the organ of the National Liberal party in Prussia, urges that, while Bismarck remains Minister of Foreign Affairs for Prussia, he should also hold a predominant position as Chancellor in what concerns the higher politics—in other words, that he should still continue to exert a preponderant influence on Prussian politics. In defence of its position it cites the case of Prince von Hardenberg, who, in 1810, was made State Chancellor, and, by virtue of his position, was empowered to preside in that capacity over the general reorganization of Prussia. The Conservative papers, on the other hand, still believe and assert that the relinquishment of the Presidency of the Council by Bismarck will result in the abandonment of the measures for regulating the relations of Church and State.

On Saturday we published the fact that a suit had been instituted in the United States Circuit Court of Minnesota, which involves various questions touching obligations of railroads. As long ago as 1858, the Minnesota & Pacific Railroad Company received certain lands from Congress, and thereafter mortgaged these lands to secure the payment of certain bonds. Subsequently, the Company and all its property and franchises was merged in other companies, and finally in the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. All these companies have issued bonds and mortgaged the lands. The holders of the bonds of the original Company bring suit, to enforce what they claim to have been a first mortgage in their favor.

The long-contested case of the county seat of Knox County has been determined at last, and the official appurtenances of the county have been transferred and removed from Knoxville to Galesburg. The people of the latter town have celebrated the event with enthusiasm. The fight has been long and bitter, and may now be considered settled until some other town in the county shall outgrow Galesburg, and shall outvote her upon the most perplexing and violent of all questions, the location of the county seat.

The Funded Loan.

PROSPECTUS.

Three hundred million dollars United States 5 per cent funded loan.

Principal redeemable at par after the 1st of May, 1881, in United States gold coin of the present standard, interest payable quarterly in United States gold coin, and both principal and interest exempt from taxation, whether Federal, State, municipal, or local authority: as authorized by acts of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871.

The proceeds of these bonds are to be applied to the redemption and cancellation of the United States five-twenty bonds, as provided in said acts.

The Secretary of the Treasury having concluded with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschilds & Sons, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and themselves, and Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and themselves, a contract for the negotiation of the remaining 5 per cent bonds of the funded loan of the United States, the undersigned are prepared to receive applications at par and accrued interest for any part of $300,000,000 United States "fives" of 1881, issued under the acts of Congress above mentioned.

Applications may be made payable either in cash in gold or in five-twenty bonds of any issue; in the latter case being adjusted to Feb. 1.

The bonds now offered are all that remain of the $500,000,000 5 per cents authorized by Congress, and it is hardly necessary to say that the combination entrusted with the management of this negotiation embraces connections in Europe and America, which practically insure the placing of the entire amount, and the redemption of three hundred millions of five-twenty bonds, after which only 4½ and 4 per cent bonds will remain for holders of five-twenties declining this last opportunity to exchange for 5 per cents.

The coupon bonds are in denomination of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. The registered bonds are in like amounts, with the addition of the denominations of $20,000 and $50,000. Interest, payable quarterly, will commence from the 1st February, the first interest payment being May 1, 1873. The bonds may, at the option of the holder, be registered, and United States Treasury checks, for the interest thereon, will be sent from Washington to the Post Office address of the holder in any part of America or Europe.

Applications will be received at the office of either of the undersigned, and must be accompanied by the required deposit.

Payment in gold will be made as follows:
Five per cent on application.
Five per cent on allotment.
Forty per cent on May 1.
Fifty per cent on June 1.

When preferred, the deposit upon application may be made in currency or any United States bonds. Interest at 5 per cent gold per annum will be added from Feb. 1 to the date of the several payments. Payments in five-twenties will be made by exchanging bond for bond, interest being adjusted to Feb. 1. The preliminary deposit of 5 per cent in such cases will be returned on receipt of the five-twenties, the class of which must be specified in the application.

The books for applications will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America on the 4th inst., and will remain open until the evening of the 7th inst., and the allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter.

Provisional receipts, scrip, will be given for the deposits. The bonds will be furnished at as early a date as practicable against corresponding amounts of five-twenty bonds, as payment in full. Should the allotment of bonds not equal the subscriptions, the preliminary deposit in each case will be returned forthwith to the extent of the excess.

When desired, we will furnish the coin without commission, and make settlement in currency, and will also receive at current market price any bonds of the United States other than five-twenties.

(Signed) JAY COOKE & Co.,
MORTON, BLISS & Co.,
DREXEL, MORGAN & Co.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

Applications will also be received by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, Chicago, from whom the forms may be procured.

AMERICAN PERIODICALS.

The Lakeside, Popular Science, Scribner's, Lippincott's, Etc.

Fathers of the New England Bar--The American Bonapartes.

Mr. Darwin--His "Expression of the Emotions"--The Law of Storms.

Herbert Spencer's "Study of Sociology"--Cultivation by Steam.

The Tehuantepec Ship-Canal--The Marriage Question--Hints to Literary Men--Borrowers and Borrowing.

Country-House Life in England--Victor Hugo--Madison's Experience in the Temperance Cause.

LAKESIDE MONTHLY.

The *Lakeside Monthly* for February has a very attractive table of contents. The range of topics is extensive, and their treatment bright and interesting.

Nathan Shepard writes of "Causes of the Friction Between the United States and England."

"An August Day on the Calcasieu Prairie," by Marie B. Williams, is a story of adventure, misfortune, and self-sacrificing love.

THE FATHERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND BAR,—James Sullivan, William Prescott, Samuel Dexter, Harrison Gray Otis, Theophilus Parsons, Jeremiah Smith, Timothy Pickering, Tristam Burges, and Frank Blake,—whose wit and achievements made them the delight and power of their generation, furnish N. S. Dodge with material for a collection of very entertaining anecdotes. General James Sullivan, once Governor of Massachusetts, was noted for his caustic power of repartee:

One of his most frequent antagonists at the bar was the celebrated Theophilus Parsons, afterward Chief Justice of Massachusetts. Between them often occurred keen encounters of wit, not the less bitter because they were friends. In a sharp war of words one day over a case where they were opposed, Parsons got the better, and the Judge ordered Sullivan to sit down. He did so; but drawing the broad-brimmed hat of Parsons, who was proceeding in his argument, toward him, at the same time, wrote on it, "This is the hat of a damned rascal," and, placing it where it could be seen by the bar, resumed his note-taking. Some laughter followed, which the Judge rebuked, and which caused Parsons to turn. Appreciating the situation instantly, he stopped in his argument, turned to the Court, and said, "May it please your Honor, I crave the protection of the Court. Brother Sullivan has been stealing my hat, and writing his own name on it."

Courts of justice were, in that day, more tolerant of coarse jokes and roystering fun, at least in New England, than they are now. In an insurance case, where, as usual, Parsons and Sullivan were opposing counsel, the former, graphically depicting the horrors of a shipwreck, described the wind as "blowing off a lee shore." Sullivan, who had made a voyage from Ireland at least, and knew something of nautical terms, listened in amazement. "Blowing off a lee shore, did you say, Brother Parsons?" "Yes." "And what kind of a wind might that be?" Parsons, catching at the blunder, but not choosing to acknowledge it, retorted, "It was an Irish hurricane, sir."

Carl Larsen translates from the Danish of Hans Christian Andersen a story which needs no other recommendation than the name of its author. Its title is "What Old Johanna Told."

Mr. James W. Sheahan takes opportune advantage of the revival of general interest in the affairs of the Bonapartes to recall some facts of interest with regard to

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES.

Jerome Bonaparte came to America at a time when his brother was the central figure of Europe, and when the popular sympathy for the French Republic had followed the semblance of Republicanism represented by the great and victorious General:

After remaining in New York some time, Jerome turned his steps toward the National Capital, and was everywhere met with profuse hospitality and cordial welcomes. In time he reached Baltimore, where he was the recipient of social hospitalities of the choicest kind. While here he met Miss Elizabeth Patterson, then 17 years of age, and daughter of a wealthy retired merchant, William Patterson. She was highly educated, and was a lady of many natural accomplishments. She was not only handsome, but very fascinating; and it is said that in a conversation with some of her associate belles of the city, she declared, laughingly, her purpose to win the gallant Frenchman when he should arrive in Baltimore. Shortly after his arrival he made the acquaintance of the lady; and whether she actually laid siege to his heart or not, certain it is that after a very brief acquaintance he proposed for her hand and was accepted. In a few weeks, on Christmas eve, 1803, he—then 19 years old—was married at Baltimore, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

Afterward, Napoleon besought the Pope to annul the marriage, that he might give his brother's hand in some Royal matrimonial alliance, but in vain. The Pope declared the marriage valid in every respect. Jerome and his wife shortly after went to Europe to seek recognition and Imperial favor. They separated at Lisbon, Jerome going to Paris to intercede, his wife to Amsterdam to await the result:

The parting at Lisbon was a distressing one. It was their last. Never again did they exchange a word. Instead of finding the Emperor tractable, Jerome found him more obdurate than ever; and when he told him that his wife was then on the ocean on her way to Amsterdam, the Emperor sent peremptory orders to that port prohibiting her leaving the ship. Jerome, willingly or unwillingly, remained in Paris. He never, so far as is known, made any attempt to join his wife. Dazzled by the grandeur of the Empire, and of the Imperial state and dignities enjoyed by his family, he, like a weak creature as he was, submitted to the commands of his brother.

Bourrienne, the private secretary of Napoleon, in his Memoirs of the Emperor, does not give Jerome a very high character, and does not give the impression that Napoleon thought very well of him. He writes thus of him:

"In 1802 Jerome was at Brest, in the rank of *Enseigne de Vaisseau*. He launched into expenses far beyond what his fortune or his pay could maintain. He often drew upon me for sums of money which the First Consul paid with much unwillingness. One of his letters, in particular, excited Napoleon's anger. The epistle was filled with accounts of the entertainments Jerome was giving and receiving, and ended by stating that he should draw on me for 17,000 francs. To this Bonaparte wrote the following reply:

"'I have read your letter, Monsieur l'Enseigne de Vaisseau, and I shall be glad to hear that you are studying, on board your corvette, a profession which you ought to consider as your road to glory. Die young, and I shall have some consolatory reflections; but if you live to 60 without having served your country, and without leaving behind you any honorable recollections, you had better not have lived at all.'

"Jerome never fulfilled the wishes of his brother, who always called him a little profligate. From his earliest years, his conduct was often a source of vexation to his brother and his family. Westphalia will not soon forget that he was her King; and his subjects did not without reason surname him Heliogabalus in Miniature."

In another part of the same work Bourrienne speaks of Jerome as the "most worthless" member of the family. This last opinion was expressed while Jerome was King.

The rest of the story is a familiar one. Napoleon did what the Pope refused to do, sundered the marriage, and gave Jerome another wife, and proclaimed him King of Westphalia:

During the married life of Jerome, Madame Bonaparte made no other claim upon him than was presented by her indignant silence. She visited Europe several times, travelling on the Continent. It is related that Jerome and his wife, Frederica Catherine, were in the Florentine gallery on one occasion, when she noticed that the ex-King was intently staring at some person on the other side of the room, and that he was intensely agitated and extremely pale. Placing her hand upon his arm, she asked what was the matter—was he ill, or what had alarmed him? She had to repeat her questions more than once, when he answered: "That lady is she who was my wife." Madame Bonaparte, wholly unaware of his presence, had visited the gallery on the same day, and had met her husband face to face. Not a word was spoken, nor sign of recognition given; and they passed each other as strangers. That was the first and only time they had met, since he had left her on board the "Erin" at Lisbon, promising to meet her at Amsterdam, in the summer of 1805. Jerome immediately quit Florence.

Madame Bonaparte's only child was Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who died in Baltimore in 1870, at the age of 65:

He left one son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. This gentleman was born in Baltimore in 1832, and in time entered Harvard College. After two years at the University, he was appointed by the President a cadet at West Point, where he was graduated in the class of 1852. He was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the army, but soon after, visiting France with his father, he was tendered an appointment in the French army, which he accepted, first resigning his appointment in the United States. In 1853-'5 he served in the war of the Crimea, and was present at the siege of Sebastopol. He has since been advanced in rank. In 1858 he visited his relatives in Baltimore. He is considered a man of ability, but has not so far made himself conspicuous by any presentation of his claims under his grandfather's rank. He was serving in the army during the war between France and Prussia in 1870, and resigned after the deposition of the Emperor. Until his father's death, he of course was not the representative of his grandmother's claims. The expulsion of the Emperor and his father's death occured about the same time. He is now residing in Baltimore with his wife. Since then the Bonaparte dynasty has been considered overthrown forever. The Emperor, Louis Napoleon, having died before the restoration of the Bonapartes, the succession to the throne will rest between the Prince Imperial, born in 1856; Prince Napoleon, born in 1822; and Jerome Napoleon, born in Baltimore in 1832, and grandson of Jerome and Elizabeth Patterson.

In the meantime, Madame Bonaparte, born in 1785 or 1786, still lives. Upon the death of her son, followed so quickly by the overthrow of the Bonaparte family in France, she did not abandon all hope. She yet clings to the idea that an overruling justice will, in the person of her grandson, vindicate her name, and that the Imperial purple will yet be worn by her descendant.

No detailed and connected history of the UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO has ever been written. This lack is supplied by J. W. Larimore, who writes of "Chicago University—Its Past and Present."

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

The *Popular Science Monthly* leads all the magazines of the day in the freshness and value of its topics, and its sympathy with the foremost scientific thought of the day. It is idle for mere litterateurs and classicists to attempt to stay the modern tide. There are cycles of intellectual as well as political history. There is a greater work for writers and thinkers, and a better pastime for readers, than can be found in paths that simply lead back to a culture which, however beautiful and lasting it may be, cannot fill all the scope of our activities. Professor Huxley may be too radical in his sweeping condemnation of poetry, but there is in his impatience an element of just criticism. Certainly he is right in demanding an equal, if not a superior, rank for scientific literature, which countless investigators and recorders are now amassing on every side. In the time of Lord Bacon, people would write and think of nothing but the dreary and fruitless logic and controversies of effete philosophies. He wrought a great change by directing mental effort to observation, scientific classification, and practical works. It is not difficult to see that men like Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, Spencer, and the host of collaborators that grows apace each day, are agents in a revolution not altogether dissimilar. We are ministered to by poets, philosophers, novelists, preachers, who do but reburnish the ornaments and heirlooms of a foregoing era. What a distinguished critic has said of Tennyson is true of all; they complete an age. The others whom we have just mentioned have the good fortune to begin an age,—an age of untrammelled thought, active inquiry, fearless reform, practical results,—an age that will not only enrich our daily lives, and make humanity better by making it healthier and more comfortable, but will quicken our brains and rehabilitate even our poetry and romances with new imagery, analogies, and suggestions. This is the school which will attract the eager and fresh allegiance of young men of ambition, and will, before long, imprint its stamp on all the activities of our society. In this work, Professor Youmans will do his share; and, under his control, the *Popular Science Monthly* will do much to widen the culture demanded by modern life.

In the number before us for February,

MR. DARWIN

is given the place of honor. His portrait faces the reader as he opens at the first page. It is that of a man of 60 odd years, with flowing, patriarchal beard; bushy eyebrows, giving an emphasis to well-set, steady, thoughtful eyes; from which a clearly-cut, firm, and rather aggressive nose leads to a mouth, the lines of which are almost hidden by the hair about it, but which is hard and determined. The forehead is high, and full in its curves. The whole face is like anything less than a visionary or sciolist. With the portrait, there is a sketch of Mr. Darwin's life. He is now 64 years of age. He inherited the love of natural history and the scientific habit of mind that have been the characteristics of his bent. His paternal grandfather was Dr. Erasmus Darwin, who published two works of natural science,—"The Botanic Garden" and the "Zoonomia,"—both famous in their day. His grandfather on the other side was Josiah Wedgewood, to whom the art of pottery owes its progress in England. In the beginning of 1839, Mr. Darwin married his cousin, Emma Wedgewood, and shortly after took up his residence at Down, near Farnborough, in Kent.

For twenty-six years, in the retirement of his home, Mr. Darwin has devoted himself to the care of a large family, and the quiet and close investigation of the works of Nature. His first labors, after this date, were editing the "Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle," giving an account of the habits and ranges of the various animals therein described. In aid of the publication of this and other works bearing on the same subject, the Lords of the Treasury granted £1,000. In 1842, Mr. Darwin published his work on "The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs;" in 1845, "Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands;" and, in 1846, "Geological Observations on South America."

Continuing, without rest, his researches, we find the results of his unwearying industry in two volumes published in 1851 and 1854, "On Pedunculated and Sessile Cirripedes," and, in two other volumes, on the fossil species of the same class.

Toward the close of 1859, Mr. Darwin published his "Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection." Of this work, four English editions have appeared, and nine foreign editions, in French, German, Dutch, Italian, and Russian. Its popularity is shown by the fact that more than 100 reviews, pamphlets, and separate books have been published upon it, while the earnestness with which the question is still discussed shows that these will probably be doubled in a short time.

In 1834, Mr. Darwin was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; in 1853, the Royal Society awarded him the royal medal; and, in 1859, the Wollaston medal was given to him by the Geological Society. In 1862, he published a book full of curious research, "On the Various Contrivances by which Orchids Are Fertilized." Of separate papers published by this naturalist, we find the following among the more important: "On the Connection of Certain Volcanic Phenomena in South America;" "On the Distribution of Erratic Bowlders in South America;" "On the Formation of Mould by the Earthworm;" and "On the Geology of the Falkland Islands;" all published in the *Transactions of the Geological Society*. In the *Journal of the Linnean Society*, three papers have appeared from the pen of Mr. Darwin, "On the Dimorphous and Trimorphous States of Primula," and one paper "On the Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants." This last one has since been published as a separate work. In 1864, the Royal Society awarded to Mr. Darwin the Copley medal, and he has been elected a member of various foreign scientific bodies.

The latest works of this indefatigable naturalist are "The Variation of Animals under Domestication," in two volumes; the "Descent of Man," in two volumes; and his work "On the Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," just published.

There is an elaborate review of this last work, in which Mr. Darwin submits his doctrines to a new test. He considers them from the point of view of evolution, and, though many may consider that he is far from having established his case, it will be admitted by every reader that he has thrown much new light upon it, and made a most fascinating and instructive book.

Mr. Darwin distinguishes between physiognomy and expression. The former is statical, the latter dynamical. Physiognomy aims at the recognition of character through the study of the permanent form of the features. Expression, on the other hand, deals with actions, or the play of features and gesture in man and animals, as constituting the natural language of the feelings. Much has been written upon the subject of Expression by men of various countries, but Mr. Darwin recognizes that Sir Charles Bell, in his "Anatomy and Philosophy of Expression," published in 1806, not only laid the foundations of the subject as a branch of science, but built it up into a noble structure. Mr. Darwin is of the opinion that the subject has hitherto been pursued by false method, or has been vitiated in its treatment by erroneous assumptions. Bell, Gratiolet, Duchenne, and the other leading writers upon the question, have dealt with it on the old hypothesis, that the different animal species came into existence just as they are now, wholly distinct from each other; but Mr. Darwin maintains that, so long as man and all other animals are viewed in this way as independent creations, the true philosophy of the subject cannot be reached. The simple before the complex, the lower forms of life as interpreting the higher, and the whole as a connected scheme of development, is now the method of biology, and for this investigation it is, therefore, necessary to study the manifestations of character in their simplest forms.

Mr. Darwin's methods and aims have been admirably summarized by a writer in the *Saturday Review*, from whom the editor quotes:

The tendency to draw as broadly as possible the distinction between man and brutes led Sir Charles Bell to deny to the lower animals any expression beyond what might be referred more or less plainly to acts of volition or necessary instincts, their faces seeming to him to be chiefly capable of expressing merely rage or fear. The facial muscles in man he thought to be a special provision for the sole object of expression, and so far distinctive of humanity. But the simple fact that the anthropid apes possess the same facial muscles that we do, renders it most improbable, apart from any reference to teleology in general, that we were endowed with these muscles for any such purpose, still more, that monkeys had special muscles given to them solely for the purpose of exhibiting their hideous grimaces. Since distinct uses can, with much probability, be assigned to almost all the facial muscles, we may look upon expression as but an incidental result of muscular or organic function. Mr. Darwin's early inclination toward the doctrine of evolution, or the origin of man from lower forms, led him, five-and-twenty years ago, to regard the habit of expressing our feelings by muscular movements, innate as it has now become, as having been in some manner gradually acquired at the first. Seeking back for the origin of movements of this kind, he, in the first place, was led to observe infants, as exhibiting emotions with extraordinary force, as well as with a simplicity and an absence of convention which cease with more mature years. Secondly, the insane had to be studied, being liable to the strongest passions, and giving them uncontrolled vent. Dr. Duchenne's ingenious application of photography, representing the effects of galvanism upon the facial muscles of an old man, gave some assistance toward distinguishing varieties of expression. Less aid than was expected was found to be derived from the study of the great masters in painting and sculpture; beauty in works of art excluding the display of strong facial muscles, and the story of the composition being told by accessories skilfully introduced. More important it was to ascertain how far the same expressions and gestures prevail among all races of mankind, especially among those who have associated but little with Europeans. With this view a list of sixteen questions was circulated by Mr. Darwin within the last five years, to which thirty-six answers have been received from missionaries, travellers, and other observers of aboriginal tribes, whose names are appended to Mr. Darwin's introductory remarks. The evidence thus accumulated has been supplemented by the close and keen observation of the author himself through a wide range of animal life. It seemed to him of paramount importance to bestow all the attention possible upon the expression of the several passions in various animals,—not, of course, as deciding how far in man certain expressions are characteristic of certain states of mind, but as affording the safest basis for generalization on the causes or the origin of the various movements of expression. In observing animals, we are not so likely to be biased by our imagination, and we may feel sure that their expressions are not conventional.

Any attempt to state the fruits of such researches in a sentence must be bare and unsatisfactory; but it may be said that, as the result of his inquiries, Mr. Darwin finds in animals lower than man expressions of grief, joy, sorrow, pleasure, fear, hope; and that he attributes them to muscular action due to three principles: The first is that of serviceable associated habits, which might, with equal accuracy and greater perspicuity, be styled simply the principle of habit, like blinking with the eyes, which is now an automatic recognition of the approach of danger, although, no doubt, at first the eyes were purposely and carefully shut for their protection. The second principle is that of antithesis. When certain movements or gestures have been acquired as aforesaid, and have come to be habitually performed in connection with a certain state of mind, there will then be a strange and involuntary tendency, under the opposite state of mind, to directly opposite movements, whether in any way serviceable or not. Hence alone, Mr. Darwin thinks, can be explained, not only the sudden and extreme changes of expression in the attitudes of animals, but many gestures used by savages, or by the deaf and dumb. The third principle is the direct agency of the nervous system. Mr. Darwin thinks that what seem the most strictly involuntary actions—such as the bristling of the hair in fear or anger—may have been affected by the mysterious power of the will.

Professor Thompson B. Maury, of the Signal Office, Washington, asks attention to some of the deductions that may be justly made from the extensive and simultaneous observations on the weather by the Weather Bureau. His paper, entitled

"THE LAW OF STORMS DEVELOPED,"

is illustrated, and throws a great deal of light on the behavior of cyclones, monsoons, ocean-storms, and the less momentous variations of our everyday weather. Concerning the size of storms, he says:

It has often been asked whether the storms of our latitudes attain the immense size formerly attributed to them; and many eminent writers have denied the possibility of their reaching a diameter of more than two or three hundred miles. Mr. J. K. Laughton, in his recently-published "Physical Geography," would have us believe that cyclones "do not attain the enormous magnitudes which have been assigned them." But this opinion rests merely upon conjecture, not yet upon a correct physical theory.

It is a well-known fact that the monsoons generated on the central plateau north of the Himalaya Mountains, and the whole system of Asiatic wet monsoons, may be regarded as an immense and prolonged cyclone; and extend their "backing" influence into the Indian Ocean, and reach far to the south, through more than forty degrees of latitude (a radius of 2,500 geographical miles), and from the 60th to the 140th meridian of east longitude, far out into the Pacific, beyond the Bonin and Ladrone Islands, southeast of Japan. The whole system of wet monsoons may also be justly regarded as a grand cyclone, whose centre is stationary over the heated plains of Central Asia, whose intro-moving winds, bearing the evaporations of the Asiatic seas and oceans, feed it with meteoric fuel for six months in the year, and whose periphery may be regarded as embracing nearly one-third of the entire Eastern Hemisphere. Analogy, therefore, warrants the idea of a great cyclone. But, apart from all this, actual observations in different parts of the globe prove the frequency of storms of enormous magnitude. Thus, in the celebrated Gulf Stream storm of 1839, as Sir David Brewster long ago pointed out, several staunch merchantmen were foundering off the coast of Georgia, near Savannah, in the very heart of the gale, at the same hour that the winds in its northwest quadrant were taking the roofs off houses in New York and Boston, more than 800 miles distant,—clearly revealing a cyclone whose formation was symmetrical, and whose diameter was nearly 1,300 miles. But, not to go back to old data, the West Indian storm of the 18th of August, 1871, before its centre had moved north of Florida, had begun to draw upon the regions of high barometer in the Northern States, had exerted its influence as far north as New London, Conn., and gave us the northeasterly cyclonic winds in the northwest quadrant of the whirl, on the entire Atlantic Coast. The more furious cyclone of the 24th of August, discovered to be then southeast of Florida, and telegraphically fore-announced as likely to endanger the coasts of the Southern States in less than forty-eight hours, appeared on the 26th in full force in Northern Florida, but not until some eight or ten hours after it had set the atmosphere all around it (as far north as Boston) in cyclonic motion, and had caused the storm-cloud to spread itself over the entire region of the United States on the eastern slope of the Alleghenies, and as far westward as Knoxville, Tennessee. It is no uncommon thing, as Redfield, Espy, Henry, Loomis, and others, long ago showed, for an area of depression on the Upper Lakes to make itself simultaneously felt as far south as the Gulf of Mexico, and as far east as New England.

Herbert Spencer's continuation of his

"STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY"

is of itself enough to give this number great value. This masterly work has reached its seventh chapter, and cannot fail to allure many persons to an intelligent appreciation of this greatest of all the sciences, and to pave the way for the other works with which Mr. Spencer, it is understood, intends to follow.

In discussing the different distortions of men's judgments by which their opinions are twisted out of proportion, he says:

The state of mind we call impatience is one of these. If a man swears at some inanimate thing which he cannot adjust as he wishes, or if, in wintry weather, slipping down and hurting himself, he vents his anger by damning gravitation, his folly is manifest enough to spectators, and to himself also when his irritation has died away. But in the political sphere it is otherwise. A man may here, in fact if not in word, damn a law of Nature, without being himself aware, and without making others aware of his absurdity.

The state of feeling often betrayed toward Political Economy exemplifies this. An impatience, accompanying the vague consciousness that certain cherished convictions or pet schemes are at variance with politico-economical truths, shows itself in contemptuous words applied to these truths. Knowing that this theory of government and plans for social reformation are discountenanced by it, Mr. Carlyle manifests his annoyance by calling Political Economy "the dismal science." And, among others than his adherents, there are many belonging to all parties, retrograde and progressive, who display repugnance to this body of doctrine with which their favorite theories do not agree. Yet a little thought might show them that their feeling is much of the same kind as would be scorn vented by a perpetual-motion schemer against the principles of mechanics.

To see that these generalizations which they think of as cold and hard, and acceptable only by the unsympathetic, are nothing but statements of certain modes of action arising out of human nature, that are no less beneficent than necessary, they need only suppose a moment that human nature had opposite tendencies. Imagine that, instead of preferring to buy things at low prices, men habitually preferred to give high prices for them; and imagine that, conversely, sellers rejoiced in getting low prices instead of high ones. It is not obvious that production, and distribution, and exchange, supposing them possible under such conditions, would go on in ways utterly different from their present ways? If men went for each commodity to a place where it was difficult of production, instead of to a place where it could be produced easily, and if, instead of transferring articles of consumption from one part of a kingdom to another along the shortest routes, they habitually chose roundabout routes, so that the cost in labor and time might be the greatest, is it not clear that, could industrial and commercial arrangements of any kinds exist, they would be of natures so unlike the present ones as to be inconceivable by us? And, if this is undeniable, is it not equally undeniable that the processes of production, distribution, and exchange, as they now go on, are processes determined by certain fundamental traits in human nature, and that Political Economy is nothing more than a statement of the laws of these processes, as inevitably resulting from such traits?

That the generalizations of political economists are not all true, and that some, which are true in the main, need qualification, is very likely. But to admit this is not in the least to admit that there are no true generalizations of this order to be made. Those who see, or fancy they see, flaws in politico-economical conclusions, and thereupon sneer at Political Economy, remind one of the theologians who lately rejoiced so much over the discovery of an error in the estimation of the sun's distance, and thought the occasion so admirable a one for ridiculing men of science. It is characteristic of theologians to find cause for extreme satisfaction in whatever shows human imperfection; and in this case they were much elated because astronomers discovered that, while their delineation of the Solar System remains exactly right in all its proportions, the absolute dimensions assigned were too great by about one-thirtieth. In one respect, however, the comparison fails; for, though the theologians taunted the astronomers, they did not venture to include astronomy within the scope of their contempt,—did not do as those to whom they are here compared, who show contempt, not for political economists only, but for Political Economy itself.

Were they calm, these opponents of the political economists would see that as, out of certain physical properties of things, there inevitably arise certain modes of action, which, as generalized, constitute physical science, so out of the properties of men, intellectual and emotional, there inevitably arise certain laws of social processes, including, among others, those through which mutual aid in satisfying wants is made possible. They would see that, but for these processes, the laws of which Political Economy seeks to generalize, men would have continued in the lowest stage of barbarism to the present time. They would see that, instead of jeering at the science, and those who pursue it, their course should be to show in what respects the generalizations thus far made are untrue, and how they may be so expressed as to correspond to the truth more nearly.

Herbert Spencer is never tired of exposing the foolishness of reliance on State agency instead of personal enterprise. In these days of political quackery, such views are opportune. He says:

How awe of power sways men's political beliefs will be perceived on observing how it sways their religious beliefs. We shall best see this by taking an instance supplied by people whose religious ideas are extremely crude. Here is an abstract of a description given by Captain Burton:

"A pot of oil with a lighted wick was placed every night, by the half-bred Portugese Indians, before the painted doll, the patron-saint of the boat in which we sailed from Goa. One evening as the weather appeared likely to be squally, we observed that the usual compliment was not offered to the patron, and had the curiosity to inquire why. 'Why?' vociferated the tindal (Captain), indignantly, 'if that chap can't keep the sky clear, he shall have neither oil nor wick from me, d—n him!' 'But I should have supposed that in the hour of danger you would have paid him more than usual attention?' 'The fact is, Sahib, I have found out that the fellow is not worth his salt; the last time, we had an infernal squall with him on board, and, if he does not keep this one off, I'll just throw him overboard, and take to Santa Caterina; hang me, if I don't—the brother-in-law!'" (brother-in-law, a common term of insult).

To us it seems scarcely imaginable that men should thus behave to their gods and demi-gods,—should pray to them, should insult, and sometimes castigate them, for not answering their prayers, and then should presently pray to them again. Let us pause a moment before we laugh. Though, in the sphere of religion, our conduct does not present such a contradiction, yet a contradiction essentially similar is betrayed by our conduct in the political sphere. Perpetual disappointment does not here cure us of perpetual expectation. Conceiving the State-agency as though it were something more than a cluster of men (a few clever, many ordinary, and some decidedly stupid), we ascribe to it marvellous powers of doing multitudinous things which men otherwise clustered are unable to do. We petition it to procure for us, in some way which we do not doubt it can find, benefits of all others; and pray it with unfaltering faith to secure us from every fresh evil. Time after time our hopes are balked. The good is not obtained, or something bad comes along with it; the evil is not cured, or some other evil as great or greater is produced. Our journals, daily and weekly, general and local, perpetually find failures to dilate upon: now blaming, and now ridiculing, first this department and then that. And yet, though the ratification of blunders, administrative and legislative, is a main part of public business,—though the time of the Legislature is chiefly occupied in amending, and again amending, until after the many mischiefs implied by these needs for amendments, there often comes at last repeal; yet, from day to day, increasing numbers of wishes are expressed for legal repressions and State-management. This emotion which is excited by the forms of governmental power, and makes governmental power possible, is the root of a faith that springs up afresh however often cut down.

CULTIVATION BY STEAM

is one of the topics treated of in the "Miscellany." The editor says:

At an agricultural meeting, recently held in Scotland, some interesting statements were made respecting the origin, progress, and results of cultivation by steam in Europe. In 1855, a Mr. John Fowler, of Essex County, England, started his first steam-plow. Now, in Great Britain, there are single establishments for manufacturing steam-plows, so extensive that they furnish constant employment for not less than 1,200 men. In England, between 400 and 500 sets of steam-plows, held, some by companies and others by individual owners, are worked for hire, and are found to be a profitable investment. A tract of 500 acres, near London, so unproductive that it could not be rented for $3 per acre, was bought by an enterprising farmer, who removed the fences, under-drained, and, with a steam-plow, put the whole into grain-crops. Last year, after allowing 10 per cent on the money invested in the land, his clear profits were $18,000. The soil he thus improved by deep steam-plowing is a stiff clay that could not be profitably worked by horse-power. Another tract of 5,000 acres, that had been regarded as worthless, was bought by a farmer who plowed it with steam-power to the depth of three feet, and was rewarded by crops of astonishing thrift. In Scotland, cultivation by steam is becoming general, and producing results equally marvellous. Joint-stock companies are investing in land and steam-machinery, and securing large dividends, while individual farmers have invested from $6,000 to $10,000 in steam-machinery with very profitable results. In Germany, also, steam-power is working a revolution in agriculture.

It was also stated that the Pasha of Egypt now employs on his extensive domain 400 steam-plows, and is building "on his farm" 400 miles of railway, and, for transporting and manufacturing the raw material produced, has ordered thirty locomotive-engines and $3,000,000 worth of sugar-machinery.

Perhaps the most successful cultivator by steam in America is Mr. E. Lawrence, of Magnolia Plantation, Parish of Plaquemine, Louisiana. In a letter to the Agricultural Department, he speaks of the results of his trial of the steam-plow as follows:

"Two hundred and twenty acres of my cane-crop, 140 acres of which were plant-canes, and 80 acres first-year rattoons, were, I believe, as thoroughly plowed and cultivated by steam as could be desired. The 80 acres of first-year rattoons, grown from the stubbles of the *steam-plowed cane* planted in a similar manner last year, were barred off and well dug in the month of March, then subsoiled and cultivated by steam precisely as the plant-cakes. The yield was over 2,500 pounds of sugar to the acre."

Mr. Lawrence closes his letter with the prophecy:

"Necessity will soon compel us to take a 'new departure.' The constant increase of immigration and population in the grain-growing States of our country will soon demand a better cultivation and increased production. In England, steam-plowing has increased the yield of wheat from 16 bushels to 28 bushels to the acre.

"I do not believe the agricultural interest of our country can much longer turn a deaf ear to this last and greatest achievement of steam,—its successful application to the cultivation of the soil. It has broken the yoke and lifted the burden which, for ages, held both man and beast in bondage, ameliorating their condition by making that which was most onerous easy and attractive; it has elevated labor, and dignified the plow."

OTHER ARTICLES.

In addition there are these articles: "Heat and Life,"—by Ferdinand Papillon; "Nervous Health and Moral Health;" "Brain Work and the Emotions;" "The Romance of Medicine,"—by Frederick Arnold; "The Warming of Houses,"—by John P. Seddon; "Is Electricity Life,"—by Henry Lake; "Do Birds Improve in Nest-Building?" "The Antipodes and Perioeci,"—by Hezekiah Butterworth; "Useful Things,"—by Edmond About; "Editor's Table: Tyndall's Lecture in New York—Mrs. Somerville;" "Literary Notices: Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters—Bagehot's Physics and Politics—Silliman's Deductive and Inductive Training—Spencer's Recent Discussions;" "Miscellany: Volcanic Energy—The Vibrations produced by Various Explosives—Economy of Fuel—Ammonia in Snow-Water—Ozone by a New Process—The English Sparrow—The Uses of Asbestos—British Scientific Expedition—The Venomous Snakes of India—A New Fire Escape—Necessity of Carefulness in Old Age."

SCRIBNER'S.

Scribner's Magazine is winning a high rank as

AN ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL.

Thomas Moran's landscapes in previous numbers will be remembered for their great beauty. He continues to use his pencil in its service. Peter Moran, the delineator of animal life, and W. L. Sheppard, known for his character sketches, are also at work for it. These artists, together with "Champ" (J. M. Champney), who has been for years the pupil and friend of Edouard Frere, the noted French artist, and has hitherto spent some portion of his summers with him at Ecouen, near Paris, are to illustrate a series of articles entitled "The Great South," which are to be written by Mr. Edward King, one of the brightest graduates of the Springfield *Republican*, and described by that journal as one of the most poetic observers among journalists.

There are several articles in the February number illustrated with great beauty. First of these is

"THE TEHUANTEPEC SHIP-CANAL,"

by S. S. Twombley, which describes the explorations and novel experiences of the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua Surveying Expedition, which sailed from Washington to Mexico, Oct. 10, 1870, to discover a route for a ship-canal. The result of their labors was, in their opinion—

—proof positive that the point, and the only point, from which the canal can be fed is the Upper Coatzacoalcos or Corte River, near its junction with the Blanco River (see map). Here 1,618 cubic feet of water per second flow, and in the dryest season the surface of the water is 660 feet above the ocean, and 72 feet below the sumit level of the canal. Three miles up stream the waters of the Corte ascend to the summit level, and the plan is to turn the waters of the Corte from a depressed valley below the level of the summit pass, into a valley of greater elevation, by means of a dam forming a level, whence the flow will be a natural one to the distributing basin at Tarifa pass. Numerous streams, crossed by the feeder, can be made to increase the above-mentioned supply to 127,000 cubic feet per minute.

Although a fearful country to explore, it will not be a very difficult task to construct the feeder from its source to Santa Maria. For the first four miles there will be side cuttings nearly all the way. There is but one important stream to cross, which will add to the cost, but presents no insurmountable difficulty of construction. Within the next mile and a third, an aqueduct must be constructed 1,200 feet in length, connecting two ridges; also a tunnel 4,150 feet long, through a cliff-ridge. This will be the most expensive portion of the entire feeder route, and yet the soil is composed of sandstone, clay, and slate, so that, without a shadow of doubt, the work can be done.

We shall not delay long upon the advantages to our Republic of this ship-canal. Our task has been to show its feasibility, and to interest the public in the enterprise. We may, however, add that by the construction of this canal for the largest vessels, the length of many trading channels will be shortened.

As the Suez Canal opens a way to Asia for all Europe, so the Tehuantepec Canal gives the United States a highway to China and Japan, making the Gulf of Mexico an American lake, and giving the Republic a fair opportunity to win the trade of all the Western American coast, and the far eastern lands. Increased facilities will be afforded to European countries for commerce; but direct intercourse with the Orient, and independent routes by sea will be the peculiar reward of the United States, in the completion of this magnificent undertaking.

South American commerce has been almost wholly absorbed by Europe. When the work shall be finished, the western coast of South America, as well as the eastern, will be made tributary to the commercial greatness of this Republic, and the canal, by cutting the two continents apart, will also bind them more closely together in bands of mercantile reciprocity.

The mere relation of our own Atlantic and Pacific ports suggests the indispensable condition of a canal to make us a homogeneous people in all commercial affinities. It is an affair of fourteen thousand miles now, to sail from New York to San Francisco; consequently but few people double the Cape, and those generally for the sake of their health. But with the aid of a canal, it is a pleasure-trip of five thousand miles, all the way by water, with the novelty of sailing over a mountain pass thrown in, giving sea-sick passengers a chance to walk, if they please, in the very middle of the voyage.

SIAM.

The next illustrated article is "In and Around Bangkok," by George B. Bacon, which unveils some of the splendor and squalor of Siam,—a country to which magazinists have taken a sudden fancy.

THE SUN.

"How Men Learned to Analyze the Sun," by James Richardson, is a scientific paper, profusely illustrated with diagrams and drawings of instruments, from Newton's triangular prism of clear glass to Kirchoff's compound spectroscope.

Noah Brooks gives a curious account of the fate of the

SAN RAFAEL PHALANSTERY,

a socialist experiment at San Rafael, California, which was started on the general plan of Proudhomme, Fourier, and other famous socialists.

"Little Miss Freu," is a new story by Miss Trafton.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton opens up, in his trenchant style, one phase of

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION

which, if not new, is put with new force. He writes in the form of a letter to a young gentleman of intellectual tastes, who, without having as yet any particular lady in view, had expressed, in a general way, his determination to get married. He says:

All that we know about marriage is that it is based upon the most powerful of all our instincts, and that it shows its own justification in its fruits, especially in the prolonged and watchful care of children. But marriage is very complicated in its effects, and there is one set of effects resulting from it to which remarkably little attention has been paid hitherto—I mean its effects upon the intellectual life. Surely they deserve consideration by all who value culture.

I believe that for an intellectual man only two courses are open; either he ought to marry some simple, dutiful woman who will bear him children, and see to the household matters, and love him in a trustful spirit, without jealousy of his occupations, or else, on the other hand, he ought to marry some highly intelligent lady, able to carry her education far beyond school experiences, and willing to become his companion in the arduous paths of intellectual labor.

I remember dining in a country inn with an English officer whose ideas were singularly unconventional. We were waited upon by our host's daughter, a beautiful girl, whose manners were remarkable for their natural elegance and distinction. It seemed to us both that no lady of rank could be more distinguished than she was, and my companion said he thought a gentleman might do worse than ask that girl to marry him, and settle down quietly in that quiet mountain village, far from the cares and vanities of the world. That is a sort of dream which has occurred, no doubt, to many an honorable man. Some men have gone so far as to try to make the dream a reality, and have married the beautiful peasant. But the difficulty is that she does not remain what she was; she becomes a sort of make-belief lady, and then her ignorance, which, in her natural condition, was a charming *naïvette*, becomes an irritating defect. If, however, it were possible for an intellectual man to marry some simple-hearted peasant-girl, and keep her carefully in her original condition, I seriously believe that the venture would be less perilous to his culture than an alliance with some woman of our Philistine classes, equally incapable of comprehending his pursuits, but much more likely to interfere with them. I once had a conversation on this subject with a distinguished artist who is now a widower, and who is not likely to be prejudiced against marriage by his own experience, which had been an unusually happy one. His view was that a man devoted to art might marry either a plain-minded woman, who would occupy herself exclusively with household matters and shield his peace by taking these cares upon herself, or else a woman quite capable of entering into his artistic life; but he was convinced that a marriage which exposed him to unintelligent criticism and interference would be dangerous in the highest degree. And of the two kinds of marriage which he considered possible he preferred the former, that with the entirely ignorant and simple person from whom no interference was to be apprehended. He considered the first Madame Ingres the true model of an artist's wife, because she did all in her power to guard her husband's peace against the daily cares of life and never herself disturbed it, acting the part of a break-water which protects a space of calm, and never destroys the peace that it has made. This may be true for artists, whose occupation is rather æsthetic than intellectual, and does not get much help or benefit from talk; but the ideal marriage for a man of great literary culture would be one permitting some equality of companionship, or, if not equality, at least interest. That this ideal is not a mere dream, but may consolidate into a happy reality, several examples prove; yet these examples are not so numerous as to relieve me from anxiety about your chances of finding such companionship. The different education of the two sexes separates them widely at the beginning, and to meet on any common ground of culture a second education has to be gone through. It rarely happens that there is resolution enough for this.

The want of thoroughness and reality in the education of both sexes, but especially in that of women, may be attributed to a sort of policy which is not very favorable to companionship in married life. It appears to be thought wise to teach boys things which women do not learn, in order to give women a degree of respect for men's attainments which they would not be so likely to feel if they were prepared to estimate them critically, whilst girls are taught arts and languages which until recently were all but excluded from our public schools, and won no rank at our universities. Men and women had consequently scarcely any common ground to meet upon, and the absence of serious mental discipline in the training of women made them indisposed to submit to the irksomeness of that earnest intellectual labor which might have remedied the deficiency. The total lack of accuracy in their mental habits was then, and is still for the immense majority of women, the least easily surmountable impediment to culture. The history of many marriages which have failed to realize intellectual companionship is comprised in a sentence which was actually uttered by one of the most accomplished of my friends: "She knew nothing when I married her; I tried to teach her something,—it made her angry,—and I gave it up."

LITERARY MEN

are talked to in a sensible strain in the editor's department. The following sentences bear plain marks of the sprightly pen of Mr. Holland:

There is a great deal of curiosity among literary men in regard to the habits of each other. Men who find their work hard, their health poor, and their production slow, are always curious concerning the habits of those who accomplish a great deal with apparent ease. Some men do all their writing in the morning. Some of them even rise before their households, and do half their day's work before breakfast. Others do not feel like going to work until after breakfast and after exercise in the open air. Some fancy that they can only work in the evening, and some of these must wait for their best hours until all but themselves are asleep. Some cannot use their brains at all immediately after exercise. Some smoke while writing, some write on the stimulus of coffee, and some on that of alcohol. Irregularity and strange whims are supposed to be characteristic of genius. Indeed, it rather tells against the reputation of a man to be methodical in his habits of literary labor. Men of this stripe are supposed to be mechanical plodders, without wings, and without the necessity of an atmosphere in which to spread them.

We know of no better guide in the establishment of habits of literary labor than common sense. After a good night's sleep and a refreshing breakfast, a man ought to be in his best condition for work, and he is. All literary men who accomplish much and maintain their health do their work in the morning, and do it every morning. It is the daily task, performed morning after morning, throughout the year—carefully, conscientiously, persistently—that tells in great results. But, in order to perform this task in this way, there must be regular habits of sleep, with which nothing shall be permitted to interfere. The man who eats late suppers, attends parties and clubs, or dines out every night, cannot work in the morning. Such a man has, in fact, no time to work in the whole round of the hours. Late and irregular habits at night are fatal to literary productions as a rule. The exceptional cases are those which have fatal results upon life in a few years.

One thing is certain: no great thing can be done in literary production without habit of some sort; and we believe that all writers who maintain their health work in the morning. The night-work on our daily papers is killing work, and ought to be followed only a few years by any man. A man whose work is that of literary production ought always to go to his labor with a willing mind, and he can only do this by being accustomed to take it up at regular hours. We called upon a preacher the other day—one of the most eloquent and able men in the American pulpit. He was in his study, which was out of his house; and his wife simply had to say that there was no way by which she could get at him, even if she should wish to see him herself. He was wise. He had his regular hours of labor, which no person was permitted to interrupt. In the afternoon he could be seen; in the morning, never. A rule like this is absolutely necessary to every man who wishes to accomplish much. It is astonishing how much a man may accomplish with the habit of doing his utmost during three or four hours in the morning. He can do this every day, have his afternoons and evenings to himself, maintain the highest health, and live a life of generous length.

The reason why some men never feel like work in the morning is, either that they have formed other habits, or that they have spent the evening improperly. They have only to go to their work every morning, and do the best they can for a dozen mornings in succession, to find that the disposition and power to work will come. It will cost a severe effort of the will, but it will pay. Then the satisfaction of the task performed will sweeten all the other hours. There is no darker or deadlier shadow than that cast upon a man by a deferred and waiting task. It haunts him, chases him, harries him, sprinkles bitterness in his every cup, plants thorns in his pillow, and renders him every hour more unfit for its performance. The difference between driving literary work and being driven by it is the difference between heaven and hell. It is the difference between working with the will and working against it. It is the difference between being a master and being a slave.

Good habit is a relief, too, from all temptation to the use of stimulants. By it a man's brain may become just as reliable a producer as his hand, and the cheerfulness and healthfulness which it will bring to the mind will show themselves in all the issues of the mind. The writings of those contemporaneous geniuses, Scott and Byron, illustrate this point sufficiently. One is all robust health, the result of sound habit; the other all fever and irregularity. What could Poe not have done with Mr. Longfellow's habit? No; there is but one best way in which to do literary work, and that is the way in which any other work is done—after the period devoted to rest, and with the regularity of the sun.

Junius Henri Browne has made a study of

BORROWERS AND BORROWING:

It would seem as if the city had been distracted by borrowers, each district having its infesters. The leading hotels, or, rather, their patrons, are laid under contribution by those financial pests, who take their position at stated hours, and ply their trade perseveringly from season to season. These are the fellows who, having exhausted the metropolitan mine, are following the stronger lode. They are better acquainted with the arrivals in town than the drummers themselves. They scan the register as antiquarians would a mouldering inscription, and greet with fulsome flattery and cordial hand-shaking every provincialist they have ever encountered. Their accidents are chronic; their misfortunes unvarying. They have always lost their pocket-book, or left it at home; they have been suddenly called out of town, or have received a despatch requiring immediate answer. They have failed to receive a certain remittance; their wife is very ill, or their child has just died; they must have money or go mad. (It may be noted here that they rarely go half so mad as the credulous creatures do after lending them.)

A gentleman blessed with a good memory, and cursed with frequent approaches of petitioners for call-loans, declares that one of these tricksters has been bereaved, during the past six months, of offspring to the number of 98, and has become a widower not less than 60 times. Who can regard without profoundest pity a mortal struggling under such an accumulation of sorrows, and not respond pecuniarily? Like rhetorical questions are put by the borrower. He who answers them with his pocket-book may charge its contents perpetually to Profit and Loss.

New York has thousands of regular borrowers, and volunteers are entering the strategic army daily and hourly. The ranks are always full to overflowing, and masterly advances are constantly making on the foe, who is hoodwinked by the pretext that he is a friend. The foe is any gull or generous fellow who hates to say no, or gives to his persecutor the benefit of the doubt. The foe can win little glory by resistance; his wisest course is retreat, and he is apt to do so finally, though not before his *portemonnaie* bears many humiliating scars.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

Poets, travellers, historians, novelists, have always made its country life one of the distinctive features of English society. Any tendency on the part of country people to gather around city centres has always excited alarm, and been checked by law. James I. appears to have been in a chronic panic on this subject, and never lost an opportunity of dilating upon it. In one of his proclamations he refers to those swarms of gentry "who, through the instigation of their wives, or to new model and fashion their daughters—who, if they were unmarried, marred their reputations, and, if married, lost them—did neglect their country hospitality, and cumber the city, a general nuisance to the kingdom." He desired the Star Chamber "to regulate the exorbitancy of the new buildings about the city, which were but a shelter for those who, when they had spent their estates in coaches, lacqueys, and fine clothes like Frenchmen, lived miserably in their houses like Italians; but the honor of the English nobility and gentry is to be hospitable among their tenants." But there need be no fear that the English will lose their love for the rural scenes and hospitality which are beautified by all their literature and traditions, and the love for country-life is stronger now than at any previous period in her history. Reginal Wynford, in *Lippincott's* for February, describes some of the features of this

"COUNTRY-HOUSE LIFE IN ENGLAND."

Perhaps the most charming idea of a country-house was that conceived by Mr. Mathew, of Thomaston:

This gentleman, who was an ancestor of the celebrated temperance leader, probably had as much claret drunk in his house as any one in his country, which is saying a good deal.

He had an income which would be equivalent to $125,000 a year in our money, and for several years travelled abroad and spent very little. On his return with an ample supply of ready money, he carried into execution a long-cherished scheme of country life.

He arranged his immense mansion after the fashion of an inn. The guests arrived, were shown to their rooms, and treated as though they were in the most perfectly appointed hotel. They ordered dinner when they pleased, dined together or alone as suited them, hunted, shot, played billiards, cards, &c., at will, and kept their own horses. There was a regular bar, where drinks of the finest quality were always served. The host never appeared in that character; he was just like any other gentleman in the house.

The only difference from a hotel lay in the choice character of the company, and the fact that not a farthing might be disbursed. The servants were all paid extra, with the strict understanding that they did not accept a farthing, and that any dereliction from this rule would be punished by instant dismissal.

Unlike most Irish establishments, especially at that date (about the middle of the last century), this was managed with the greatest order, method, and economy.

Among the notable guests was Dean Swift, whose astonishment at the magnitude of the place, with the lights in hundreds of windows at night, is mentioned by Dr. Sheridan.

It is pleasant to add in this connection that the Count and Countess de Jarnac worthily sustain the high character earned a century since by their remarkable ancestor, who was one of the best and most benevolent men of his day.

There is a degree of pomp and ceremony, which, however, is far from being unpleasant, at dinner in a large country-house. The party is frequently joined by the rector and his wife, a neighboring squire or two, and a stray parson, so that it frequently reaches twenty. Of course in this case the pleasantness of the prandial period depends largely upon whom you have the luck to get next to; but there's this advantage in the situation over a similar one in London—that you have, at all events, a something of local topics in common, having picked up a little knowledge of places and people during your stay, or if you are quite a new-comer, you can easily set your neighbor a-going by questions about surroundings. Generally there is some acquaintance between most of the people staying in a house, as hosts make up their parties with a view of accommodating persons wishing to meet others whom they like. Young men will thus frequently get a good-natured hostess to ask some young lady whose society they especially effect, and thus country-houses become proverbially adapted for match-making.

There are few houses now-a-days in which the gentlemen linger in the dining-room long after the ladies have left it. Habits of hard drinking are now almost entirely confined to young men in the army and the lower classes. The evenings are spent chiefly in conversation; sometimes a rubber of whist is made up, or, if there are a number of young people, there is dancing.

About 11, wine and water and biscuits are brought into the drawing-room, and a few minutes later the ladies retire. The wine and water, with the addition of other stimulants, are then transferred to the billiard and smoking-rooms, to which the gentlemen adjourn so soon as they have changed their black coats for dressing-gowns or lounging suits, in which great latitude is given to the caprice of individual fancy.

The sittings in these apartments are protracted until any hour, as the servants usually go to bed when they have provided every one with his flat candlestick—that emblem of gentility which always so prominently recurred to the mind of Mrs. Micawber when recalling the happy days when she "lived at home with papa and mamma." In some fast houses pretty high play takes place at such times.

It not unfrequently happens that the master of the house takes but a very limited share in the recreations of his guests, being much engrossed by the various avocations which fall to the lot of a country proprietor. After breakfast in the morning he will make it his business to see that each gentleman is provided with such recreation as he likes for the day. This man will shoot, that one will fish; Brown will like to have a horse and go over to see some London friends who are staying ten miles off; Jones has heaps of letters which must be written in the morning, but will ride with the ladies in the afternoon; and when all these arrangements are completed the squire will drive off with his old confidential groom in the dog-cart with that fast-trotting bay, to attend the county meeting in the nearest cathedral town, or dispense justice from the bench at Pottleton; and when 8 o'clock brings all together at dinner, an agreeable diversity is given to each man's varied experiences during the day.

English manners are set in opposite lights by some of Mr. Wynford's anecdotes:

When an American went to stay with Lord Palmerston, at Broadlands, the great Minister ordered horses for a ride in the delicious glades of the New Forest. When they came to the door, his guest was obliged to confess himself no horseman. The Premier, with ready courtesy, said, "Oh, then we'll walk; it's all the same to me;" but it wasn't quite the same. The incident was just one of those which separate the Englishman of a certain rank from the American.

Haddo House, during the lifetime of Lord Aberdeen, the Prime Minister, had the reputation of being—

the most silent house in England; and silence in this instance was regarded as quite the reverse of golden. The family scarcely ever spoke, and the guest, finding that his efforts brought no response, became alarmed at the echoes of his own voice. Lord Aberdeen and his son, Lord Haddo—an amiable but weak and eccentric man, father of the young Earl who dropped his title and was drowned whilst working as mate of a merchantman—did not get on well together, and saw very little of each other for some years. At length a reconciliation was effected, and the son was invited to Haddo. Anxious to be pleasant and conciliatory, he faltered out admiringly, "The place looks nice, the trees are very green." "Did you expect to see 'em blue, then?" was the encouraging paternal rejoinder.

A rather surprising step, which occasioned something of a scandalous sensation in the social world, was resorted to some years ago at a country-house in Devonshire. Two or three fast young ladies, finding the evening somewhat heavy, and lamenting a dearth of dancing men, rang the bell, and in five minutes the lady of the house, who was in another room, was aghast at seeing them whirling round in their Jeames' arms. It was understood that the ringleader in this enterprise, the daughter of an Irish Earl, was not likely to be asked to repeat her visit.

The following anecdote deserves to be recorded for the impudence it displays:

The railway from London to Plymouth skirts the park of Powderham, running so close beside it that each train sends a herd of deer scampering down the velvety glades. One afternoon a bouncing young lady, who belonged to a family which had lately emerged from the class of yeomen into that of gentry, and whose "manners had not the repose which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere," found herself in a carriage with two fashionably-attired persons of her own sex. As the train ran by the park, one of these latter exclaimed to her companion, "Oh look, there's Powderham! Don't you remember that archery-party we went to there two years ago?" "To be sure," was the rejoinder. "I'm not likely to forget it, there were some such queer people. Who were those vulgarians whom we thought so particularly objectionable? I can't remember." "Oh, H——: H—— of P——! That was the name." Upon this the other young lady in the carriage bounced to her feet with the words, "Allow me to tell you, madam, that I am Miss H—— of P——!" Neither of those she addressed deigned to utter a word in reply to this announcement, nor did it appear in the least to disconcert them. One slowly drew out a gold double eye-glass, leisurely surveyed Miss H—— of P—— from head to foot, and then proceeded to talk to her companion in French. Perhaps the best part of the joke was that Miss H—— made a round of visits in the course of the week, and detailed the disgusting treatment to which she had been subjected to a numerous acquaintance, who, it is needless to say, appeared during the narration as indignant and sympathetic as she could have wished, but who are declared by some ill-natured persons to have been precisely those who in secret chuckled over the insult with the greatest glee.

In "Our Monthly Gossip,"

VICTOR HUGO

is styled a miracle of vanity:

The vanity of Victor Hugo, though always "Olympian," perhaps never mounted to a sublimer height than in the reply he sent to M. Catulle Mendes on receiving from him the news of Gautier's death. It contained but half a dozen lines, yet found space to declare, "Of the men of 1830, *I alone am left*. It is now my turn." The profound egotism of "*il ne reste plus que moi*" could not escape being vigorously lashed by V. Hugo's old comrades of the quill, dating back with him to 1830, and now so loftily ignored. "See, even in his epistles of condolence," they cry, "the omnipresent *moi* of Hugo must appear to overshadow everything else!" One indignant writer declares the poet to be a mere walking personal pronoun. Another humorously pities those still extant contemporaries of 1830 who, after having for forty years dedicated their songs and romances and dramas to Hugo, now learn from the selfsame maw which has greedily gulped their praises that they themselves do not exist, never did exist. One man of genius slyly writes: "Some of us veterans will find ourselves embarrassed—Michelet, G. Sand, Janin, Sandeau *et un peu moi*. Is it possible that we died a long time ago, one after the other, without knowing it? Was it a delusion on our part to fancy ourselves existing, or was our existence only a bad dream?" But to Victor Hugo even these complaints will perhaps seem to smoke like fresh incense on the altar of self-adulation which this great genius keeps ever lighted.

EX-PRESIDENT MADISON,

many years ago, when the Temperance movement began in Virginia, lent his influence to the cause:

Case-bottles and decanters disappeared from the sideboard at Montpelier—wine was no longer dispensed to the many visitors at that hospitable mansion. Nor was this all. Harvest began, but the customary barrel of whiskey was not purchased, and the song of the scythemen in the wheat field languished. In lieu of whiskey, there was a beverage most innocuous, unstimulating, and unpalatable to the army of dusky laborers.

The following morning, Mr. Madison called in his head-man to make the usual inquiry, "Nelson, how comes on the crop?"

"Po'ly, Mars' Jeems—monsus po'ly."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Things is seyus."

"What do you mean by serious?"

"We gwine los' dat crop."

"Lose the crop! Why should we lose it?"

"'Cause dat ar crap ar heap too big a crap to be gethered 'thout whiskey. 'Lasses-and-water nuver gethered no crap sence de worl' war' made, ner 'taint gwine to."

Mr. Madison succumbed: the whiskey was procured, the "crap" was "gethered," case-bottles and decanters reappeared, and the ancient order was restored at Montpelier, never again to be disturbed.

OTHER ARTICLES.

"Searching for the Quinine Plant," which has been beautifully illustrated, is ended in this issue. The only other illustrated paper is J. L. T. Phillips' "Horace at the Site and Antiquities of Athens." We have space only to enumerate the other articles: "Commonplace,"—a poem by Constance Fenimore Woolson; "Probationer Leonhard,"—a tale by Caroline Chesebro; "The Forest of Arden,"—a story by Ita Anioi Prokop; "Jack, the Regular,"—a poem by Thomas Dunn English. "Observations and Adventures in Submarine Diving,"—by Will Wallace Harney; "Confidential,"—a story; "Glimpses of John Chinaman,"—by Prentice Mulford; "A Winter Reverie,"—a poem by Millie W. Carpenter; "Passports, Gentlemen!"—a story by A. H.

NORTHWESTERN REVIEW.

In the *Northwestern Review* for January, there is a diversified series of articles. James W. Sheahan writes of the Niagara Ship-Canal and the question of Reciprocity with Canada. "The Golden Age"—by which is meant the discovery of gold in California—is written up by Charles Holland. Other topics are: "Michael Faraday;" "Meteors and Shooting Stars;" "Aerial Navigation;" "The Velocity of Thought;" "Free Banking, Currency Inflation;" "Currency Needs of Commerce;" "Lake Shore & Michigan Southern;" "Average Yield and Home Price of Farm Crops;" "Insurance for the People;" "Defective Flues;" "Influence of Marriage on Mortality;" "Super-Heated Steam;" "A Radical Opinion;" "Republic Life Insurance Company;" "George K. Clark, Esq.;" "Facetiæ."

BENCH AND BAR.

The *Bench and Bar* (Chicago) contains articles on "Legal Reminiscences;" "American Judges;" "Recent Decisions;" "Digest of Recent Decisions;" "Notices of New Law Books;" "The Illinois Reports;" "Legal Memoranda;" "Sayings and Doings;" "Divorces in Different Countries."

CHICAGO TEACHER.

The *Chicago Teacher* for February has editorial articles on various educational questions, and other contents as follows: "The Fairy Plant;" "The Chicago Teacher," by the Hon. J. L. Pickard; "The Text-Book Curse and Blessing," by T. M. Gregory; "Reason and Memory;" "Rapid Combinations," by H. H. Belfield; "Evening Schools," by B. R. Cutter; "Babies—an Oral Lesson;" "The Man in the Moon;" "Illinois State Teachers' Association;" "The Book Agents at Springfield;" "Pedagogical Personals;" "Hints from the Superintendent;" "Sayings of the Principals."

ECLECTIC.

The leading article of the February *Eclectic* is a very able analysis from the *Edinburgh Review* of "The Progress of Medicine and Surgery;" and this is followed by "The Royal Favorites of France," translated from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Two very striking papers,—the gems of the last *Blackwood*,—entitled "Goethe," and "Middlemarch," are given, together with the most complete rescript that has yet appeared of Mr. George Smith's remarkable paper on "The Chaldean Account of the Deluge." Other important articles are "Dogs Whom I Have Met," "Pope Pius II.," "The Irish Brigade in the Service of France," "Talleyrand;" and the opening chapters of the new story, entitled "Too Soon," by the author of "Patty." There is, in addition, a fine steel portrait of the late Wm. H. Seward.

LIFE.

When life in summer robes is drest,
And all her days with smiles are blest;
When flowers her every path bestrew,
And sunshine sips each morning's dew,—
'Tis then we mortals prize her least,
And grumble at her richest feast;
Repining, ask what life is worth,
Or who would tarry here on Earth.

But oh! when sorrow's crown she wears,
And those bright days are dimmed with tears;
When pain and sickness meet us here,
And even Hope seems lost in fear,—
'Tis then we mortals know her worth,
And, thro' the darkness looking forth,
We smile to catch the faintest rays,
And humbly ask for length of days.

Could we but learn to take life's good
And daily blessings as we should;
To call the blossoms at our feet,
And hide the bitter in the sweet,—
Then we might wear her choicest flowers,
And rest beneath her fairest bowers,
Till love should call our souls away,
Where darkness never clouds the day.

MRS. MARY L. HAMILTON.

—A Hartford subscriber writes that he is just recovering from small-pox, and will be on in a few days to renew his subscription. We hope he won't mind a little thing like that. We will send the paper and wait for the money. We will wait cheerfully. We ain't of that avaricious kind of people who will grab for money as if for very life. We despise such things. There's no earthly reason for his coming on; we will wait.—*Danbury News.*

LONDON.

The Death of Napoleon—Friendly Feeling of the English Toward the Dead Emperor.

Foreign-Refugees in the British Capital—The Quarter in Which They Live.

Peculiarities of the Residents of Soho—A Specimen House.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1873.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

Large placards distributed over London announce the death of the Emperor Napoleon. People stand and look at them, and animated discussions arise. Decidedly the dead Emperor has a greater number of friendly words than hostile ones. The English people, as a body, have got it in their heads that he was the special friend of their country, and they forgive any number of offences to his own people for that. Those who are more cosmopolitan, and who are not prepared to think that a bad man is made good by a particular line in his policy, do not propose to mourn over the author of the *Coup d'Etat*. They rather regard his removal as a favorable event in the fortunes of France. How times have changed! I have heard men ejaculate, in the past, as to the fall in the French funds which would take place on the death of the Emperor Napoleon. The event was to be made memorable by a depreciation unparalleled in either French or English history. This evening, folks think the French securities will rise! There is, at all events, one Pretender the less, for the slim, delicate youth who bears the Bonaparte name will be unfit for conspiracies and intrigues for many a year, if indeed, he is ever a serious politician. The Empress forgets the infidelities of her husband, and is heart-broken. One who saw her this morning says that her eyes were bloodshot and swollen. "They were as red," he added, "as the young Prince's uniform." Her day of greatness is gone.

For days to come we shall be flooded with the theme. Dying upon this soil, an ally, and the inheritor of a name which thrills through every English heart, I expect to see the Emperor the theme of hundreds of affecting essays and discourses. No one, I presume, will criticise the surgical treatment which the Emperor underwent. The English surgeon who performed the operations for the stone enjoys great fame; but I have learned to distrust these "brilliant successes." Their good results are rarely lasting. No doubt the Emperor was a bad subject, and no doubt all was done for him that could be done; but the surgeons were too sanguine, and they either misunderstood the case or wilfully misled the readers of their bulletins.

REFUGEES IN LONDON.

There will be rejoicing to-night in the cafes and restaurants of Soho. There are several still in London who were victims of his *Coup d'Etat*, and the refugee-quarter has no Bonapartists in it. We learn, too, from Paris, that the Prefect of Police is about visiting London to confer with the police authorities here respecting "certain police questions pending between England and France." This news will also help to make London a busy scene to-night. Louis Napoleon's death does not assist the Communists at all, and some of the newer arrivals have not even yet acquired the feeling that they are safe. For a long while, the Communists doubted whether it was wise to stir out of their lodgings, and, to this day, men like Felix Pyatt keep themselves particularly close. The average French refugee believes he sees police "spies" everywhere. M. Cassagnac declares that he saw them at Chiselhurst, the other day, in the very presence of the Empress. For the Emperor Napoleon, and his following, have been refugees, after all, and the Emperor must rest in an English grave.

WHERE THE REFUGEES LIVE.

The chosen retreat in London for European exiles is still, as for the last 200 years, the District of Soho. French and Flemish artisans came first; then the noblesse and priesthood during the Reign of Terror; and afterward, the exiles of '48, '52, and '71. The greatest influx was '71, when Soho was overwhelmed with Communistic National Guards. It may be said that every European language is daily spoken in the streets of Soho. A French boy sells you your paper; a French boy brings you your loaf for breakfast; in the smart figure and sparkling talk of your laundress you recognize the *grisette*. It is at a French restaurant you get your dinner or your cigarette. The shops around are mostly French. Newspapers are bought at the "*Librarie*," bread at the "*boulanger's*," and boots at the "*Bottiers de Paris*." The grocers are "*epiciers*," and the butchers' shops are called "*charcutiers*." The costermonger, who terms himself "*Marchand de quatre saisons*," will sell you for vegetables dandelions and other foreign herbs wherewith to make your salads. In some of the windows of the *blanchisseuses* are shirts which are a miracle of whiteness and smoothness. In the restaurants you will see well-laid tables of the Continent, with their snow-white cloths and neatly-folded napkins. If you go inside, you see some eating, some singing, and others playing at dominoes. You may taste French dishes, or the preparations of the *cucina Italiana*.

THE REFUGEES THEMSELVES.

The French workpeople usually prefer to live in the uppermost stories of the tallest houses, and some of the houses in Soho are as lofty as those in Paris. The foreign poor are more tidy in their dress, and show more taste in their simple rooms than their English brethren; and everybody knows a French housewife will make a more savory, nourishing dish from common food than her English sister from the most choice and costly. Then, the foreigner is always sober. It is sad to note, however, that many roam the streets—the sedate German, the vivacious Frenchman, and the lively Italian—in evident distress. Among them are professors of music, drawing, and language, artists, singers, politicians of every shade of opinion from the darkest blue to the deepest red. The daily London street life is a huge tumult to them, in the midst of which they sigh hopelessly for the sun. The dull, dreary, London Sunday is hateful. "It reminds me of the siege of Paris," says one. "As I turn the corner of a street, I expect to see a *mitrailleuse*." The Frenchman devotes himself to shopkeeping: the Italian is æsthetical. The latter, however, take to restaurant-keeping with gusto.

It is in the restaurant you see refugee-life in full play. In one corner will be an excited group of Italians, each one of whom, probably, has taken a part in insurrection. Not one that has not been condemned to death for a political offence. One who speaks with such a pedantic tone has three sentences against him. To the question as to how far his republican aims affect England, he answers: "*No, Caro Signor mio, l'Inghilterra e sacra.*" In the opposite corner are six men trying a quiet game at cards. They are all Communists, and it would be death to [illegible] to be seen in Paris. I saw one of their [illegible] presiding as a meeting of his fellows, [illegible] weeks ago. I was struck with his some [illegible], his curly hair, his frank and handsome [illegible]. Poor fellow! Three weeks after winning smile [illegible] returned back to Paris, and terwards, he madly [illegible] his jail he committed suicide was recognized. [illegible] fate to taking the cide. Why he chose that [illegible] never [illegible] heard. chance of a trial, I [illegible]. You will see, also, in his [illegible] restaurant Germans too red even for the strong German Empire; and Italians who [illegible] denot go back to their country because they [illegible] deserted the Italian army to join Garibaldi [illegible] in France, and, a little later, took part with the Commune, both in Paris and at Marseilles. The real motives of these meetings is conspiracy, and it is perfectly true that not a few revolutions have had their beginnings in these Soho restaurants.

Within the parish of Soho, the dreaded Internationale holds its meetings; and at its reunions in Rupert street, on Sunday evenings, it doles out gifts to Communist members in need. A London clergyman asserts that he, one night, heard an advanced Red—who, by the way, was a tailor—defending, by quotations from Scripture, the massacre of priests and the plunder of the wealthy. He gave the passage on the rich man likened to the camel passing through the needle's eye,—stating that, for the rich man to enter Heaven, he must first be relieved by his Communist brothers of his superincumbent wealth!

A HOUSE IN SOHO.

A resident in the parish, who takes a great interest in the condition of the refugees, sketches one house in a Soho street, of which he has complete knowledge, and which, he says, is merely an example of a large number of others. Ascending the grand old staircase,—for the house was once aristocratic,—and mounting story by story, the visitor finds on the topmost floor the office and printing establishment of the *Qui Vive*, a Communistic journal, edited by Vermesch, the late editor of the notorious *Pere Duchesne*. The next floors embrace a laundry, a Roman Catholic school, and an organ-manufactory. Lower down there is a labor-inquiry office and the Boardman's Society. From the latter a living "sandwich" may be hired at 1s. 6d. a day,—a sandwich being generally a shaky, used-up old man, flattened between two boards, on which placards are posted, and who wanders from gutter to gutter of the streets. Continuing the descent, you find on the ground floor the "*Maison des Etrangers*," a rendezvous for foreigners, where we reach the ultimatum of incongruities. Strange are the gatherings held here from day to day. On Sunday afternoon there is a French Bible class; in the evening, an Italian service. On Monday afternoon, there is a meeting for "women only." While French women stitch and German women knit, reading and conversations are carried on under the direction of an English lady who presides. On each evening are classes for "men only," for instruction in English. In one such class, a few weeks back, were two matter-of-fact Dutchmen, four sedate Germans, three Italians (one an old Roman), four Frenchmen, seriously pondering over an easy lesson-book, and a cosmopolitan Jew,—all being taught by an English Gentile. The classes being ended, there is full liberty to each to speak in his own tongue; and as all avail themselves of the opportunity and speak at once, guttural German, polished French, and musical Italian combine to produce a discord which not unworthily reflects the diverse and conflicting elements of humanity in this strange parish of Soho.

LITERARY NOTES.

There are rumors of another new poem by Tennyson.

—Dr. Johnson told Beattie that he never read Milton through till he was obliged to do it in order to gather words for his dictionary.

—Froude has done good work for himself in America. McLeon, the Middletown bookseller, has sold 150 sets of Froude's England to Wesleyan students.

—Mr. Swinburne will shortly publish separately the first part of his poem, "Tristram," the prelude to which appeared about a year ago.

—The *College Courant*, New Haven, has become the property of Professor Henry N. Day, who is from this time forward to edit it, with the assistance of Mr. C. B. Dudley, a Yale graduate of the Class of '71.

—The *Christian Intelligencer* (Reformed Church) has engaged Mr. Froude to discuss in its columns a topic of living interest, to which the distinguished historian has given long attention.

—Mr. Gladstone contradicts the report that he is in the habit of reading a portion of Homer every morning before breakfast.

—A manuscript of the "Divine Comedy" was the constant companion of Michael Angelo, who was the first illustrator of Dante. It lay on his easel by day, and was thrust under his bolster by night.

—George Sand's translation of the Psalms is pronounced by the critics, to whom she has read specimens of it, the noblest work she has ever written.

—Mr. Cornell, formerly of Cornell University, has collected over 800 papers containing eulogies of Horace Greeley.

—Victor Hugo's only surviving son has a life of George Washington in press.

—Strauss, the King of the Waltz, will shortly give the world his "Reminiscences of America," through a publisher in Prague.

—A new work by M. Guizot is expected shortly to appear, divided into four parts: "Empire," "Monarchie Hereditaire," "Monarchie Constitutionelle," "Republique."

—Washington Irving never had a more flattering, though silent, tribute than was paid to his "Knickerbocker's New York" by Coleridge, who got hold of the book late at night and finished it at a sitting about dawn.

—Coleridge was a man of infinite title-pages. He projected a hundred works, without ever completing one. History, philosophy, poetry, criticism, biography—his fertile brain was forever teeming with new volumes, which never got beyond the announcement. The titles of the works he meditated, but never executed, would fill a large volume.

—When Necker, in 1871, published his celebrated "Compte Rendu," a report on French finances, the eagerness to obtain it was unparalleled. 6,000 copies were sold the first day, and two presses were kept at work to supply the demand. Madame De Stael (Necker's daughter) says that 80,000 copies were sold. Think of one of Mr. Boutwell's finance reports being in such ravenous demand!

—M. Capefigue, the French historian, died a few days ago at Paris, at the age of 74. The death is also announced from Paris of Dr. Archimede Pouchet, a naturalist, aged 72, the father of M. Georges Pouchet, the well-known writer on the subject of spontaneous generation.

—The "Histeire de l'Internationale (1862-1872), par un Bourgeois Republicain," printed abroad on account of the Paris publishing firm, Andre Sagnier, has not been permitted to enter France. The publisher states that he has not a single copy of the book, and cannot explain the cause of this government interference.

—According to a letter in the Vienna *Presse*, Guizot said recently that, in his whole life, he never read a more interesting and suggestive book than Buckle's "History of Civilization," although nearly every page of the book contained things from which he had to dissent.

—In the library which Napoleon I. carried with him there was a perpetual presence of "Ossian," "Werther," the "New Heloise" and the old Testament, which Chateaubriand regards as indicative of the chaos in the Emperor's brain, where matter-of-fact ideas mingled with romantic sentiments, serious studies with the caprices of fancy.

—A curious book is now passing through the press, the author of which seriously professes to give, from actual experience, a matter-of-fact account of the laws, manners, and customs of a kingdom situated in one of the planets of our solar system. The title of the book is "Another World."

MUSIC AND MEMORY.

Music, once wand'ring through the heart,
  Upon a summer's day,
Found Memory sleeping by a grave
  Fast falling to decay.

Whispering, she touched the slumberer,
  Soft as the pale moon's beam;
Then spread her wings and passed away,
  As vanishes a dream.

Memory awoke, and, list'ning, heard
  The rustling wings go by;
Then, weeping, viewed where she had slept,—
  And oh! how bitterly!

But ah! those tears were sacred ones,
  For flowers long died away,
Beneath that chrismal shower did bloom
  And beautify decay.

And now no dearer spot is there,
  For Memory loves to twine
The greenest offerings of the heart
  Around that sacred shrine.

R. R. MANNERS.

—The *Catholic Review*, for January 25, says that Archbishop Manning has a work in press,—namely, the third volume of his "Sermons on Ecclesiastical Subjects,"—which will show that even before the meeting of the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, Dr. Dollinger, the "Old Catholic," meditated revolt, and that he was really the author of a circular, to be published in Manning's book for the first time, signed by Hohenlohe on behalf of the Bavarian Government, recommending the Governments of European States to take some action in view of the probability of the enunciation of dangerous principles by the Council then about to meet.

—London papers relate curious stories of the blunders made by Oxford undergraduates in the Scripture examination which they have to pass before taking their degrees. It is told of one that, when asked to mention "the two instances [illegible] in Scripture of the lower animals recorded [illegible] speaking," the undergraduates thought for a moment, and then replied: "Balaam's ass is one, sir. What is the other?" [illegible] paused in earnest thought. At last a gleam of recollection lit up his face, as he replied: "The whale! The whale said unto Jonah, 'Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian!'" Another, when asked who was the first King of Israel, was so fortunate as to stumble upon the name of Saul. He saw that he had hit the mark, and, wishing to show the examiners how intimate his knowledge of the Scripture was, he added, confidently: "Saul—also called Paul."

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Something About the Founder of the Institution.

Jules Mires and His "Caisse"—The Rise and Fall of the Great French Speculator.

His Trial for "Abuse of Confidence"—A Specimen of His Operations.

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Jan. 28, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While the daily reports from Washington about the Credit Mobilier are still mobilizing people's minds and prompting inquiry on the subject, something about the original inventor of the Credit Mobilier may not come amiss.

In answer to such inquiries, you have already given much valuable information, stating, in one of your recent articles, that the Credit Mobilier was first imported from France in 1864 by George Francis Train. He is welcome to this honor, whether justly entitled to it or not; but it seems to me that the mysteries of French financiering were understood by some of our big Railroad Kings, and even by some of the pettiest County Boards in the remotest corners of this country, long before its formal introduction by Train. It is said that the foundation of our new State Capitol, at Des Moines, has been laid on the Credit Mobilier plan.

The prototype of the French Credit Mobilier, founded by Fould and the Brothers Pereire, of Paris, was the "Caisse des Actions Rennis," or afterwards simply the

"CAISSE MIRES,"

established in 1850 by Jules Mires, who has a remarkable family likeness with some of our own "benefactors of mankind."

As products of our time, such characters are worthy of careful steady; but, within the limits of this letter, I can only give you a very general outline of this, the original inventor of the Credit Mobilier.

MIRES' CAREER.

The son of an obscure pawn-broker of Bordeaux, apprentice in a small glassware store, then clerk in a commission house, where he was discharged on account of his inefficient education, Jules Mires gradually works himself up, through the successive stages of copyist in a tax-collector's office, then agent for the recovery of wrongfully assessed taxes, then street-broker at Paris, to the editorship of the *Journal des Chemins-de-Fer*,—a small paper devoted to railroad interests; and in this capacity he steps upon the public stage, in the City of Paris, not long after the Revolution of 1848, just as the frightened Capital was again peeping out of its hiding-places, eager to espy good chances for investment, and to make up for the time lost during the days of revolution and panic.

Mires could not write correctly, and had to get his articles revised; but he undertook the higher art of puffing, and developed a remarkable talent to attract capital and influence public opinion in favor of certain speculators and their schemes.

His journal soon became

A POWER AT THE BOURSE.

He was well paid for his services, and began to sail with the wind he had himself created, drawing large profits from the ebbs and flows he was able to produce in the stock-market. His success encouraged him to extend his journalistic activity. He now was already a man of some note, and could venture to call to his assistance such a literary celebrity as Lamartine, once the idol of the French people, who did not consider it beneath his dignity to associate himself with Mires in the publication of the *Conseilleur du Peuple*,—a paper which, for a time, also proved a grand financial success.

In 1850, as already stated, Mires established his

"CAISSE,"—

a Stock Company, with a capital of 5,000,000 francs, created for the purpose of buying, selling, and making advances on railroad-shares, mining and all kinds of speculative stocks.

The Caisse flourished. Mires soon declared a dividend of 30 to 40 per cent, and his institution became the model for the celebrated

CREDIT MOBILIER,

called into life by Fould and Pereire Brothers, who, in acknowledgment of his eminent merit, assigned to Mires 500 shares in the Credit Mobilier.

Mires' genius now returned upon higher and higher flights. To the papers already owned by him, he added two first-class journals, then in service of the Imperial Government,—the *Pays* and the *Constitutionnel*,—which he used to obtain the favor of the Government by singing its praises in the highest style of his art.

In 1856, the capital of his Caisse was raised from 12,000,000 to 50,000,000, and now began that series of

GRAND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

and dazzling projects which made his house the centre of the largest money-power in Paris; which aroused at once the admiration and envy of the *haute finance* of that opulant city; which gained Mires a name overshadowing even that of the Rothschilds, the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the late Emperor Napoleon III., Prince Polignac for a son-in-law, and, through him, alliance with the oldest nobility of France, private establishments vying in splendor with the Tuileries, and, at last, the Prison of Mazas.

MIRES' TRIAL,

in 1861, for "*escroguerie*" and "*abus du confidence*,"—two crimes unfortunately unknown to our American penal codes,—is a French *cause celebre*, which, in the light of recent developments here, is very interesting reading.

The reports are very voluminous, and I canno even mention here the various criminal transactions of Mires, and the startling disclosures brought out on his trial. But a single one may find a place here as a specimen, and as an illustration of our own Credit Mobilier:

A SPECIMEN OPERATION.

A well-known Spanish speculator, who has figured largely in this country, also, and from whom the town of Salamanca, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, derived its name, had obtained a charter from the Spanish Government for building a railroad from Pamplona to Sarragossa, to be finished within the year 1860. Mr. Salamanca, another product of our railroad age, had undertaken more than he could accomplish, and got stuck. Mires threw out his hook for this fish upon the sand, and Salamanca was glad enough to be caught.

The two honorable gentlemen entered into a private contract, in which Salamanca agreed to finish the road for 145,000 francs per kilometer; and then made another contract for public use, at $200,000 francs per kilometer. With the former contract in his pocket, and the latter in his hand, Mires obtains concession from the French Goverement to form a Construction Company for the Pamplona & Sarragossa Railroad.

The 200,000 franc contract serves as a base for the capital stock, which accordingly figures up some 40,000,000, of which 27,500,000 are to be raised by subscription, and the balance from the sale of bonds. With his usual pomp and flourish of trumpets, Mires opens his subscription books, and the Parisians rush to his house to share in the profits of the splendid enterprise. In a few weeks the stock is all taken, the 200,000 franc contract unanimously ratified by all the subscribers, the bonds are issued and soon placed, the capital of 40,000,000 is realized, and Mires pockets the difference between the real and the simulated contract price of construction, amounting to the snug little sum of $9,500,000.

You see "there is nothing new under the sun."

In this, by no means the largest and most startling of Mires' transactions, the prosecution saw an "abuse of confidence."

It was hardly to be expected that, even in France, such a genius should be convicted of common belony; and, according to the old saying, that little thieves are hung while the big ones escape,—which seems to hold good the world over. Mires was finally acquitted; but the dignity of the law was vindicated, and Mires, irrecoverably ruined by this trial,

DISAPPEARED FROM THE PUBLIC STAGE.

Unless transformed into the editor of a certain religious journal of high standing, published in New York, or into some highly-respectable member of our present Congress, I don't know what has become of him. F. H.

Vernacular of the Murderers.

From the New York Herald.

Anything which is linguistically distinctive of a particular epoch should, in this age of enlightenment, be sifted free from all husk and chaff, and preserved for the use of posterity in neat form. Such is our intention in the present instance, so far as regards the vernacular of that popular branch of the community—our murderers. We do not propose going back to the time, about twenty years ago, of the murder of Bill Poole by Paudheen McLaughlin, at Stanwix Hall. There is something very suggestive, however, in the case of an invitation to murderers of the future in his keynote as he fired his pistol: "Now, boys, sail in!" We shall commence our quotations from the modern classics with that unfortunate prophet of the murderer's Arcadia, who learned in his person the disbelief that overtakes prophets generally in their own country:

Hanging is played out in New York.—Jack Reynolds, Jan. 29, 1870.

Take that, you s— of a b——.—Michael McAloon, Aug. 24, 1870.

I shot him and I could not help it. I knew that something was going to happen. I dreamt I was a Prussian soldier and a lot of French were after me.—Valentine Beckel, Sept. 10, 1870.

You won't marry me and I'll kill you.—William Marsh, Sept. 16, 1870.

I'll knock your d—n head off.—John Thomas (colored), Sept. 30, 1870.

I was very drunk, and do not remember anything of it.—George Woodruff, Nov. 28, 1870.

Now I've got you.—Abraham Jones, (colored), Jan. 1, 1871.

I saw him draw a pistol; I pulled mine and shot him.—Reddy the blacksmith, Jan. 25, 1871.

I am going as far as you do, and when you get off I'll give you h——l.—William Foster, April 26, 1871.

We have a case over there.—James McGawley, Aug. 28, 1871.

I'll settle with you.—Daniel Foley, Sept. 24, 1871.

There's a man shot at the ladies' entrance.—Edward Stokes, Jan. 6, 1872.

I was reported by him for violating the rules, and was marked for it.—Justus Dunn, March 17, 1872.

Well, I don't know that he is any worse off now than I am.—James Burns, April 28, 1872.

I don't care if you cut my head off. I have done right.—Emile Andrie, June 13, 1872.

I've killed Margaret.—Thomas Cobb, July 3, 1872.

Bob, I didn't mean to shoot you.—William J. Sharkey, Sept. 1, 1872.

I did it with a knife, and then threw the knife away.—Garrett Landers, Sept. 22, 1872.

I can kill any one that dares to cross my path.—John Scannell, Nov. 2, 1872.

Judge, you can have this (pistol). James C. King, Nov. 18, 1872.

I have shot my niece, and am going to give myself up.—Robert P. Bleakley, Dec. 10, 1872.

Kill you! I'd kill you a dozen times if I could.—John E. Simmons, Dec. 16, 1872.

I will shoot you for this to-morrow. Marshall Magruder, Jan. 20, 1873.

I just pulled out my pistol and shot him.—Michael Nixon, Jan. 21, 1873.

SELECTIONS.

BY DUFF PORTER.

There is nothing greater than to be a mother of men.

—Women have always to carry and hold Jacob's ladder, by which we men ascend to the skies.

—Though the arch of man's power be perfect in its beauty, yet woman is the keystone, and, if she falls, the glorious structure is demolished.

—We never could have loved the earth so well if we had had no childhood in it.

—There are fathers who do not love their sons; there is no grandfather who does not adore his grandson.

—'Tis a terrible thing when the father is the cloud, and not the sunshine, of his child's life.

—A happy home is the happiest thing in the world.

—It is the blessed mission of love to go forth blotting out the existence and memory of evil.

—The realities of the soul, because they are not visible and palpable, are not the less realities.

—Man is a soul united, for a period of probation, to an intelligent animal.

—Life is a unit made up of all the numberless acts, the obediences and transgressions, which seem so small.

—Life is a constant sunrise, which death cannot interrupt any more than the night can swallow up the sun.

—We wear out our energies in strife for fame or gold, and then wonder alike at the cost and the worthlessness of the meed.

—An infant, a prattling child, dying in its cradle, will live again in the better thoughts of those who love it,—plays its part, though its body be burned to ashes or drowned in the deepest sea.

—The woodruff that holds up handfuls of little white crosses in the pleasant woods and shady glens yields no scent until its life has ebbed.

—It will keep children from many a snare and temptation to sin, if they can surely feel that their parents are their best companions and friends.

—Truth springs from the immaterial world; it is the torch of another life, which throws its light upon this.

—God's handwriting is very plain to those who have eyes to see.

—The injuries of life, if rightly improved, will be to us as the strokes of the statuary on the marble, forming us into a more beautiful shape, and making us fitter to adorn the Heavenly Temple.

—Every heart has its secret sorrows which the world knows not, and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.

—A person in straits, by the Hindoos, is described as a little ant standing on the middle of a stick which is burning up at both ends.

—Let us not think that we have all the dark hours. They are the common lot of humanity. They are the touchstones to try whether we are current coin or not.

—Pain, like a trusty sentinel, guards every avenue leading to the citadel of life, and we are admonished whenever danger is approaching.

—When a deed is done, or a feeling indulged, it cannot be undone by prayer or penance, or the next moment's healthful or noble living.

—Why should the cold and silent stone be made after God's pattern, and the warm, breathing temple of the immortal soul be denied its birthright of beauty and of strength?

—Each one is at liberty to fashion God so that his thought can clasp Him, else there will be no *love* to God. Make Him to suit your want, and you will have gratitude and love to Him.

—At the coming of the morning, the bannered clouds fold their white tents, but Thought never folds her wings,—the Spirit's bark is never moored.

DROWNED.

"Drowned—in the brook by the farm!"
And the frank, boyish face grew white with alarm
  At the picture he'd seen
  By the brook on the farm.

Rough villagers all,—coarse women and men,—
Horny hands, rugged hearts, but tender-voiced when
  They turned to the light
  The dead girlish face that never again

Should quiver with pain. Not a friend there!
She had passed to her death with only a prayer,
  And a paper: "I'm going
  God only knows where!"

The women's tears fell at thoughts of a mother;
The hand lacked the ring to tell of another
  She might have loved better
  Than father or brother.

Aye, she sleeps, with still hands on her breast,
And a smile on her lips that whispers of rest,
  He may cavil who will,—
  God alone knoweth best.

G. H.

—Here was the New Hampshire Patterson; when Oakes Ames "approached" him with Credit Mobilier, he turned it over with a stick, went round it, smelt of it, and said, with a twinkle of sadness in his eye: "I want some of it, but I haven't got any money." The other Patterson seems to be more abrupt in his manner. In a little red-covered pamphlet, containing what is called in South Carolina a "Refutation" of the charges of bribery against him, we can find his affidavit, in which he says, concerning a man who complained of having been bribed: "At the caucus in my rooms, on the Monday night preceding the election, Miller called me to the window, in the presence of several gentlemen, and asked for money. I told him, as nearly as I can recollect, '*to go to hell.*'"

—A glance at the map of Southern Africa will show that the purchase by the German Government of the Portuguese settlement on Delagoa Bay will not be pleasing to the English. The latter, since the discovery of the diamond mines, have claimed possession of some of the territory of the Free Dutch Republic, and the Dutchmen are known to have asked German protection against English encroachments. Portugal, which claims much of the coast to the northeast, has no strength out of a few garrisoned towns, so that her authority over the natives is merely nominal. The planting of a vigorous German colony in the Delagoa region, where the climate is healthy, the soil rich, and mines abundant, will be the opening of a new era for Africa. It may perhaps meet the expectations of its designers by diverting thither a part of the German emigration which is now monopolized by the United States.

UNDER THE CLOAK.

BY RHODA BROUGHTON.

If there be anything in the world that my soul hateth, it is a long night journey by rail. In the old coaching days I do not think that I should have minded it, passing swiftly through a summer night on the top of a speedy coach, with the star arch black-blue above one's head, the sweet smell of earth, and her numberless flowers and grasses, in one's nostrils, and the pleasant trot, trot, trot, of the four strong horses in one's ears. But by railway!—in a little stuffy compartment, with nothing to amuse you if you keep awake; with a dim lamp hanging above you, tantalizing you with the idea that you can read by its light, and, when you try, satisfactorily proving to you that you cannot, and if you sleep, breaking your neck, or at least stiffening it, by the brutal arrangement of the hard cushions. These thoughts pass sulkily and rebelliously through my head as I sat in my *salon* in the *Ecu*, at Geneva, on the afternoon of the fine autumn day on which, in an evil hour, I have settled to take my place in the night train for Paris. I have put off going as long as I can.

I like Geneva, and am leaving some pleasant and congenial friends, but now go I must. My husband is to meet me at the station in Paris at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Six o'clock! what a barbarous hour at which to arrive! I am putting on my bonnet and cloak; I look at myself in the glass with an air of anticipated disgust. Yes, I look trim and spruce enough now—a not disagreeable object, perhaps—with sleek hair, quick and alert eyes, and pink-tinted cheeks. Alas! at 6 to-morrow morning what a different tale there will be to tell! Dishevelled, dusty locks, half-open weary eyes, a disordered dress, and a green-colored countenance.

I turn away with a pettish gesture, and reflecting that at least there is no wisdom in living my miseries twice over, I go down stairs and get into the hired open carriage that awaits me. My maid and man follow with the luggage. I give stricter injunctions than ordinary to my maid never for one moment to lose her hold of the dressing-case, which contains, as it happens, a great many more valuable jewels than people are wont to travel in foreign parts with, nor of a certain costly and beautiful Dresden china-and-gold Louis-Quatorze clock, which I am carrying home as a present to my people. We reach the station, and I straightway betake myself to the first-class *salle d'attente*, there to remain penned up till the officials undo the gates of purgatory and release us—an arrangement whose wisdom I have yet to learn. There are ten minutes to spare, and the *salle* is filling fuller and fuller every moment. Chiefly my countrymen, countrywomen, and country children, beginning to troop home to their partridges. I look curiously round at them, speculating as to which of them will be my companion or companions through the night.

There are no very unusual types; girls in sailor hats and blonde hair-fringes; strong-minded old maids in painstakingly-ugly water-proofs; baldish fathers; fattish mothers; a German or two, with prominent pale eyes and spectacles. I have just decided on the companions I should prefer; a large young man, who belongs to nobody, and looks as if he spent most of his life in laughing—alas! he is not likely, he is sure to want to smoke!—and a handsome and prosperous-looking young couple. They are more likely, as very probably, in the man's case, the bride-love will overcome the cigar-love. The porter comes up. The key turns in the lock; the doors open. At first I am standing close to them, flattening my nose against the glass, and looking out on the pavement; but as the passengers become more numerous, I withdraw from my prominent position, anticipating a rush for carriages. I hate and dread exceedingly a crowd, and would much prefer at any time to miss my train rather than be squeezed and jostled by one. In consequence, my maid and I were almost the last people to emerge, and have the last and worst choice of seats. We run along the train looking in; the footman, my maid, and I. Full—full everywhere!

"*Dames seules?*" asks the guard.

"Certainly not! Neither '*Dames seules*' nor '*Fumeurs*;' but if it must be one or the other, certainly '*Fumeurs*.'"

I am growing nervous, when I see the footman, who is a little ahead of us, standing with an open carriage-door in his hand, and singing to us to make haste. Ah! it is all right! it always comes right when one does not fuss oneself.

"Plenty of room here, 'm; only two gentlemen."

I put my foot on the high step and climb in. Rather uncivil of the two gentlemen!—neither of them offers to help me; but they are not looking this way, I suppose. "Mind the dressing-case!" I cry nervously, as I stretch out my hand to help the maid Watson up. The man pushes her from behind; in she comes—dressing-case, clock, and all. Here we are for the night!

I am so busy and amused looking out of the window, seeing the different parties bidding their friends good-by, and watching with indignation the barbaric and malicious manner in which the porters hurl the luckless luggage about, that we have steamed out of the station and are fairly off for Paris before I have the curiosity to glance at my fellow-passengers. Well! when I do take a look at them, I do not make much of it. Watson and I occupy the two seats by one window, facing one another; our fellow-travellers have not taken the two other window-seats; they occupy the middle ones, next us. They are both reading, behind newspapers. Well! we shall not get much amusement out of them. I give them up as a bad job. Ah! if I could have had my wish, and had the laughing young man and the pretty young couple for company, the night would not, perhaps, have seemed so long. However, I should have been mortified for them to have seen how green I looked when the dawn came; and as to these *commisvoyageurs*, I do not care if I look as green as grass in their eyes. Thus all no doubt is for the best; and, at all events, it is a good trite copy-book maxim to say so. So I forget all about them, fix my eyes on the landscape racing by, and fall into a variety of thoughts. "Will my husband really get up in time to come and meet me at the station to-morrow morning?" He does so cordially hate getting up. My only chance is his not having gone to bed at all. How will he be looking? I have not seen him for four months. Will he have succeeded in curbing his tendency to fat, during his Norway fishing? Probably not. Fishing, on the contrary, is rather a *fat-making* occupation; sluggish and sedentary. Shall we have a pleasant party at the house we are going to, for shooting? To whom in Paris shall I go for my gown? Worth? No, Worth is beyond me. There I leave the future, and go back into past enjoyments; excursions to Lausmere; trips down the lake to Chilton; a hundred and one pleasantnesses. The time slips by; the afternoon is drawing toward evening; a beginning of dusk is coming over the landscape.

I look round. Good heavens! what can those men find so interesting in the papers? I thought them hideously dull, when I looked them over this morning; and yet they are still persistently reading. What can they have got hold of? I connot well see what the man beside me has; his *vis-a-vis* is buried in an English *Times*. Just as I am thinking about him he puts down his paper and I see his face. Nothing very remarkable; a long black beard, and a hat tilted somewhat low over his forehead. I turn away my eyes hastily, for fear of being caught inquisitively scanning; but still out of their corners I see that he has taken a little bottle out of his travelling-bag, has poured some of its contents into a glass, and is putting it to his lips. It appears as if—and at the same time it happens, I have no manner of doubt that he is drinking. Then I feel that he is addressing me. I look up and toward him; he is holding out the vial to me, and saying:

"May I take the liberty of offering Madame some?"

"No, thank you, Monsieur," I answer, shaking my head hastily and speaking rather abruptly. There is nothing I dislike more than being offered strange eatables or drinkables in a train, or a strange hymn-book in church.

He smiles politely, and then adds:

"Perhaps the other lady might be persuaded to take a little?"

"No, thank you, sir, I'm much obliged to you," replied Watson, angrily, in almost as ungrateful a tone as mine.

Again he smiles, bows, and reburies himself in his newspaper. The thread of my thoughts is broken; I feel an odd curiosity as to the nature of the contents of that bottle. Certainly it is not sherry, or spirit of any kind, for it has diffused no odor through the carriage. All the time the man beside me has said and done nothing. I wish he would move, or speak, or do something. I peep covertly at him. Well, at all events, he is well defended against the night chill. What a voluminous cloak he is wrapped in; how entirely it shrouds his figure!—trimmed with *fur*, too! Why it might be January instead of September. I do not know why, but that cloak makes me feel rather uncomfortable. I wish they would both move to the window, instead of sitting next us? Bah! am *I* setting up to be a timid dove? I who rather pique myself on my bravery—on my indifference to tramps, bulls, ghosts? The clock has been deposited with the umbrellas, parasols, spare shawls, rugs, etc., in the netting above Watson's head. The dressing-case—a very large and heavy one—is sitting on her lap. I lean forward and say to her:

"That box must rest very heavily on your knee, and I want a foot-stool—I should be more comfortable if I had one—let me put my feet on it."

I have an idea that somehow my sapphires will be safer if I have them where I can always feel that they are *there*. We make the desired change in our arrangements. Yes; both my feet are on it.

The landscape outside is darkening quickly now; our dim lamp is beginning to assert its importance. Still the men read. I feel a sensation of irritation. What can they mean by it? It is utterly impossible that they can decipher the small print of the *Times* by this feeble, shaky glimmer.

As I am so thinking, the one who had before spoken lays down his paper, folds it up, and deposits it on the seat beside him. Then, drawing his little bottle out of his bag a second time, drinks, or seems to drink, from it. Then he again turns to me:

"Madame will pardon me; but if Madame could be induced to try a little of this; it is a cordial of a most refreshing and invigorating description; and, if she will have the amiability to allow me to say so, Madame looks faint."

What can he mean by his urgency? Is it pure politeness? I wish it were not growing so dark. These thoughts run through my head as I hesitate for an instant what answer to make. Then an idea occurs to me, and I manufacture a civil smile and say: "Thank you very much, Monsieur. I am a little faint, as you observe. I think I will avail myself of your obliging offer. So saying, I take the glass and touch it with my lips. I give you my word of honor that I do not think I did more. I did not mean to swallow a drop, but I suppose I must have done. He smiles with a gratified air.

"The other lady will now, perhaps, follow your example?"

By this time I am beginning to feel thoroughly uncomfortable; *why*, I should be puzzled to explain. What *is* this cordial that he is so eager to urge upon us? Though determined not to subject *myself* to its influence, I *must* see its effects upon another person. Rather brutal of me, perhaps; rather in the spirit of the anatomist, who, in the interest of science, tortures live dogs and cats; but I am telling you *facts*—not what I ought to have done, but what I *did*. I make a sign to Watson to drink some. She obeys, nothing loth. She has been working hard all day, packing and getting under way, and she is tired. There is no feigning about her! She has emptied the glass. Now to see what comes of it—what happens to my live dog! The bottle is replaced in the bag; still we are racing on, racing on, past the hills, and fields, and villages. How indistinct they are all growing! I turn back from the contemplation of the outside view to the inside one. Why, the woman is asleep already!—her chin buried in her chest, her mouth half open, looking exceedingly imbecile and very plain, as most people, when asleep out of bed, do look. A nice invigorating potion, indeed! I wish to heaven that I had gone *aux fumeurs*, or even with that cavalcade of nursery-maids and unwholesome-looking babies, *aux dames seules*, next door. At all events, I am not at all sleepy myself—that is a blessing. I shall see what happens. Yes, by the by, I must see what he meant to happen; I must affect to fall asleep, too. I close my eyes, and gradually sinking my chin on my chest, try to droop my jaws and hang my cheeks, with a semblance of *bona fide* slumber. Apparently I succeed pretty well. After the lapse of some minutes I distinctly feel two hands very cautiously and carefully lifting and removing my feet from the dressing-box.

A cold chill creeps over me, and then the blood rushes to my head and ears. What am I to do? what am I to do? I have always thought the better of myself ever since for it; but, strange to say, I keep my presence of mind. Still affecting to sleep, I give a sort of kick, and instantly the hands are withdrawn, and all is perfectly quiet again. I now feign to wake gradually, with a yawn and a stretch; and on moving about my feet a little, find that, despite my kick, they have been too clever for me, and have dexterously removed my box and substituted another. The way in which I make this pleasant discovery is, that whereas mine was perfectly flat at the top, on the surface of the object that is now beneath my feet there is some sort of excrescence—a handle of some sort or other. There is no denying it—brave I may be—I may laugh at people for running away from bulls, for disliking to sleep in a room by themselves for fear of ghosts, for hurrying past tramps, but now I am most thoroughly frightened. I look cautiously, in a sideway manner, at the man beside me. How very still he is! Were they *his* hands, or the hands of the man opposite him? I take a fuller look than I have yet ventured to do, turning slightly round for the purpose. He is still reading, or at least still holding the paper, for the reading must be a farce. I look at his hands; they are in precisely the same position as they were when I affected to go to sleep, although the *pose* of the rest of his body is slightly altered. Suddenly I turn extremely cold, for it has dawned upon me that they are not real hands—they are certainly false ones. Yes, though the carriage is shaking very much with our rapid motion, and the light is shaking too, yet there is no mistake. I look indeed more closely, so as to be quite sure. The one nearest me is ungloved, the other gloved. I look at the nearest one. Yes, it is of an opaque waxen whiteness. I can plainly see the rouge put under the finger-nails to represent the coloring of life. I try to give one glance at his face. The paper still partially hides it, and as he is leaning his head back against the cushion, where the light hardly penetrates, I am completely baffled in my efforts.

Great heavens! What is going to happen to me? what shall I do? how much of him is real? where are his real hands? what is going on under that awful cloak? The fur border touches me as I sit by him. I draw convulsively and shrinkingly away, and try to squeeze myself as close as possible to the window. But alas! to what good? How absolutely powerless I am! How entirely at their mercy! And there is Watson still sleeping swinishly—breathing heavily, opposite to me. Shall I try to wake her? But to what end? She being under the influence of that vile drug, my efforts will certainly be useless, and will probably arouse the man to employ violence against me. Sooner or later in the course of the night I suppose they are pretty sure to murder me, but I had rather that it should be later than sooner.

While I think these things, I am lying back quite still, for, as I philosophically reflect, not all the screaming in the world will help me; if I had twenty-lung power I could not drown the rush of an express train. Oh, if my dear boy were but here—my husband, I mean—fat or lean, how thankful I should be to see him! Oh, that cloak, and those horrid waxy hands! Of course—I see it now—they remained stuck out, while the man's red ones were fumbling about my feet. In the midst of my agony of fright a thought of Mme. Tussand flashes ludicrously across me. Then they begin to talk of me. It is plain that they are not taken in by my feint of sleep; they speak in a clear, loud voice, evidently for my benefit. One of them begins by saying, "What a good-looking woman she is! Evidently in her *premiere jeunesse* too"—reader, I struck 30 last May—"and also there can be no doubt as to her being of exalted rank—a Duchess, probably." (A dead Duchess by morning, think I, grimly.) They go on to say how odd it is that people in my class of life never travel with their own jewels, but always with paste ones, the real ones being, meanwhile, deposited at the banker's. My poor, poor sapphires! good-by, a long good-by to you. But indeed I will willingly compound for the loss of you and the rest of my ornaments, will go barenecked and bare-armed, or clad in Salviati beads for the rest of my life, so that I do but attain the next stopping-place alive.

As I am so thinking, one of the men looks, or I imagine that he looks, rather curiously toward me. In a paroxysm of fear lest they should read on my face the signs of the agony of terror I am enduring, I throw my pocket-handkerchief—a very fine cambric one—over my face.

And now, oh reader! I am going to tell you something which I am sure you will not believe; I can hardly believe it myself; but, as I so lie, despite the tumult of my mind—despite the chilly terror which seems to be numbing my feelings—in the midst of it all a drowsiness keeps stealing over me. I am now convinced either that vile potion must have been of extraordinary strength, or that I, through the shaking of the carriage or the unsteadiness of my hand, carried more to my mouth and swallowed more—I did not mean to swallow any—than I intended, for—you will hardly credit it, but—*I fell asleep!*

* * * * * * * *

When I awake—awake with a bewildered mixed sense of having been a long time asleep—of not knowing where I am—and of having some great dread and horror on my mind—awake and look round, the dawn is breaking. I shiver, with the chilly sensation that the coming of even a warm day brings, and look round, still half unconsciously, in a misty way. But what has happened? How empty the carriage is! The dressing-case is gone! the clock is gone! the man who sat nearly opposite me is gone! Watson is gone! But the man in the cloak and the wax hands still sits beside me; still the hands are holding the paper; still the fur is touching me. Good God! I am *tete-a-tete* with him! A feeling of the most appalling desolation and despair comes over me—vanquishes me utterly. I clasp my hands together frantically, and, still looking at the dim form beside me, groan out, "Well! I did not think that Watson would have forsaken me!" Instantly a sort of movement and shiver runs through the figure; the newspaper drops from the hands, which, however, continue to be still held out in the same position, as if still grasping it; and behind the newspaper I see, by the dim morning light and the dim lamp gleams, that there is no real face, but a mask. A sort of choked sound is coming from behind the mask. Shivers of cold fear are running over me. Never to this day shall I know what gave me the despairing courage to do it, but before I know what I am doing, I find myself tearing at the cloak—tearing away the mask, tearing away the hands. It would be better to find *anything* underneath—Satan himself, a horrible dead body, anything, sooner than submit any longer to this hideous mystery. And I am rewarded. When the cloak lies at the bottom of the carriage, when the mask, and the false hands and the false feet—there are false feet, too—are also cast away in different directions, what do you think I find underneath?

Watson! Yes: it appears that while I slept—I feel sure that they must have rubbed some more of the drug on my lips while I was unconscious, or I never could have slept so heavily or so long—they dressed up Watson in the mask, feet, hands, and cloak; set the hat on her head, gagged her, and placed her beside me in the attitude occupied by the man. They had then, at the next station, got out, taking with them dressing-case and clock, and had made off in all security. When I arrive in Paris, you will not be surprised to hear that it does not once occur to me whether I am looking green or no.

And this is the true history of my night journey to Paris! You will be glad, I dare say, to hear that I ultimately recovered my sapphires, and a good many of my other ornaments. The police being promptly set on, the robbers were, after much trouble and time, at length secured; and it turned out that the man in the cloak was an ex-valet of my husband's, who was acquainted with my bad habit of travelling in company with my trinkets—a habit which I have since seen fit to abandon.

What I have written is literally true, though it did not happen to myself.

A SEASONABLE PHILANTHROPIST.

What does he do when the sidewalks glare,
And every brick seems but a snare
To catch the passer unaware?
  He spreads his ashes.

And when down town we creeping go,
And trembling tread a tottering row,
With honest features all aglow,
  He spreads his ashes.

Long may he live, that man of soul!
Filled be his bin with red ash coal,
Till halos crown his saintly poll
  Who spreads his ashes.

And when he leaves this world of slides,
And with grim death serenely glides,
May this be heard, and naught besides—
  "*Peace to his ashes.*"

—*Hartford Times.*

HUMOR.

Sic transit—That across the ocean.

—Though a pawnbroker's shop is crowded, it is still a *loan*some place.

—Melancholy suicide—A little boy, on being threatened with a whipping, hung his head.

—"A bumper at parting," as the drunken man said when he ran up against the post.

—A calico party—The agent of a print works.

—*Punch* defines woman as "a creature endowed with self-ornamental instinct."

—Some "blarsted" foreigner says: "Give an American a newspaper and a pie, and he will make himself comfortable anywhere."

—In Montgomery, Ala., the other day, "four young men did get upon a spree; one took out his little jack-knife, and now there ain't but three," says a sprightly reporter.

—The Atlantic is the only power on earth I know that can make a woman indifferent to her personal appearance.—*C. D. Warner.*

—"It seems to me that Mrs. C.'s hair was nearly grey a year ago." "Yes, nearly." "But now it is perfectly black." "Ah, yes; you know she has lost her husband since then."

—Why are coals the most contradictory articles known to commerce? Because, when purchased, instead of going to the buyer, they go to the cellar.

—Why is a man searching for the philosopher's stone like Neptune? Because he is a sea-king what never did exist.

—Young lady (who is tired of his company): "You ain't a bit nervous, are you, Mr. Poet? All my gentleman acquaintances start when it strikes twelve."

—An applicant for a pair of boots was asked what number he wore, and replied, as soon as he could recover from his surprise: "Why two, of course!"

—A San Francisco widow keeps the skull of her deceased husband in a glass case. She once remarked to a friend who was viewing the remains: "Alas! how often have I banged those bones with a broomstick. I am sorry for it now."

—A woman in male attire was arrested in Knoxville, Tenn., a few nights since. She gave as an excuse that she could more successfully find her missing husband *incog.*, especially as she believed him to be pretty well soaked in cogniac.

—Cards and brimstone make the best matches, as the clergyman said when he married a gamester to a shrew.

—In order to quiet the maidens' fears of their constancy, the lovers in the eastern part of Maine bind themselves by a promissory note as follows: "HAMPDEN, Me., Sept. 10, 1872.—Dear Mary: I promise to marry you in six months from date. Yours lovingly, E. N."

—A floating hotel is said to be building on the Alleghany. The first order of the Captain of the craft will be, "Prepare to receive boarders."

—A few months ago a famous Prussian General was inspecting some military stables. "What do I see there?" he said, in tones of thunder, to a Sergeant; "cobwebs?" "Yes, sir," was the respectful reply; "we keep them there to catch the flies and prevent their teasing the horses."

—"Margery, what did you do with the tallow that Mr. Jones greased his boots with to-day?" "Please, marm, I fried the griddle cakes with it." "Lucky, for I thought you had wasted it."

—"Do you think I am a fool?" a violent man asked the late Rev. Dr. Bethune. "Really," replied the Doctor, "I would not have ventured the assertion, but now that you ask my opinion, I must say that I am not prepared to deny it."

—Thin party (to street urchin): "Boy, what do you suppose that dog is following me for?" The youngster casts a knowing look at him, and readily replies: "Guess he takes you for a bone!"

—Philosophy of the future: Moralist—Who knows what to-morrow will bring forth? Positivist—The day after.

—That was an unhappy editor who wrote that "white pique costumes are now popular," and was gravely informed by the proof next morning that "white pine coffins are not poplar."

—Some questions very naturally suggest themselves to an inquiring mind. An amateur farmer wonders "why, on all this fair earth, the ground is bottom side up, so that it must be turned over with a plow before corn can be raised?"

—A malicious libel is going the rounds that vegetation is so scarce at Cape Cod that two mullen stalks and a whortleberry bush is called a grove. The truth is that unless there are three whortleberry bushes they never think of saying grove.

—When Madame Recamier was getting very old, though she preserved her beauty nearly till the end, she once said to a friend who complimented her on the preservation of her charms: "Alas! you cannot deceive me. The chimney-sweeps don't turn their heads any more in the streets."

—"Mr. Jones," said a clergyman, on a pastoral visit, "I don't see you and Mrs. Jones at church on Sunday evenings." "Well, no," replied Mr. Jones; "my wife has to stay at home to take care of the children, and, as it comes rather hard on her, I stay to keep her company." "Why, how is that? don't you keep any servants?" "Oh, yes! we keep two; but they don't allow us any privileges!"

—A friend, visiting in a minister's family, where the parents were very strict in regard to the children's Sabbath deportment, was confidentially informed by one of the little girls that "she would like to be a minister." "Why?" inquired the visitor, rather puzzled to understand what had given the child so sudden an admiration for that calling. The visitor was quickly enlightened by the prompt reply: "So that I could holler on Sunday!"—*National Baptist.*

—A young lady teacher in a Lawrence, Mass., Sunday School, caught a boy smiling, last Sunday. Said she, "What are you smiling at, Johnny?" "Nothing, mum," was the answer. "I know better," said the teacher, severely; "now tell me what it was." Johnny looked frightened as he stutteringly said, "I—I—s-see yer n-newspapers sticking out, mum." The teacher sat down suddenly and arranged things.

—The following scene occurred in Virginia, between two men who were sitting by the stove in the reading-room of a certain saloon. "Oh, excuse me, sir," said one, "I didn't mean to spit on you." "Never mind," said the man who had received the charge of saliva upon the leg of his pantaloons, "it makes no difference." "It don't, eh?" said the spitist, "then I'll spit on you again," and he fired off charge No. 2. This came near bringing about a battle. The man who had been twice spit upon explained that, although it made no difference about the first spit, the second might make a "d—d sight of difference."

OUR DEAD.

Burial Customs Considered—Ancient and Modern Usages Compared.

The Evils of Present Customs Weighed.

A Better Method Suggested—Church Tombs, Evening Funerals, Etc.

How few there are among us who have not at some time heard, with grief-torn heart and tear-filled eyes, those solemn words of the burial service, "Man that is born of woman is of few days, and full of sorrow."

Some one near and dear to us has ceased to be, and there is an unfilled void in our hearts which seems to us unbearable. Life's discipline at such times is hard, and we bow to, or rebel against, the decree according to our natural tendencies. Many of us in bitterness of spirit feel for the time that it is "hard to forgive God Almighty,"—while others, with more patient endurance, with the faith that, whatever they may be forced to suffer, "He doeth all things well," accept the torture, kiss the rod, and, believing that "He loveth whom he chasteneth," find the sublime courage to say, "Thy will be done."

The perfect one is gone, for the dead alone have no faults; so one might well wish to precede his friends into the Silent Land, that he might be canonized by memory, who, as soon as animate becomes inanimate clay, makes saints of all the sinners, forgetting the evil, and remembering only the good. Who among us does not think of his dead as being the best, the wisest, the truest that ever lived, though, when living, their virtues were unrecognized, and they were not found too good for human companionship? Still, after having built his temple to Time, the Comforter, who would raze it to the ground to erect one to Time, the Restorer? We find that our lives go on, that the daily tread-mill of existence never stops, though a mortal fall exhausted from its wheel, and that death does not cause even a momentary cessation of the complicated machinery, however much we may wish that it would. On we go, fitting ourselves into new grooves, filling up vacant spaces with whatever presents itself, until we, in our turn, drop out of humanity's ranks, to have our places filled by those who follow us. Many and various have been the

CUSTOMS OF DIFFERENT AGES

and countries respecting their funeral rites, but from the earliest records we find the burial of the dead and the adorning of the place of sepulture assumed paramount importance. The Pyramids and Catacombs of the Egyptians, with the care they took in embalming their dead, show the respect in which they held theirs. The Hebrews mourned in sackcloth and ashes, rent their garments, tore their hair, and lay prostrate upon the ground, demonstrating their sorrow by an excessive show of emotion which hardly seems compatible with our modern ideas of intense grief. That they considered it a desirable matter to be properly interred is evident from the interest which they took in preparing their sepulchres, and the fact that they denied the rites of burial only to the suicide, and not to those unfortunates after sunset.

The Greeks buried their dead with many ceremonies, and their poets assumed an existence beyond the grave, but gave women small hope of immortality, though, arguing from the finite, one can hardly imagine a Paradise of men, as terrestrial settlements of that kind have usually appeared to contain more of the elements of Pandemonium. They placed so much stress upon the burial rites that one could not utter a more awful imprecation than to wish his enemy might die without mortuary honors. The Romans were not behind the Greeks in the solemnity and impressiveness of their funeral ceremonies. Burning the bodies of the dead became an universal custom among them prior to the Christian era, but fell into disuse after that time.

MODERN USAGES.

Having thus seen with what solemn consideration the ancients viewed all ceremonies connected with the final disposition of their dead, it is not strange that we of modern date cling with tenacity to the customary usages prescribed by society as being suitable to proper interments. During the few brief hours that we have them with us before dust is consigned to dust, Nemesis recalls to us every hasty word, every unkind act, which seemed so trivial at the time, but which now we would gladly blot out forever, and which leads us to lavish on the unconscious clay a wealth of affection and remorse which, when sentient and appreciative, it may have pined for in vain, too late to be of any avail; and though, as we advance in life, we learn the stern truth that all life's favors come too late; that what we want most only reaches us when we have ceased to care for it; and that the highways of human existence are filled with individual ruins whose rehabilitation is impossible, simply because the necessary mental or physical requirements were not recognized and provided for in time, still, it helps us little in those first sad hours of bereavement.

It may be well for us that we are thus at times brought face to face with our own inefficiency; for, at least while that strange presence is in our midst, petty, personal feelings are set aside, and, like Capulet and Montague, we bury our old animosities in the graves of our mutually beloved dead. Arguing from individuals to nations, is there no lesson to be learned from this? In mutual grief over the slain in our own late war,—in mutual honor to their remains,—may there not spring up mutual forbearance and renewed trust? Decoration Day, when friend and foe, who fell side by side in battle, are, irrespective of sectional prejudice, remembered by the living who carry floral tributes to wreathe their tombs, will probably do more toward uniting the sympathies of the people and burying the hatred of war than any political enactment, however wise it might be.

FORM AND CEREMONY

would, therefore, seem to be a desirable thing when applied to mortuary rites, but when custom leads us to carry these matters to excess then it is time for sentiment to yield to reason, and the fancies of the few be opposed by the good sense of the many. In taking a practical view of city funerals, we are naturally led to consider them from a financial point. The cost may be variously estimated, as, from the pine coffin of the pauper to the magnificent burial case of the patrician, there are many grades of the various receptacles for our mortal remains. The average cost of burial is probably about $75, and is rapidly increased by additional carriage hire. The rates vary for the different cemetries, a single vehicle costing from $8 to $10 in proportion to the distance it has to go to the cemetery. This brings us at once to the point which we wish to criticise, and that is the stereotyped custom of

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION

to what must be in cities distant places of interment. That it is to be condemned for many reasons seems quite plain to us, and that it has so long been submitted to, seems rather to arise from the fact that we live under the stern censorship of Mrs. Grundy, than from any possible good which can accrue from it.

As a people, we lack self-respect, and live for our neighbors rather than ourselves, carrying even to the verge of the grave that desire not to seem to be outdone by our equals or those around above us on Fortune's ladder. What folly it seems when in the presence of the Great Leveller, but it is, nevertheless, the fact that, if our neighbor had five carriages when she buried her son, then we must have six as a proper token of respect to our dead brother. How we deceive ourselves! It is not honor to the beloved clay that actuates us, but a desire, even in the sight of Death itself, to keep up a certain amount of pretense, and prove the truth of John Stuart Mill's remark that, "from the highest class of society down to the lowest, everyone lives as though under the eye of a hostile and dreaded censorship." Nowhere is this more apparent than in America, and at no time is it shown more plainly than at the time when, of all others, one would be supposed to ignore it. It is so, however, and we are as devoted martyrs to our Juggernaut as the heathen to his, and certainly in as unreasoning a way. As it is probable, then, that we shall be governed to a great extent by what we fear may be said, and that if Mrs. B. has a funeral procession from her house, Mrs. C. will not be outdone when her turn comes for a similar pageant would it not be well if the custom could be abolished altogether?

The cost of this part of the ceremonial often imposes

A HEAVY TAX

upon the person of moderate means, whose purse may possibly have already been depleted by the expense consequent upon lengthened illness. In cases where this is not an object, there arises another question bearing upon the well-being of those who are left as well as the sympathizing friends who have come to the house of mourning. With the whole system prostrated by long nights of watching, all energy subjected by the cruel weight of grief, never is one in a less favorable condition to resist the inroads of disease and exposure. And what more royal road could be found for it to invade the citadel of life than the long, cheerless drive under these conditions to the distant cemetery. It exposes the delicate and infirm in all seasons, and certainly in inclement weather is productive of positive peril to them, and very probable danger even to those in good health. This seems to be recognized in Eastern cities, and in New York ladies never go to the grave. The male members of the family accompany the remains, and such of their friends as choose to do so, but from this extra tax upon an already overburdened system the frailer sex are exempt.

Therefore, if women accompany a funeral-procession, it is a generally conceded fact that they go simply from curiosity or for the sake of the ride. Add to this that undertakers in all large cities recognize a class of "professionals," if we may so designate them, who make it a business to attend funerals, and, whenever they can secure a place, avail themselves of this opportunity for

A FREE RIDE.

Many would prefer this rather than have supernumerary carriages swell the procession, remarkable merely for their emptiness, but it is not over-pleasant to know that our desire to do homage either to the dead or living only results in catering to such creatures as these. That our friends, who are willing to set aside the manifold duties of life in order to join with us in the last rites, feel it to be an unjust demand when we ask them to go with us through snow or rain, no matter what the weather or the temperature, is manifested in the fact that private carriages, with the curtains carefully drawn, are often driven, occupantless, in their respective places in the dreary procession. So it would seem that even if we choose to take the consequences ourselves of this terrible drive, we have no right to expect our friends to join us in it, and it would be a very tenuous grief that would care to associate strangers in the sad ceremonial. That it is possible to avoid injustice upon our part, and, at the same time, imposition upon that of strangers, seems very easy if we would only abolish this now-abused custom.

CHURCH RECEIVING-TOMBS.

Let each church have annexed to it a tomb or receiving-vault, where the last solemn ceremonial could see the dead deposited, thence to be removed to its distant resting-place by the proper persons. This would at once settle all difficulties arising from the supposed necessity of a procession, and a long journey to the grave. Those whose daily avocations had been interrupted might return to them, while the mourners would not be weighed down with additional care at the very time when they most needed rest.

A RECENT INSTANCE.

Those who a brief time since gathered in the Cathedral to testify their respect for a deceased friend, and their sympathy with the bereaved ones, cannot fail to remember with a shudder the frightful inclemency of the weather. The fearful storm rendered locomotion almost impossible, and what a relief it would have been if there had only been some place where the remains could have been laid until that dreadful time had passed, the tempest had abated, and then quietly and with the proper attendance have been carried to their final home. Instead, through all the fierce whirl of that storm, with the bitter wind penetrating every crevice and chilling each individual through, imperilling the lives of all who formed a portion of it, that dreary procession was forced to take its way to the distant cemetery. It would seem that this case alone would show the necessity of some such provision, but when we realize that this is of frequent occurrence, that each such day sees one or more similar processions, it becomes a matter of wonder that a simple clinging to old time superstitions, that because our fathers did so, therefore we must. We neglect to make any better or different provision for the proper accommodation of our dead.

To those who object to

CHURCH FUNERALS,

and it is certain that many do, there is a custom growing into favor at the East of having the funeral ceremonies performed in the evening. This also solves the problem of how to do away with the tedious drive to the distant burial-place, while the whole service gains additional solemnity from the hour at which it is performed. The still and solemn night, when the cares of day are ended, and the hurry and bustle of life's busy struggle are hushed into temporary quiet, seems a fitting time for us to gather at the house of mourning. Many who are most desirous to obtain a look at the face of a friend or acquaintance are thus enabled to do so, when, if the ceremony took place during business hours, they would find it absolutely impossible to get away without injustice to themselves or others. Especially is this true in regard to the masculine portion of the community, and many who are anxious to show their interest and sympathy are prevented from so doing in the day-time, but could do it without wrong to themselves or others after the day's labors were ended. It is a practical world we live in, and its problems, be they what they may, must be met and solved in a practical manner. It is the living whom it is necessary to consider and not the dead. It is regard for the living that produces the respect shown for the dead, and, therefore, if it is better for them that certain customs should be abrogated, it would be a very false sentiment that would interfere to prevent. In the evening service at the house, we have seen that many more can join on account of the hour, and that, instead of detracting from the solemnity of the occasion, it makes it still more impressive. The flowers seem to inhale a richer perfume, and their waxen whiteness gleams more purely under the softened light with which we replace the garish glare of day. The anthem thrills us with a deeper meaning, and the supplications of the priest fall upon less heedless ears. We have time to mourn now, and can both feel and show a more earnest sympathy for our affected friends.

Let the practical among us then seek to have one of two methods established. Either to have the ceremony in church and the body deposited in a proper tomb attached thereto until it shall be desirable to remove it quietly to the cemetery, or, if the burial service is held at the house, to have it performed in the evening, so that all may join in it who wish, and then go to their separate homes, while, the following morning, the body can be removed, and those immediately interested can act their own pleasure about accompanying it to the grave.

The First Baptist Church has a receptacle of this kind, and there is no reason why others should not have the same. It is to the interest of the living, and in no way derogates from a proper show of respect for the dead. So we hope, before long, the thoughtful among us will see the necessity of adopting some such measure, and then proceed to realize it.

Englishmen may congratulate themselves that the exportation of American oysters to British shores for breeding purposes has actually begun. The largest English oyster beds have given out, though if their place is to be supplied by American bivalves there is no reason for the English to regret it. The English oysters were never good enough to eat. It is stated that 5,000,600 oysters have been sent out from this country during the past month; only a few days ago one steamer took out 2,000,000 packed in 1,700 barrels. They are to be dropped at the mouth of the River Humber, and at the Cleethorpe beds, Lincolnshire. If oysters are thus to be exported by the wholesale, it would become some inventive genius to construct a barge, with imitation beds and a covering of fine net-work, which could be towed over by fast steamers without taking up their valuable freight-room or adding to their tonnage. Such an arrangement would enable them to deposit the oysters on the British coast in as happy a condition as a clam in high water is popularly supposed to be.

—It is refreshing to record an instance of an abortive attempt to smuggle an old man into an insane asylum. The thing is commonly so easily accomplished that the failure of two dutiful daughters of Stephen Wakefield, of South Boston, to provide him with a congenial home among the lunatics is worth recording. It seems that the first move of the children was to have the old gentleman arrested for an alleged assault, when it was expected to show the Court that he was a dangerous man to have at large. This resulted in a fine of one cent without costs. One of the daughters now wanted the Court to appoint a guardian for her on the ground of his insanity; but at this point the papers got hold of it, and the matter was so thoroughly ventilated that, when the case came before the Court, there was no one to appear. So the old man with the loving daughters is not going to an insane asylum after all.

HOW THEY WENT TO SCHOOL.

"A curse on these stupid letters! I swear by God's body I'd rather that my son should hang than study letters! For it becomes the sons of gentlemen to blow the horn nicely, to hunt skilfully, and elegantly carry and train a hawk. But the study of letters should be left to the sons of rustics."

This was the emphatically-expressed opinion of an English country gentleman of the old school, whose ire had been aroused by some remarks in praise of learning uttered by his companions at a dinner-table, nearly 300 years ago. Having thus delivered his formal protest against the innovating spirit of progress that already began to shake the foundations of society, the tough old conservative "caught hold of a cup of wine" and "began to drink," probably coupling his draught with a sentiment: "Confusion to all book-learning."

But while it is true that mediæval knighthood looked on the profession of letters as unbecoming a member of its order, and learning was held by the majority in light esteem, it is equally true that the greatest pains were taken in so educating the embryo chivalry of England that they should fill their allotted station in life with credit to themselves and their order. Though they knew nothing "of Aristotle and of his philosophy," leaving such matters to "clerks of Oxenford," who hoped to "getten them yet a benefice," they were taught how to "sit on horse, and fair ride;" to joust in the tilt-yard, and dance in the hall; to read love-romances, and write amorous ditties; to harp, pipe, and sing; to know the exact order of managing a household, and the degrees of rank and precedence; to serve the table, and to carve; and, if opportunity offered, to master the Latin and French tongues. Learning was of doubtful utility, if not a positive damage; but a perfect knowledge of courtesy, reduced as it was to a science, could not be dispensed with. The schools for the upper classes were therefore to be found in the houses of the great nobles, where the young scions of the nobility were sent to be taught "urbanitie and nourture."

The young gentlemen who were educated in these first-class boarding schools had no easy life. During the first stage of their progress they were taught the rudiments of knowledge, so that they might be able to read the chronicles and romances for their masters and the ladies of the household when they grew older, and write French *sirventes* for their mistresses. Arithmetic was a study befitting only sordid merchants, or blear-eyed scholars who used it as a stepping-stone to the knowledge of geometry—then considered "an occult science—and was beneath the notice of men of gentle blood. The plan of coaxing students on the road to knowledge had not then been discovered. The pupils were "pinched," and "bobbed," and "truly belashed," that they might progress on the painful path of duty. Not only the teacher, but all their superiors in the household, kicked and cuffed the "young enfantes" at will. The maxim of the Israelitish King, that has caused centuries of juvenile suffering, was then held in high honor, those having charge of the young being advised

"To give their plants no great credence,
A rod reformeth all their insolence;
Who spareth the rod all virtue setteth aside."

But the acquiring of the arts of reading, writing, and one or two languages, was but a subsidiary feature in the system of education, and not unfrequently was scanted or altogether omitted. The studies considered of real importance were those of arms and courtesy—how to behave in the field and in the hall. The military education was commenced by gymnastic exercises, running, leaping, and tilting at posts and pendent sand-bags. As the pupil grew older, he was mounted on horseback, and instructed in the management of his steed. To the tilting at posts and pendent objects were added tilting at the ring with the horse at full speed, and finally the joust, in which thrusts were taken as well as given. Then his education in arms was complete, and he was ready for knighthood and had the right to enter the lists at the tournament, or to take a post of honor and danger in the battle-field.

The art of courtesy covered everything relating to the manners and morals of good society, from the proper posture at church to the exact manner in which a nobleman should wash his hands, and how the table-cloth should be shaken and folded. Several treatises serving as manuals of instructions on these points have come down to us, and they afford a curious picture of the inner life of the upper classes of the middle ages. Written, as they were, in different forms, and for the use of different households, there is so close a general resemblance as to prove that they reveal the general life of the age, and not of some isolated household. Whether books of courtesy, of urbanity, of the table, of nurture, or of carving, they all inculcate some general moral principles, give some instructions in the rules of common decency, and describe minutely the economy of the household, laying particular stress on the etiquette of the table. The youth is told to fear God, obey his superiors, and keep his nails clean. When standing before a superior, he must stand perfectly still, without spitting or sniffing. At table he is first to see that his hands are clean, and his knife sharp. If a person of higher rank sits near, to him should be given the privilege of first touching the meat. The point of this instruction will be seen when it is remembered that the English people were then not generally acquainted with

"The landable use of forks,
Brought into custom here, as they are in Italy,
To the sparing of napkins."

The joint was grasped in one hand, while, with the other, armed with a sharp knife, a slice was cut off. The bread, set by the trencher, should, according to strict table etiquette, be split in two, the upper half being cut in four and then set together in one piece; the lower half cut in three and turned down on the others. Nothing should be eaten or drunk until the meats were brought in. Before touching the meats the nails should be clean, "lest thy fellow loathe thee." The pupil is told not to bite the bread and lay it down, for that "is no courtesy to use in town." The piece to be eaten should be broken. Particular stress is laid on the injunction not to eat with the knife, which shows the antiquity of the struggle between etiquette and a common custom which any well-filled hotel-table will show has not yet been abolished. Minute directions are given in a matter that argues unfavorably of the general decency of the people. It was considered uncourteous to spit on the table or blow one's nose in the table-cloth or napkins, and the diner is strictly enjoined, should he have occasion to resemble the stevedores and teamsters of to-day in contempt of such effeminate contrivances as pocket-handkerchiefs, to

"Look thy hand thou cleanse withal,
Privily with skirt do it away,
Or else through thy tippet that is so gay."

and it is "uncomely methinks" to take hold of the meat in carving with the same finger and thumb that had just grasped the nose, until they are cleaned. No doubt about that. Above all things, he is abjured—

"From blackness always keep thy nails."

In an age when the English were a more musical people than they or their kindred are now, singing and playing formed a necessary part of the page's education, and, as he grew up—

"Syngynge he was, or flowtynge, all the day."

The harp, flute, and pipe were the instruments on which he was taught to practice. He was instructed how to sing ballads, part-songs, or to join in the church-chants, if need be.

At 14 he passed from the condition of a page to that of a squire, and assumed a more responsible position. To the general instructions in good manners and the usages in good society were now added particular explanations as to the duties of the several members of a nobleman's household. Each young squire was appointed to fill a particular post, according to his birth and rank, the places of honor being those nearest the lord's person, and the highest rank being that of chief carver, a position generally filled by a son of the lord himself, like the young squire of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, of whom it is said—

"Courteous he was, lowly, and servicable,
And carved before his father at the table."

Thus educated in all that pertained to arms and courtesy, trained to set a squadron in the field, or marshal a household in the castle-home, the young knight or noble completed his education and entered the world, perfect in the knowledge considered fitting for his station in life.

But, while the noble was being thus trained for the position to which the accident of birth called him, what was done with the knave? The sons of the rich and powerful were above book-learning—were the poor and humble permitted to acquire it? What chance it was intended they should have may be gleamed from the statute of Richard II., enacted A. D. 1388, in which it is ordained that "he or she, which used to labour at the plough or cart, or other labour or service of husbandry, till they may be of the age of 12 years, that from henceforth they shall abide at the same labour, without being put to any mystery or handicraft," and, in A. D. 1405, a statute of Henry IV. confirmed and rendered more emphatic the ordinance, with the saving clause that "every man and woman, of what estate or condition that he be, shall be free to set their son or daughter to take learning at any manner of school that pleaseth them within the realm."

It is the dearest wish of the poorest peasantry in Ireland at the present day, that one boy of the family may be brought up to the altar, and for this purpose the parents pinch, and contrive small economies, that he may have an education fitting him to enter on his studies for the priesthood. A similar feeling existed among the poorer peasantry of the pre-Reformation age, and, where there were two boys in a family, one might grow up to be the "poor parson of a town," "rich of holy thought and work," and

"....also a learned man, a clerk
That Christ's gospel truly would preach,"

while the other remained

"....a ploughman, his brother,
That had y-laid of dung full many a fother."

To every monastery and cathedral was attached a school, or at least a person competent to instruct in grammar and church music. The son of the plowman could there obtain such instruction as was given, free of expense, and the law we have cited protected him in his effort to acquire learning. The servants of the Church, too, were glad to obtain recruits for the service of the altar in this way, it being generally understood, although no obligation to that effect was imposed, that the pupils of the monastic schools should become servants of the Church in some capacity. If the boy proved an apt scholar, and gave promise of doing credit to his protectors, he was sent in due time to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which were mainly attended by poor men's sons, though occasionally the son of a rich noble sought education there, without greatly distinguishing himself by the result.

The struggles of the "poor scholars" at the universities are recalled by the experience of students at some of the Western colleges, who support themselves, while going through their collegiate course, by performing manual labor at odd hours, teaching country-schools during college vacations, and pinching their stomachs and backs to furnish their heads. The chief point of difference is, that the poor scholars of Oxford or Canterbury begged a maintenance, which the student of an American college would scorn to do. The author of the old poem, "God Speed the Plough," complains, in the name of the husbandman, that, in addition to other burdens on him,—

"Then cometh clerks of Oxford, and make their moan
To their school-hire they must have money."

Licenses to beg were sometimes given by the Chancellor to the students, and Sir Thomas More shows the degrading shifts to which the embryo priests and future men of learning were sometimes reduced by saying that "then may we yet, like poor scholars of Oxford, go a begging with our bags and wallets, and sing 'Salve Regina' at rich men's doors." At one time the commonalty of Oxford set aside a yearly payment to furnish one hundred poor scholars with "a meal of bread, ale, and pottage, with one large dish of flesh or fish every St. Nicholas Day." That saint was probably the most blessed in the poor fellows' calendar, and the recurrence of his festival anxiously and hungrily looked forward to. The author of "Piers Plowman's Vision" warned merchants to make better use of their money by "setting scholars to school," and Chaucer's "poor clerk of Oxenford" prayed busily for the souls of those who gave him money that he might study, while his "poor scholars two" of Canterbury thought it no shame to take their sacks of college-wheat to the mill for grinding.

In time the sons of the rich came in greater numbers to the universities, and edged the children of the poor toward the doors. Even those of the "poor scholars" who remained, and passed through the prescribed course of study, were cheated out of the prize for which they had studied and struggled. The church-livings were given or sold to rich men's sons or favorites, and the poor scholar, who begged that he might learn, was turned out, a graduate who had to beg for the remainder of his life.

While the sons of the rich are being trained in arms and courtesy to fit them for the knightly profession, and the sons of the country poor were picking up with painful labor the knowledge fitting them for the church, the sons of the citizens and townsmen were cared for by endowed grammar-schools, of which there were many in the principal cities and towns in England. London schools were held in high repute. The sons of prosperous "cits" and the smaller fry of "born gentry" attended them, while the endowments of the founders and benefactors of the school made liberal provision for the maintenance and education of the poorer youth. The life of a scholar at these schools has been pictured by several who spoke from experience, some of them with a smarting recollection of the pains and sorrows of him that getteth learning.

Fitzstephen, as early as A. D. 1174, speaks of three schools connected with leading churches, at which, on festival days, the scholars held public disputations, or made orations. The sports were manifold, and are described with minuteness and evident enjoyment by the chronicler, who prefaces his account with the remark that "we have all been boys." At Shrove-tide the boys brought each a fighting-cock to the master, and the forenoon was spent in seeing the cocks fight in the school-room. Dinner followed the cock-fight, and, after dinner, there was foot-ball in the fields. Every Sunday in Lent there was a sham-fight in the fields, and on Easter holidays a game of water-quentain on the Thames. In the summer holidays the boys exercised themselves in leaping, archery, wrestling and other games of strength and skill. In winter holidays there were skating-matches on the ice in the marshes to the north of the walls, with boar-fights, hog-fights, bull and bear-baiting, as morning diversions.

Lydgate, toward the close of the fourteenth century, confessed, in his "Testament," to school-boy shortcomings that could be truthfully pleaded by many a school-boy of to-day. He says that, in his boyhood, before his fifteenth year, he was "disposed to many unbridled passions," full of wilfulness, loth to study, and fond of play, over-ready for quarrelling and fighting, but standing in awe of the master's rod. Like Shakspeare's school-boy—

". . . . with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school"—

Lydgate "had in custom" to come to school late, and, when there, to spend his time in idle gossip and quarrel, instead of in study; to lie, in order to shirk blame; and to mock his master when his back was turned. The fruit in other men's gardens tempted him, as it has tempted many school-boys since, and he climbed hedges and walls to steal apples and grapes. The innate spirit of mischief that incites boys to mock and annoy their elders, and to laugh at their misfortunes, is not peculiar to the present generation. Lydgate's chief desire, when a school-boy, was—

"........to scorn and jape,
Shrewd turns ever among to use;
To scoff and mow, like a wanton ape;
When I did evil, others I did accuse."

Loth to rise; more loth to go to bed; coming to dinner with dirty hands; heedless of the advice or reproofs of his friends; shamming illness when he was too lazy to study; more ready to count cherry-stones than to go to church—Lydgate was such a school-boy as has vexed the souls of schoolmasters in all ages, and all countries where the school is an established institution.

Lydgate says that—

"Of the yard, sometime I stood in awe
To be scored was all my dread."

The schoolmasters in olden times were no sparers of the rod. Roger Ascham, in his "Schoolmaster," has recorded his testimony as to the manner in which the teachers of his day thrashed knowledge into their pupils, and his protest against the barbarous folly. Thomas Tusser, who was schooled at Eton, sorrowfully tells how

"From Paul's I was to Eton sent,
To learn straightways the Latin phrase,
When fifty-three stripes given to me
At once I had;
For fault but small, or none at all,
It come to pass that beat I was.
See, Udall, see the mercy of thee,
To me, poor lad!"

But the best picture of the old-time school-boy, his troubles and his sentiments, is contained in the following verses of a well-flogged scholar of about A. D. 1500, evidently written *con dolore*:

"Hay! hay! by this day!
What availeth it me though I say nay?

"I would fain be a clerk;
But yet it is a strange work;
The birchen-twigs be so sharp
It maketh me have a faint heart.
What availeth it me though I say nay?

"On Monday, in the morning, when I shall rise
At six of the clock it is the gise
To go to school without avise—
I had lever to go twenty mile twice!
What availeth it me though I say nay?

"My master looketh as he were mad:
'Where hast thou been, though sorry lad?'
'Milking ducks, my mother bade:'
It was no marvel, though I were sad.
What availeth it me though I say nay?

"My master peppered me with well good-speed:
It was worse than finkel-seed:
He would not leave till it did bleed.
Much sorrow have he for this deed!
What availeth it me though I say nay?

"I would my master were a wat [hare],
And my book a wild-cat,
And a brace of grey-hounds in his tap;
I would be glad for to see that!
What availeth it me though I say nay.

"I would my master were a hare,
And all his books hounds were,
And I myself a jolly hunter;
To blow my horn I would not spare!
For, if he were dead I would not care.
What availeth it me though I say nay?"

—*J. H. A. Bone, in Appletons' Journal.*

ITEMS AT LARGE.

Detroit has invested $1,979,903 in street-paving.

—The wine product for Los Angeles County, Cal., this season, is estimated at 1,400,000 gallons.

—The bounty of 15 cents on gopher scalps is said to have cost Nebraska $25,000 in two years.

—The exports of wheat from Winona in 1872, reducing the flour to bushels, were 3,773,342 bushels.

—The Kansas Pacific Railroad took to Denver, last year, 11,250 passengers, and brought away 6,794.

—State Superintendent Fallows, of Wisconsin, reports that one-third of the children of school age (between 5 and 21) in that State, did not attend school during the year 1872.

—The Haverhill (Mass.) High School Principal whose troubles over carrying a pistol in school have been agitating that city for weeks, has resigned.

—Dr. Green, the Boston City Physician, has had already thirty-six cases of persons who had the small-pox the second time, and five or six cases that had taken it for the third time.

—The whalers of San Diego captured two whales on the 22d, but one of them sank in deep water, and now the entire population of the village are standing on the shore waiting for that whale to come up.

—The contributions to the printer's type-metal statue to be erected in Greenwood to the memory of Mr. Greeley, have been so numerous that the movement is an entire success. It will be made as speedily as possible.

—Of the thirteen furnaces and foundries at Peekskill, N. Y., two are not running, and nearly 1,000 workmen are thus thrown out of employment, for the winter. It will cost $50,000 to start one of them, on account of some irregularities.

—A narrow-gauge railroad from Iowa Falls to Davenport, through Tipton, is receiving considerable attention all along the line. The project is understood to be put forth by the Grangers, and the idea seems to be for the farmers to build and own it.

HOTEL.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

Market-st., bet. Madison and Washington-sts.

This new house, just completed, and containing 200 rooms, is now open to the public on the American plan, at

$2.50 PER DAY.

Regular boarders will be accommodated at moderate rates.

THOS. KENDRICK & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:00 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	* 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 168 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:30 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	† 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	5:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Night Express	9:00 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MAX MARETZEK..........DIRECTOR.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

To-morrow Evening, Monday, Feb. 3.

First appearance of Europe's Greatest Lyric Tragedienne,

PAULINE LUCCA.

Donizetti's celebrated Opera, in 4 acts,

LA FAVORITA.

Leonora..........MME. PAULINE LUCCA.
Fernando (his first appearance)....Signor ABRUGNEDO.
Alphonzo (his first appearance)....Signor SPARAPANI.
Balthazzar (his first appearance).......Signor COULON.
Ines..........Miss SCHOFIELD.
Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK.

Tuesday, Feb. 4,

Clara Louise Kellogg.

IL TROVATORE.

Leonora..........CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Azucena (her first appearance)..........Senora Sanz.
Manrico..........Signor Abrugnedo.
Count di Luna (his first appearance)........Signor Moriami.
Ferrando..........Signor Coulon.
Conductor..........G. Carlberg.

Wednesday—PAULINE LUCCA—FAUST.
Thursday—C. L. KELLOGG—LINDA.
Friday—Fifth Opera Night. Saturday—Grand Matinee.

Prices of Admission.

General Admission..........$2.00
Reserved Seats in 1st Balcony..........$1.00 extra.
Reserved Seats in Orchestra Circle..........$2.00 extra.
Admission to 2d Balcony..........$1.00
Reserved Seats in 2d Balcony..........50 cents extra.

Reserved Seats for any night of the Opera can now be obtained at Box Office.
Doors open at 7, Opera begins at 8 o'clock precisely.
Carriages can be ordered for 10:30.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

GEORGE WM. CURTIS,

The Sir Philip Sydney of America.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, who fills the Easy Chair of *Harper's Monthly*, and edits *Harper's Weekly* and *Bazar*, has consented to visit Chicago for the first time in 12 years, and deliver two Lectures, the first on "Charles Dickens," Feb. 10, inaugurating the Second Star Course on the South Side; the second on "Women of the Old Time and the New," at the Union Park Congregational Church, Feb. 11, inaugurating the West Side Second Star Course. It is with great difficulty that Mr. Curtis has been induced to lay aside his arduous duties long enough to visit West, and it is extremely improbable if he will again do so for many years.

Admission, 75c; reserved seats, $1.00; for sale at corner Madison and State-sts., 958 Wabash-av., for the South Side, and at corner Madison and Halsted-sts., and 495 Madison-st., for the West Side.

THEODORE THOMAS CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas has added to the sixty regular members of his orchestra a new Violin Soloist and Violoncellist, and will be assisted by the renowned Pianist,

MISS ANNA MHELIG.

The first concert will be given Feb. 17, in the Michigan-av. Baptist Church, and the second in the Union Park Congregational Church, Feb. 18. Notwithstanding these concerts will be the best given by Mr. Thomas in Chicago, the prices of reserved seats have been placed MUCH LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE, $1.50. Reserved seats now for sale at usual Star depots. Wendell Phillips, Feb. 24 and 25. No entertainments next Monday and Tuesday. CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE,

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's MINSTRELS.

An Entire Change of Programme!

MACKIN & WILSON

In their elaborate Songs and Dances.

Quartette: "The Knight's Farewell,"

Tyrrell, Kayne, Lang, and Surridge.

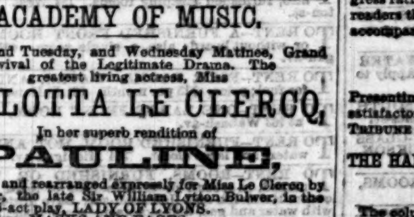
THE HAUNTED MAN! A DAY'S FISHING!

The whole to conclude with the laughable sketch of

MORE SUITORS THAN ONE.

Every evening and Saturday matinee.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.



ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday and Tuesday, and Wednesday Matinee, Grand Revival of the Legitimate Drama. The greatest living actress, Miss

CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,

In her superb rendition of

PAULINE,

As revised and rearranged expressly for Miss Le Clercq by the author, the late Sir William Lytton Bulwer, in the beautiful 5-act play, LADY OF LYONS.
Wednesday—MASKS AND FACES.
Friday—Benefit—AS YOU LIKE IT.
Monday next—PYGMALION AND GALATEA.
Secure seats and avoid the crowd.

STANDARD HALL.

18th Annual

ST. GEORGE'S BALL,

Thursday Next, Feb. 6.

STANDARD HALL, Michigan-av., cor. Thirteenth-st.

Tickets, $3.00, admitting gentleman and ladies.
A line of 'Busses have been engaged to run during the night. RICH'D BARNARD, Pres't.
C. J. BURROUGHS, Sec'y.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday evening, Feb. 3, and every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

MISS FANNY HERRING

In her original drama entitled the

FEMALE DETECTIVE!

EAGAN and EDWARDS, the FREEMAN SISTERS, and the Comedy Combination in a choice bill.
Friday Evening next, benefit of J. L. WEATHERWAX.
Miss Fanny Herring as JACK SHEPPARD.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Patronized by the Elite of Chicago! Another Assured Success!

JOHN DILLON, the Chicago favorite, in a popular part, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Feb. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, Byron's powerful drama,

BLOW FOR BLOW!

The great star company in the cast. Magnificent mounting. Superb scenery. Thrilling incidents. Friday night—Benefit of John Dillon. In preparation, the great London and New York success, "False Shame," also a new version of the original perversion of "The Gentle Savage," and "Peril; or, Love at Long Branch."

ORPHEUS HALL.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

By Mrs. CHAS. WETZLER, kindly assisted by Miss Lena Hastreiter, Soprano; Mr. E. Schultze, Tenor; Mr. Jos. Schnadig, Basso; Mr. Louis Falk, Pianist; Mr. Chas. Heuckroth, Violinist. Monday evening, Feb. 3, 1873, at the Orpheus Hall, cor. Peoria and Lake-sts.

LECTURE.

A highly interesting Lecture, entitled "THE WANDERING JEW," will be delivered by the Hon. J. P. SALOMON, of New York, on Sunday, Feb. 2, at the Hebrew Temple, corner Peck-court and Wabash-av. Tickets, 50 cents each; can be had in advance at 397 and 347 South Clark-st., and also at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock p. m.

MASQUERADE.

The Grand Masquerade of the season will be held At the Turner Hall "Vorwarts," West Twelfth-st., Monday next, Feb. 3.

Costumes can be had at the hall of Mrs. Olm, Agent.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Solomon Hirsh and Abraham Hirsh, and known as Hirsh & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent this day, Abraham Hirsh retiring. The business hereafter will be continued by Solomon Hirsh and Lazarus Hirsh, under the same style and firm, known as Hirsh & Co., manufacturers of Umbrellas and Parasols; wholesale department 132 State-st., retail department 168 Twenty-second-st. SOLOMON HIRSH, LAZARUS HIRSH.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business will be continued by H. W. Wetherell, at the old stand, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

HARLUS W. WETHERELL,
JAMES M. WETHERELL.

Dated Jan. 29, 1873.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

A. GOODRICH, Attorney-at-Law,

Has removed to Room 1 Cobb's Building, 122 Dearborn-st., near Madison, same office occupied before the fire.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

1873. THE 1873.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

PROSPECTUS.

THE DAILY.

THE TRIBUNE enters upon the coming year in the occupancy of its rebuilt business premises, the new Tribune Building, in the heart of the restored business centre of Chicago, and is prepared, to a degree better than ever before, to fill and carry to a still higher standpoint

THE PLACE IT HAS CREATED IN JOURNALISM.

In its growth it has kept pace with the development of Chicago and the Northwest.

By the advancement in wealth, intelligence, and strength of the community it represents, new and constantly-increasing demands have been made upon its representative journals, and in these THE TRIBUNE has in every case anticipated in its prompt collection of news by telegraph from all parts of the country, and by correspondents throughout the world.

The pioneer among Western journals in

THE LIBERAL USE OF THE TELEGRAPH,

It has overcome distance for its readers and placed before them each morning the more important news of the world.

As a home newspaper, with Chicago its own field, its large and competent Local and Commercial Corps have maintained a faithful and full presentment of

HOME AFFAIRS AND BUSINESS,

Giving especial prominence and careful collation to the prominent facts of GROWTH, PROGRESS, and TRADE, especially in the present era of our "GREAT REBUILDING."

Scrupulous care has been taken to secure accuracy and fulness to the

MONETARY, REAL ESTATE, AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS,

In the leading staples of our city and section, making THE TRIBUNE

A DAILY NECESSITY

To every business man and merchant in a degree exactly proportioned to his interest in Chicago business affairs.

With these features the source of its constant and unvaried prosperity, as

A FAITHFUL AND VIGILANT MEDIUM OF CURRENT NEWS,

THE TRIBUNE has associated features that have placed it in the front rank of journalism.

With this record in its past, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is prepared to carry forward its standard, and, in the year to come, fulfil, as in the past, its recognized position as

THE LEADING JOURNAL IN CHICAGO.

Its staff of editorial writers, reporters, and correspondents, in its

NEWS AND LITERARY DEPARTMENTS,

At home and abroad, comprise the most trained and competent men in their calling, and, as heretofore, nothing will be spared in cost of transmission or expense of publication, to place the result of their labors in the most attractive shape before its readers. To this end the mechanical appliances of THE TRIBUNE are now unsurpassed.

ITS POLITICAL COURSE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE supported, in the recent election, the platform and nominees of the Liberal-Republican Convention, which met at Cincinnati on the 1st of May. The defeat of the candidates of that convention has not diminished, in any degree, the necessity for carrying forward its principles. We hold these principles to be essential to good government, to the prosperity of the country, and even to the permanence of republican institutions. We shall, therefore, continue to give them our hearty support and advocacy, and shall sustain the men who fitly represent them, whatever party designation they may wear. We shall give an impartial hearing to the Administration of General Grant, and shall support it in all acts which seem to us wise and useful to the country, as cordially as though it were an Administration of our own choice. In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will aim to secure

ABLE AND HONEST GOVERNMENT,

National, State, and Local, and to be an organ of Progress rather than of Party. It will endeavor to give to its readers the exact truth in all matters of public interest, accompanied by independent views and fair criticism.

OUR NEW EIGHT-PAGE FORM,

Presenting fifty-six columns daily, has been found more satisfactory to all classes of our patrons, by whom THE TRIBUNE is pronounced

THE HANDSOMEST NEWSPAPER ISSUED IN THE UNITED STATES.

The columns of THE TRIBUNE are the daily proof that the business and general public accord it the

FIRST PLACE AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

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Is in great favor with readers at a distance and in localities not reached by daily mails, presenting in one compact sheet the substance of two days' issues.

THE WEEKLY

Is now one of the largest weekly editions issued west of New York, a very handsome eight-page sheet, with fifty-six columns of matter, expressly selected and made up for this issue with a choice variety of

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It will continue in every respect to be made a Western Family Journal, equal in

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To any published in this country, while its careful collation of the news of the daily editions constitute it an unsurpassed compendium of the

FRESHEST TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Among the writers on home themes the contributions of RURAL will hold their place and increase the wide reputation already enjoyed by this best of all writers on

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For years welcome in a multitude of Western homes, We shall furnish also a large variety of articles on socia topics.

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GENERAL CULTURE, AND THE PROGRESS OF SOCIETY all made more prominent features of THE WEEKLY than heretofore. Tales and sketches, original and selected, will be furnished in each number.

Attention is drawn to the fact that by the terms presented below, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will bring to the country fireside and the farmer's home

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THE BEST THOUGHTS, FACTS, AND DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE,

At a price which make it not only the best but

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Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of the year at the same rate.

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To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House-Renting Agency, 14 La Salle-st., Otis Block:

HOUSES—SOUTH DIVISION.

547 Michigan-av., 8 rooms modern improvements.
Two-story frame house on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth st., 10 rooms.
1262 Wabash-av., 8 rooms.
87 Twenty-ninth-st., 10 rooms.
1446 and 1448 Prairie-av., 9 rooms.
138 Vincennes-av., 11 rooms, $55 per month.

WEST DIVISION.

Three-story and basement brick house, 69 North Sheldon-st., 13 rooms, good location, possession at once.
Three-story and basement stone-front houses, Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 Aberdeen-st., 13 rooms each, to be rented separately or together, suitable for first-class boarding houses.
631 West Indiana-st., 4 rooms.
Large marble front house on Monroe-st, near Ashland-av.
Two new 3-story and basement stone-front houses on Laflin-st., near Monroe-st., 13 rooms each.

NORTH DIVISION.

156 and 158 Illinois-st., stores, basement, and dwellings above.
New brick house on Oak-st., near Clark-st.
230 Chicago-av., new stone-front house, 10 rooms.
714 to 718 North Franklin-st., new brick houses, 11 rooms each.
A large list of houses in all parts of the city.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, NO. 7 FLOURNOY-st.
134 Fulton-st., frame house, 7 rooms.
1012 West Adams-st., 2-story house, 11 rooms.
116 North Paulina-st., cottage, 10 rooms.
156 South Sangamon-st., frame house, 8 rooms.
41 Burnside-st., cottage, 6 rooms.
152 Vincennes-av., frame house, 8 rooms.
358 Calumet-av., frame house, 10 rooms.
1515 Wabash-av., frame house, 8 rooms.
1290 Wabash-av., frame house, 10 rooms; all modern improvements.
320 Sedgwick-st., 9 rooms.
Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av., frame house, 8 rooms.
742 Sedgwick-st., 2-story and basement brick, hot and cold water, bath, etc.
424 Fullerton-av., 3-story and basement marble-front.
474, 476, 478, and 480 North LaSalle-st., 2-story and basement houses, with mansard roofs, about 12 rooms each.
26 rooms in building corner of North Wells and Hinsdale-sts.; water, gas, bath, and closets attached; suitable for a boarding-house.
Two tenements, of 12 rooms each, in brick building corner of Beach and Harrison-sts.
204 Washington-st., second and third floors, 8 rooms each; rent separately or together; gas, water, and closets.
Inquire at the General Renting Agency of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH barn. The furniture will be sold cheap. Apply on premises, 549 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—TO PRIVATE FAMILY only, a nicely furnished house, with use of piano, etc. LEVI WING & CO., 338 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A NEW MARBLE OCTAGON FRONT, two-story and basement, all modern improvements. Apply at 388 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1—A MEDIUM-SIZED, well-furnished house, on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st. Address H 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS ON OAKLEY-ST., between Washington-st. and Park-av. J. F. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS AT 46 South Green-st. Call at 618 West Monroe. W. D. BABBITT.

TO RENT—HOUSE 683 WEST LAKE-ST., FURnished; will accommodate 12 boarders.

TO RENT—HOUSE 134 SOUTH PARK-AV., 11 rooms. Apply to SIMONDS & CO., 128 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, 306 WALNUT-st., between Oakley and Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—A NICE PLACE AT KENWOOD, cheap to a good tenant. Inquire of T. G. OTIS, on the place.

TO RENT—GOOD TENEMENT OF 7 ROOMS, with basement, one block from Lake-st. cars, $30 per month. 13 South Canal-st. H. HUNTINGTON.

TO RENT—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with all modern improvements, unfurnished, or partially furnished, to a small family who would rent rooms, with or without board, to present occupants. West Side, east of Ashland-av., near Madison-st. cars. Address H 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON PARK-AV., THE WHOLE OR PART of a house of twelve rooms, at $100 per month. Address R 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, WITH BASEment and cellar, No. 192 Fourth-av.; gas in every room and barn in rear. Lease 1 or 5 years. Apply to the owner, corner Market and VanBuren-sts., in basement.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, 101 STEWART-av., corner of Barber-st., expressly adapted for boarding and saloon. Room for 40 boarders and 14 horses. Apply to C. McDONNELL, 171 East Madison-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; NO. 1386 Michigan-av. Price only $33.33 per month. Also No. 7 Eighteenth-st. Price $41.67 per month. Gas, water, &c., on premises. Inquire of H. O. STONE, Room 9, 146 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE WITH ALL THE conveniences; $15 per month. L. WHITNEY, 154 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 7 CENTRE-AV.; RENT $20.00 in advance. Apply at No. 20 North Ada-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE 5 ROOMS; NO. 4 Silver-st. Apply at 327 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE, FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, with part of furniture for sale. Can be seen to-day, between 1 and 5 o'clock. 318 Twenty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 14 ELdridge-court. Possession given at once. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., 3 and 4 Bryan Block, LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ALL OR PART OF HOUSE OF 12 rooms, at 1001 State-st., after Thursday, 6th inst., when the elegant furniture will be sold at auction.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 1271 INDIANA-AV. INQUIRE 846 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS on the corner of Hoyne and Fulton-sts., from Feb. 1 to May 1, or longer.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 15 ROOMS, $125 per month. No. 6 South Peoria-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—385 FULTON-ST., 11 ROOMS, WATER up stairs and down, bath-room, and barn. Apply to G. STOVEL, 73 West Madison-st.

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TO RENT—829 WABASH-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS 2-story and basement dwelling. T. A. JACKSON, 580 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 73 ELLIS-AV., 5 ROOMS, $20; One block from horse and steam cars.

TO RENT—TWO NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, 178 and 180 Howe-st.; hot and cold water; four blocks from Lincoln Park, and convenient to street cars. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—BOARDING OF 12 ROOMS; A TENEment of 5 rooms, together or separate; parties must furnish reference; also, a store to rent. Inquire L. F. HATHAWAY, 600 State-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 10 rooms, modern improvements, marble mantels, wash bowls, bath and closet, hot and cold water, gas fixtures, &c. No. 273 Thirty-first-st. Inquire next door east.

TO RENT—THE FINE LARGE DWELLING, NO. 481 Wabash-av., 19 rooms, all light; barn in rear. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES 125 WESTERN-AV., AT $20; State-st., near Forty-first-st., at $25. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, ON WARREN-AV., new.
2-story house on Madison-st.
Cottage on Tyler-st., 4 rooms.
CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

TO RENT—HOUSE 971 WABASH-AV., CHEAP.
House 1124 Michigan-av., corner Thirtieth-st.
House 1457 Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st., all modern improvements.
Stores and offices in Masonic Block, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.
SNYDER & LEE,
14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE—7 ROOMS, BATH-ROOM and water; $40 per month, in advance. Apply at Room 48, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 58 NORTH SANGAMON-st., 7 rooms; rent cheap.
Cottage No. 62 North Sangamon-st., 7 rooms; cheap to right party.
Dwelling No. 184 Portland-av., 5 rooms; rent cheap.
WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS, ONE BLOCK from horse-cars, North Side; $16. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, CLOSETS, water, &c., No. 406 West Erie-st., east of Ashland-av.; good neighborhood; $25. Apply at the house.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, NICE IMprovements; $35 per month. Call after 6 p. m. at 797 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS, AT 501 Butterfield-st. Apply at 180 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP HOUSES—NEW BRICK house, 10 rooms, near Lincoln Park, $800; 5 rooms on Erie-st., $14; 20 rooms on Charles-place; 5 rooms on Adams, $25. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE; NEW FURNITURE that cost $350 can be bought Monday for $300. FINLEY, 64 South Desplaines-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 261 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MRS. DR. CLEVELAND, LATE OF CHICAGO Spirit Rooms, has opened an office at 575 State-st., where she will continue her practice.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business, and medical medium, 290 West Madison-st. No failures.

MRS. MAUD. E. LORD WILL HOLD A PUBLIC seance at her residence, No. 406 West Madison-st., this Sunday evening.

MRS. A. CROOKER, 268 WEST LAKE-ST. (CORner Sangamon), Business and Medical Clairvoyant. Satisfaction given or no fee required.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and business medium; also will make physical examinations. 21 South Desplaines-st., up-stairs; price, $1.

MADAME RANDALL, FORMERLY CONNECTED with Madame DeRoss, of New York, has established herself in this city; she treats all female diseases in all their stages; clairvoyant and business medium. Parlors, 130 West Madison-st.

MME. MILSOM, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT. Parlors, 239 South State-st. Consultation to ladies only.

PHYSICAL MANIFESTATIONS—THE BANGS Children will give public seances for physical manifestations at their residence, 227 South Morgan-st., on Monday and Friday evenings of each week, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—THE 20-HORSE POWER PORTABLE engine and boiler now used by the Evening Post; nearly new, and in splendid condition. Apply to POST PRINTING COMPANY.

TO MACHINISTS AND MODEL BUILDERS.—A complete set of tools, lathes, forge, anvil, files, &c. The lot to be sold cheap on time; good security. Inquire at 623 Michigan-av.

TO JEWELLERS—A ROLLING-MILL (SEELYE'S), 4-inch, with round and half round draw plates; also draw tongs. For sale cheap at 623 Michigan-av.

WOODBURY PLANER—SECOND-HAND, LARGE size, complete; good order. Room 3, 45 South Canal-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—2 LARGE SQUARE ROOMS; ALSO 2 bed rooms in suit or single, with or without board, furnished or unfurnished; would do for light housekeeping. 324 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT CARpets, 220 Sedgwick-st., south of Division-st. Apply 286 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; all modern improvements, at 330 West Washington-st. References required.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PORTION OF 169 PARK-av., 5 rooms, closets, bath, water, and gas.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SMALL ROOM, suitable for one or two persons, in quiet dwelling house, at 514 Wabash-av., near Harmon-court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM. 85 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED front rooms, suitable for office or lodging. Apply on premises, 168 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN COTTAGE, AT 52 SOUTH Wood-st., corner of Madison.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM. 24 HARMON-court.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM. NO. 28 SIXTEENTH-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, 155 WEST Jackson-st., between Halsted and Desplaines-sts. Rent, $30 per month.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM, FURNISHED, size 12x14 feet, price $20 per month. 1058 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—FINE SUITE OF UNFURNISHED front rooms, also single room, convenient for light housekeeping, at 179 Clark, corner Monroe-st. Inquire at Room 27.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, TOGETHER OR separate, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, have gas, water, fire, and closets, in brick building at 146 South Halsted-st. To rent cheap.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, in a private family, central location on South Side. Address K 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, WELL-furnished and warmed rooms for gentlemen; private family. Address H 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NEAR UNION PARK, WITH OR WITHout board, furnished or unfurnished, one floor,—parlors and family rooms, hot and cold water, and bath-room; rooms also on second floor. Address P 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOORS WITH FINISHED rooms in basement No. 15 and 21 South Desplaines-st.; also 2 and 3 rooms. Inquire at 124 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, TOGETHer or single; suitable for gentlemen, or for light housekeeping; references exchanged. 743 State-st., east side.

TO RENT—4 OR 5 FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping. Address H 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, FURNISHED, 645 MICHIGAN-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, AT 669 WABASH-av., opposite Thompson's Dining-Rooms.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, FURNISHED COMPLETE for housekeeping; $20 per month; also, 2 unfurnished. 15 Grant-st., second door west of North Clark-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, $10; 6 ROOMS, $20; HOUSE Park-av., 9 rooms, and furniture for sale; cottages, 45 minutes' ride, $8 to $15. EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, WITHout board. 85 Twenty-fourth st.

TO RENT—FICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 121 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, 2 CLOSETS and pantry, with water, suitable for housekeeping, at 407 Second-st.; $15 per month.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, fire, and gas, suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen, without board. Private family. 138 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM TO A GENTLEman and lady. Board for lady only. Address for one week. M 33, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2 OR 4 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping, at 155 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—SINGLE OR DOUBLE ROOM, FOR gentlemen, at 540 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH fire, gas, and care, at 569 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS AND PANTRY; WATER IN kitchen. Small amount of furniture for sale. To party buying the furniture I will give the rent free till May 1. Inquire at 64 South Desplaines-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE SLEEPING ROOMS, from $15 to $30 per month, in private family. 371 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE 2-STORY AND BASEment house on Wabash-av., north of Twenty-second-st.; has ten rooms, modern improvements, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, etc.; a purchase of the carpets and a portion of other furniture necessary to secure lease until May 1, 1874. Address V 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, FIRST FLOOR, 45 HUBbard-court, suitable for business, private apartment, or small family. Call on CHARLES ANDRIEUX, 414 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 209 WEST Madison-st., a furnished cottage on Washington-av.; also, furnished rooms.

TO RENT—A SLEEPING-ROOM; FIRE AND GAS, cheap to gentlemen, at 188 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM AT 883 INDIana-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS ON THE second floor. 169 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM, FURNISHED, DEsirable, convenient to cars, at 1056 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-second-st. Also barn in rear to rent.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND CLOSET, furnished. 146 South Clinton-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—PARTIES DESIRING TO ENGAGE FURnished rooms for a short time address Lock Box 539.

TO RENT—1, 2, OR 3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS; also, furnished sleeping rooms. 154 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH or without board; also, a single room. 467½ Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, WATER, AND SHED for fuel; price, $15 per month. 565 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, CHEAP, at 763 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, HOT AND COLD water, and large closet. 374 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in second or third stories of brick building corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts; have inside blinds, with water and gas, and closets on same floor; low rates to permanent tenants. Apply at Room 8, No. 95 West Randolph-st., 4 to 6 p. m.

TO RENT—A DOUBLE PARLOR, UNFURNISHED, with all modern improvements, for two young gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Call at 336 West Madison-st, stairs.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, VERY PLEASANT furnished sleeping rooms, at No. 119 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AT 367 West Madison-st; price $10 per month, suitable for one gentleman.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 337 WEST Adams-st.; $10 and $8 per month.

TO RENT—SMALL PLEASANT ROOM, UP ONE flight, with or without board. 1277 State-st.

TO RENT—1 FURNISHED FRONT ROOM IN A German private family. 356 Market-st., near Division-st.

TO RENT—2 WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS to gent and wife, or two gents. 69 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, single or en suite. Day board, $4.50 per week. 161 Burnside-st., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for gentleman. 874 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A TENEMENT OF 4 ROOMS. Clothes closet and pantry. Inquire at 487 West Indiana-av.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS AT 256 WEST Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND closet at 73 West Randolph-st., up stairs; rent, $12.

TO RENT—SUITE ROOMS FRONTING THE LAKE, furnished or unfurnished, n. w. corner Indiana-av. and Thirteenth-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, house No. 60 Langley-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—LOW COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, CENtrally located. D. E. FISKE, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—PREMISES CONTAINING 21 ROOMS, besides large store, centrally located, for boarding hotel. D. E. FISKE, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—ONE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, 10 rooms, Thirty-second-st. A. A. DEWEY, 297 State-st.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—GAS and fire. Short walk from business. 113 South Peoria.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, ROOMS single or en suite, for man and wife or gentlemen only. 191 West Madison-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for one or two gentlemen. 544 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT 167 WEST JACKSON-ST., A LARGE, furnished front room, with base-burner, on first floor.

TO RENT—BY MOSES J. KELLY, 174 WEST Washington-st., corner of Halsted, several desirable rooms, for offices or sleeping rooms, cheap.

TO RENT—AT 167 WEST JACKSON-ST., TWO furnished rooms, on second floor, with fire, suitable for three or four gentlemen.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED ROOM with two beds in it, suited for two or four gentlemen, at 214 Third-av.

TO RENT—TWO WELL-FURNISHED FRONT rooms; references required. 237 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS; ALSO SIDE and back rooms, furnished. 730 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICE SLEEPING ROOMS AT 167 AND 169 East Madison-st. Inquire fourth floor, Room 23.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO A GENtleman and lady; board for lady only. Call for 2 days at 70 Foster-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH GAS AND WATER, SECond floor. Apply at Room 1, 119 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY FURnished room for one or two gentlemen; references required. 256 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR connected, in private family. Bath room, hot and cold water, heated, etc. References. 855 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 LARGE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with closet, at 17½ Silver-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, heated by register. Apply at 207 Twenty-fifth-st.; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite. Northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts., second floor. Inquire Room 21.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS OVER STORE, NO. 279 WEST Madison-st.; just put in order. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR ON first floor, with or without fire, to gentlemen only. 216 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PARLORS, GAS, etc. 189 West Madison-st., Room 5, MRS. THOMPSON.

TO RENT—FOUR NICE ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, corner Halsted and Madison-sts., in splendid order for family use or offices. Inquire in the tea store below.

TO RENT—CHEAP—UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO families or otherwise, second and third floors of house on Madison-st., near Desplaines. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS ON FULTON-ST., near Curtis; board if wanted. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS FURnished; have closets, gas, and bath room; to gentleman and wife would rent cheap. No. 20 North Ashland-av.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS AND PANtry, $10 a month. 20 Miller-st., near Harrison and Morgan-sts.

TO RENT—A CLEAN, CHEERFUL ROOM AND bedroom nicely furnished, fronting south; private family. Apply 142 Twentieth-st., east of State.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND second-story front room; with or without board. Apply 205 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A STORE, No. 105 MILWAUKEE-AV., between Halsted and Green-sts.

TO RENT—THE OLD REAPER FACTORY ON North Water-st., east of Rush-st. bridge, with powerful steam engine, shafting, etc.; also, foundry cupola, and all arrangements complete to do a foundry business, together with 470 feet of dock front on the river. Possession given at once. Apply on premises, or at 62 North Sheldon-st. C. H. McCORMICK.

TO RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF the fine marble front building corner Halsted and Tyler-sts. There are 14 large rooms, besides closets, bath-room, water closet, pantries, &c; also, arranged for hot and cold water, gas, &c., &c. Inquire at the office of the Davis Sewing Machine Co., 235 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT LOFTS OF BUILDing No. 352 and 354 State-st., corner of Harrison. Liberal rent to a responsible party. Inquire of owner on premises.

TO RENT—HALF FIRST FLOOR OF 47 WEST Lake-st. Good location for commission house. Inquire at store.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF PREMISES No. 79 Blue Island-av., suitable for photograph gallery, all in good shape. A. PEARSON, 130 South Water-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 22 NORTH CANAL-ST. Also rooms for dwelling purposes. 216 East Madison-st. W. H. PHARE.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, CORNER WABASH-av. and Randolph-st., one of the best locations in the city; will be rented at one-half of what it is worth to a prompt paying tenant. Inquire at 34 and 36 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, OR PART OF A LARGE furnished office, till May 1, or shorter time if wanted. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 16 Boone Block, 133 LaSalle.

TO RENT—AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, INCLUDing horses and wagons, a good paying meat market, No. 700 State-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—LARGE TWO-STORY BARN IN REAR of 447 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. Inquire at 628 State-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM at 163 West Washington-st. Inquire in the basement.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICE OVER DRUG STORE corner Madison and Sangamon-sts.; good location for a physician. Apply at 247 West Madison-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—SPLENDID OFFICE OR SLEEPING room. Apply 247 West Madison-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE STORE, 30x115, NO. 285 South Halsted-st., north of Harrison. Immediate possession. Apply to J. H. KEELER, Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, WITH USE OF VAULT, &c. Inquire at Room 3, 153 Monroe-st., basement.

TO RENT—STORE—THE NEW AND NICE STORE No. 1002 West Madison-st. Inquire at the place.

TO RENT—STORE ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Van Buren and Jackson-sts.; 5 stories and basement. Finished first-class. W. H. PHARE, 216 East Madison.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH THREE STORY FACTory in rear, with hoister, and all complete for any manufacturing purposes; has been used the last 7 years for carriage manufactory. Inquire at 600 State-st. L. F. HATHAWAY.

TO RENT—TWO FIRST-CLASS OFFICES, 124 South Clark-st., with rear entrance from Board of Trade alley; rent reasonable; location good. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A HORSE-SHOEING SHOP WITH three fires and tools complete, a good stand. Apply at 361 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL LARGE STORES AND GOOD offices on South Side, centrally located. Store on Monroe-st., 45x190 feet, with basement and lofts, if wanted; rent low. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR AND LOFTS OF DE Wolf Building, Madison-st., east of Clark, 60x160 feet, with fine 12-foot central entrance, vaults, etc. Will make three or four large stores or suites of offices to suit tenants. Apply to G. F. WORK & CO., Room 6, southwest corner Monroe and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—THE FINEST CORNER STORE PROPerty in this city, on a long and favorable lease. Large and small buildings, stores and lofts (separately if wanted) in choice locations. Extra inducements offered to responsible parties. J. W. BROWN, 383 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO NEW BRICK STORES, 25x50, Congress-st., near State. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES WITH STEAM POWER, ON State-st., north of Harrison, a fine double store, 40x85 feet, and the first, second, and third floors above, said stores, each 60 by 70 feet, well-lighted. Inquire at PRUSSING'S Vinegar Works.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, SECOND floor, for an office; also very large basement, dry and nice for storage purposes, at a bargain. Inquire of BOSTWICK BRO'S office, desk manufacturers, 119 and 121 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE STORE, 207 WEST MADison-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN ON SOUTH SIDE; ROOM for 10 horses. Apply to LARKIN & CO., southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

TO RENT—A LARGE BARN WITH LOFT; WOULD answer for carpenter shop, or some light business. 154 West Washington-st., near Union.

FINANCIAL.

A 1 PURCHASE MONEY PAPER WANTED. CURRY & CO., 7 Tribune Building.

CASH HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL CLAIMS on bankrupt insurance companies, by J. H. UNDERWOOD & CO., 81 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

I HAVE $6,000 TO LOAN ON LONG TIME, WELL secured. Loans a specialty. JACOB C. MAGILL, Real Estate and Loan Agent, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

INSURANCE—REPUBLIC, GREAT WESTERN, Lamar, Germania, Mutual Security, Merchants', and Equitable, wanted for cash by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

I WILL PAY 3 PER CENT A MONTH FOR $200, SIX months, secured by chattel mortgage on property worth $800 cash. Address N 81 Tribune office.

I WILL PAY 10 AND 5 PER CENT COMMISSIONS for $2,800 one year, secured by $28,000 inside property, first-class. Address V 88, Tribune office.

LOANS NEGOTIATED—$1,000 TO $200,000, CITY real estate and Illinois farms, 7 to 10 per cent and commissions. J. B. TAYLOR, Real Estate and Loans, 407 Wabash-av.

LOANS NEGOTIATED IN SUMS OF $1,000 FOR 6 to 24 months, on real estate; real estate mortgages bought. W. OTTAWAY, Room 15, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $500 AND UPwards, on real estate in this city. ERNST PRUSSING, 66 West Lake-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE FOR A term of years. J. & E. M. WHITE, 287 East Madison-st., Room 4.

MONEY—IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN on Chicago real estate. D. S. INGHAM, 84 South Desplaines-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN MODERATE SUMS, ON houses, furniture, pianos, and good collaterals. No. 126 South Clark-st., Room 1. K. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSES, LEASED LOTS, and other good collaterals. H. S. DIETRICH, Room 8, 77 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PIANOS, SEWING-MAchines, diamonds, fine watches, and other good collaterals. O. G. BRYANT, 42 West Madison-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURIties, city and suburban purchase money mortgages bought. D. E. FISKE, 6 Otis Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses, pianos, and other chattel and collateral security. C. W. PERKINS, 137 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 OR $6,000 on Chicago real estate. Money here. AYRES & EOFF, 11 Methodist Church Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS. ADDRESS in confidence, B, P. O. Box 14.

MONEY LOANED ON FIRST-CLASS COLLATERals; short date; secured paper purchased. Room 8, 188 East Madison-st. DERRICK & HULBURD.

TO LOAN—$3,000 FOR TWO YEARS AND $2,000 for five years upon first-class real estate. LYMAN & JACKSON, 40 and 41 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—$1,000 FOR ONE YEAR ON REAL ESestate. T. A. JACKSON, 580 State-st.

WANTED—TO INVEST, $10,000 TO $15,000, OR more, in a substantial manufacturing business, which must be unexceptionable on investigation. Address F. A., care of Jno. H. Loud, 79 West Third-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—$15,000—WE WILL PAY 10 PER CENT net (no commission) on fifteen hundred dollars for one year, giving as security real estate in Michigan-av., worth three times that amount. Apply soon. H. & G. KRAFT, 225 West VanBuren-st.

WANTED—$700 OR $1,000 TO IMPROVE CITY property. Satisfactory security given. Address E 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 TO DISCOUNT NOTE SECURED by mortgage on substantial business property on leased ground worth five times the amount; bears 10 per cent interest; less than a year to run. Very liberal discount allowed. Address H 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW ON LONG TIME SEVeral sums of $1,000 to $1,500; security satisfactory, city real estate. Address H 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,500 FOR FIVE YEARS' TIME ON lands and lot near centre of Chicago; good commissions and 10 per cent interest. Address A 19, Tribune office.

$2,000 CASH TO LOAN THREE OR FIVE years at 10 and 5. Address, describing security fully, H 93, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY. FRS. W. COREY & CO., Methodist Church Block.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT. C. DELANO, Real Estate and Loan Agent, Rooms 45 and 46, 127 South Clark-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS REAL estate. Purchase money mortgages bought. Apply at 845 Prairie-av., from 9 to 10 a. m., and 4 to 5 p. m.

INSTRUCTION.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN OF CULTURE WILL receive pupils in the German language and literature. Terms moderate. Address TEACHER, care of Stewart & Tuerk, 428 West Madison-st.

CLOG, JIG, AND SONG AND DANCE TAUGHT AT 207 West Madison-st., Room 52, by BILLY HOMER.

DRAWING CLASS FROM 7 TO 9 MONDAY, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at the School of Civil Engineering, 237 West Madison. Architecture, machinery, &c., &c. Terms, $5 for 10 lessons in advance.

PROF. DELOULME, 307 WEST MONROE-ST., between Aberdeen and Morgan. Piano, vocal culture, singing, French, Latin, etc. Thorough teaching.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH, GERMAN, drawing, mathematics, bookkeeping, etc., by a graduate of an European Polytechnical Academy. Terms moderate. Address H. J. COSPER, 341 West Harrison-st. Colleges and private schools please take notice.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON South Side. Apply to U 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR ROOMS FOR housekeeping in good neighborhood on West or South Sides by a family of two; would buy furniture if necessary. Address F 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS suitable for housekeeping for two; must be west of Union Park and north of Jackson-st. Address, with terms, Y 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board, on or near West Washington-st. between Halsted and Sheldon-sts. Address D 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman and his sister, pleasant, furnished rooms suitable for housekeeping; location, South Side, and east of State-st. Address W 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE NORTH SIDE, A cottage. Address, stating location and terms, K 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MARCH 1, FURNISHed house, not less than 8 rooms, east of State, north of Twenty-second-st. Address G 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room for gentleman and wife, between Adams and Madison-sts., Aberdeen-st. and Centre-av. Address C 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, ONE OR TWO rooms, with a genteel private family; if suited will be permanent; references exchanged. Address F 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY TIME BEFORE March 1, a 4 or 5-room cottage, within a few blocks of the lake. Address F 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF a dwelling-house, containing from 6 to 9 rooms, for a quiet genteel family. Address, with full description and terms, LAWYER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SEVERAL NICE COTtages, South Side, east of State and south of Twenty-second-st.; also West Side, centrally located. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE ON EAST MADison-st., for retail hardware; one for wholesale purposes near corner Madison and State-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT on State, Washington, or Madison-sts., by A No. 1 tenant, for a sewing machine company. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, or small cottage, to May 1, convenient to business on the West Side. Address H 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING-room, with fire, for lady, within 3 or 4 blocks of the corner of Michigan-av. and Peck-court. Address R 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, with privilege of buying furniture; locality to be east of State, and north of Twenty-second-st. Address B 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR UNfurnished cottage, convenient to Hyde Park train. Address, with full particulars, F 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE, IN GOOD LOcation, on South or West Side. Address, giving full particulars, U 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF SIX OR EIGHT rooms, with barn, on South Side, north of Thirty-second-st. Address CHAS. SIDNEY, corner West Twenty-second and Union-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, to man and wife. No children. South of Washington, east of Desplaines, and north of Adams-sts., either side. Rent not to exceed $25. Address, or call, J G, 169 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, furnished room, with or without board, near Thirty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Address V 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAN AND WIFE, TWO to four rooms, with water, partly or wholly furnished for housekeeping. Address, with full particulars, U 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS AND HOUSES ON South, West, and North Side for customers. CHICAGO RENTAL AGENCY, 21 Oriental Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF FROM 4 to 6 rooms, situated between Van Buren, Fulton, Paulina, and Halsted-sts. No floors above store wanted. Address F C B, 741 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CONVENIENT HOUSE IN a good neighborhood, containing from 14 to 16 rooms, rent not to exceed $1,200 per annum. North Side preferred. Address S 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS on second floor, suitable for light housekeeping, between Lake and Van Buren, Green and Ashland-av. Address, stating terms, I & J 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE SHOP ROOM, with plenty of window lights; located between Randolph and Monroe, Wabash and Clark. BALDWIN, 354 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH FROM 7 to 10 rooms, north of Twenty-second-st., South Side. Address W 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING FOR A CARriage manufactory in a business locality. Address Carrier 87.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A nicely furnished room, without board, in neighborhood of Washington and Carpenter sts. Private family preferred. Address R 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM FOR GENTLEman on South Side, north of Eighteenth-st., east of State. Address W 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WEST OF UNION PARK and south of Kinzie-st., a cottage of 6 or 7 rooms, for which a reasonable price will be paid by a prompt paying tenant. M. D. FLAHARTY, Room 13, 188 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE PLEASant rooms, for light housekeeping, within three blocks of the corner of Centre-av. and Madison-st. Address R 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH home comfort, in private family, single or widow lady preferred, by gent of middle age; price no object. Address G 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO YOUNG LAWyers, a furnished room west of Union Park. Address H, care of Ephraim Banning, 147 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF from 9 to 12 rooms in a good locality. Address C 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 4 to 6 rooms, convenient to State and Madison-sts. by cars, by couple without children. No boarders taken. Address P 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1 OR BEFORE, house and barn; South Side preferred. Would buy if a bargain was offered. Address O, 84 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE EAST OF STATE-st., near Twenty-eighth; or suite of rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Rent not to exceed $35. Address A 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE, WITH modern improvements, situated east of Wabash-av., between Twelfth and Twenty-fifth-sts. Will take a two or three years' lease. Possession May 1. Address L. C. HUCK, Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—HALF STORE, SUITABLE for a first-class merchant tailoring business. Address G 95, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,500 TO $2,000 in a business already established; one acquainted with machinery preferred. Apply at West Side Sewing Machine Emporium, 414 West Madison-st. J. C. SPENCER. Canvassers wanted.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 IN AN ESTABlished business that will pay $6,000 yearly; will give $5,000 worth of real estate as security. Address BUSINESS, care Carrier 55.

PARTNER WANTED—A FINE BUSINESS CHANCE—With equal capital, to open a first-class saloon, centrally located. Apply Monday, Feb. 3, at Room 3, 112 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—MEAT AND VEGETABLE market, profits from $10 to $15 per day; small premium required. 550 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 OR $5,000 TO engage in a legitimate manufacturing business which can be investigated, and where there can be no competition. Address A 14, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN CASH PAYING BUSIness with $200. Part cash, balance can be paid from the proceeds. 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A ONE-HALF interest in a well established manufacturing business. For particulars apply at 416 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT—WITH from $2,000 to $5,000. Partner can make 10 per cent per month without any risk or expense. Best of city references can be furnished. Address U 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER HAS A steam brick yard, complete in all its appointments, with a capacity of 50,000 brick per day, being also interested in another yard, desires additional capital and assistance, with a view of increasing capacity of steam yard to at least 75,000 brick per day. Capital required for half interest in steam yard, which will include the additional machinery, sheds, working funds, &c., about $8,000. Best of references will be required. For further information call on J. B. LEAKE, Attorney, 15 Nixon Building, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $100 OR MORE, CASH, in a light manufacturing business. Articles, staple. Address G 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 OR $10,000 IN a profitable business. First-class references given and required. Address, stating where an interview can be had, R 10, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL OR active, in a business house of twenty years standing in this city, enjoying first-class credit and reputation, and occupying one of our most prominent corner stores. Capital required, from $20,000 to $25,000. For particulars, address G. B. GRIFFIN, Real Estate office, northwest corner Madison and Clark-sts., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED—TO OPEN A FIRST-CLASS restaurant on the South Side. Apply to K. WINNE, 126 South Clark-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A GOOD MAN AND some capital can clear $10,000 this year, in an old established real estate office. Address V 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $20,000, to manufacture refrigerators, ice-boxes and ale-coolers. Call on or address J. HILL, 224 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE WOODworkman with small capital, to join a smith in the business. Address Carrier 82.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000 TO $15,000—AN EXcellent opportunity; manufacturing business; demand large; profits ample; will bear the closest investigation. S 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME MEANS, IN the auction and commission business, to join the advertiser, who is familiar with the business and can influence consignments. Address C 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, with $500 capital, to engage in a business that will pay large profits. Call on Monday, at Metropolis Hotel, corner Fourteenth-st. and Michigan-av., from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $2,000 or $3,000, to take charge of a well-established manufacturing business, located in Jackson, Mich.; reference given and required. Address Lock Box 236, Jackson, Mich.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, TO JOIN THE advertiser, who has $2,000, to open a first-class tea and coffee store. Address Y 32, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE WITH $1,500 TO $2,000, to take an interest in a well established business. Call on W. PICKENS, in basement No. 58 South Canal-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A FRENCH LADY WHO IS a thorough dress and cloak maker and has been in business in Paris until lately, wishes to find a lady partner with some capital to start a similar business in Chicago. Address Y 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BUILDING AND jobbing business; must be a practical workman and be willing to work; fair prospect of plenty to do. Address L 44, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PERFECTLY-RELIABLE AND EXPERIenced druggist would like to invest from $3,000 to $6,000 in business in Chicago or some other live town in this State, of not less than 5,000 inhabitants. Address, in confidence, F 93 Tribune office.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR THE MATRIMONIAL NEWS—No. 3 is out, enlarged. MATRIMONIAL NEWS COMPANY, Box 507, Chicago.

A LADY WHO WRITES A GOOD HAND, AND with the best of references, desires writing to do at home. Envelopes and wrappers addressed for 25 cents per 100. Address S T W, 296 West Harrison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 584 State-st.

DOREMUS' STEAM LAUNDRY, 265 SOUTH PAUlina-st. Office, 110 South Halsted-st.

DUE—SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, $100—ACT APRIL 22, 1872—Land and prize money to sailors. Three months' extra pay proper to officers. A duplicate discharge obtained for the one lost or burnt. The 160 acre bounty cannot be located without the discharge. Pension, Pay, and Bounty Office, 71 South Canal-st. AMZI B. CONDIT.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, OR SORE THROAT, CALL on PETER CALDWELL, 204 East Washington-st., for his Cough Syrup; also liquor for family use or medicinal purposes.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian Pebble spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection to the eye. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., Optician and Occulist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, EYEbrows, etc. Martina's world-renowned pomade, well-known throughout Europe and America, forces whiskers and moustaches to grow on the smoothest face without injuring the skin. A sure remedy for baldness. Price, $1 and $1.50. Sold at all respectable drug stores and hair dressers. Agents wanted for the country. 125 Clark-st.

LIBERAL PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS AND libraries. Call at BALDWIN'S cheap book stores, 48 East Harrison-st. or 139 East Madison-st., near Clark.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUtioned against paying any money on my account, or loaning, or delivering any goods to A. D. STEVENS, without my written order. CHAS. W. STEVENS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—THE NEW HAY MARket on the South Side will be open on Monday, Feb. 3, 1873, for buyer and seller, corner of Twenty-third-st. and Wentworth-av.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR NEW AND OLD books in any quantity; law, medical and private libraries, magazines, &c. Call or address the old established Antiquarian Book Store, CHAPIN BROS., 50 East Harrison-st., or 214 East Madison-st., near Franklin-st.

PRINTERS, ATTENTION!—PRINTING WANTED for first-class sewing machine and some furniture. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

PAINTERS, ATTENTION!—I WANT MY BUGGY painted. E. H. BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

PAINTERS AND PLASTERERS CAN FIND their overalls, made expressly or ready for use, at SAM DAVENPORT'S, 187 East Van Buren-st., near Fifth-av.

SOLDIERS!—I SHALL VISIT WASHINGTON IN A few days, and will investigate as to the condition of claims of soldiers who may desire such an investigation. C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND, "Soldiers' Friend" office, 454 Wabash-av.

SALOONS, RESTAURANTS, BILLIARD HALLS, and other business bought and sold, partners procured, real estate business transacted. ALBREDER & CO., successors to Kimball & Co., 171 East Madison-st., Room 15.

THE MATRIMONIAL NEWS NO. 3 IS OUT, ENlarged. Ask your newsdealer for it. MATRIMONIAL NEWS COMPANY, Box 507, Chicago.

TO STOCK RAISERS—THE ADVERTISER HAS A large ranche in Kansas; also a large farm in Missouri. Both are situated near a railroad, and are well watered and timbered, with a steam saw mill. He has about 800 head of stock, consisting of short-horn Durham, graded, common, and Texas stock; also a fine herd of Berkshire and Polan China hogs. He desires a partner to assist in the management of the business, with $5,000 to $10,000 capital. Address "STOCK RAISER," Tribune office.

TAKE NOTICE—THE WHITE COACHMEN'S Union will meet every second Saturday, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, n. w. corner of Clark and Eighteenth-sts. Young men who are willing to join the Union will be admitted, and will be taught in the principal duties of a coachman. Gentlemen who are in want of a coachman will find it to their interest to apply to JOHN J. HOFT, President of the Union, 731 Michigan-av., as the Union will furnish none but reliable coachmen. JOHN J. HOFT, President; JOHN MADISON, Secretary.

TO RENT—MASQUERADE COSTUMES, MASKS, wigs, and dominoes, for balls and parties. MRS. HALL, 504 State-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, WITH a capital of $3 to $18. Call on A. H. AMSBAUGH, 115 West Randolph-st., Room 2, up stairs.

WANTED—BY TWO ENTERPRISING EASTERN men, some reliable, established, and respectable business. Address, with full particulars, etc., K 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A comfortable house in a good location; pay in good out property. Address S 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A CHEAP SECONDhand tallow or lard press. Inquire at 209 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY OR TEA business in a good locality. Address W 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO SMALL-SIZED SECOND-HAND billiard tables, with balls, cues, etc. Address H. A., 91 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A FEW FAMILY WASHINGS. WILL do them up at moderate terms. Apply at 526 Wentworth-av., near Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—A TICKET OR PASS TO DETROIT and return. Address, stating price, D 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS, BUSIness real, not imaginary, strictly legitimate, and will pay $10 to $20 daily. None but men of energy and capacity, meaning business, need answer. Address X 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—ROOM-MATE IN PRIVATE FAMILY where no other boarders are kept. Apply to J. W. DICK, 115 West White-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENTERPRISING EASTERN man, with $1,500 cash, an interest in a reliable, established, and profitable business. Address G 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN WITH $3,000 TO $4,000, to take a railroad contract, already secured, that will pay largely. Address C 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN, WITH $300, to manage or take interest in a good paying business. Apply at 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—ROOM-MATE—A SOCIAL, PLEASANT young gentleman, with the best of references; can find a genial room-mate by addressing X 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALOON LICENSE. INQUIRE MONday between 10 and 12, at 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

WANTED—BUSINESS WHERE ABOUT $1,000 AND services can be used to advantage. Address G 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—THE LEASE AND furniture of a comfortable house in a good location; pay in good outside property. Address T 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN AUCTION LICENSE, AND A bright, clean boy. Apply at 199 LaSalle-st., Monday or Tuesday.

WANTED—A CONGENIAL ROOM-MATE FOR A well furnished room on South Side. Address G 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—CONTRACTORS ATTENTION—REsponsible man wanted to put up a brick block on West Side worth about $40,000. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN TO SELL A good thing in the city; $3 a day easy. Room 8, No. 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—WE ARE OFFERING EXTRA INducements to good men, to sell our machines. Persons desiring employment by which to make good wages, are invited to call at 941 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WET NURSE TO TAKE A BABY home, where it will have the best of attention. Apply at 48 Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av.

WANTED—MAN WITH $500 TO TAKE HALF INterest in legitimate manufacturing and office business, paying over $300 per month. JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD PAYING prescription drug store in a good location in the city. Address, stating terms, etc., V 59, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A LIVER COLORED SPANiel dog, 8 months old, answers to the name of Dash. Any person returning said dog to No. 56 North State-st., or give information where he can be obtained, shall receive the above reward.

LOST—BLACK MARTEN BOA, ABOUT 2½ YARDS long, on Adams-st., between Peoria-st. and Ashland-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to 82 Ashland-av.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A PURE WHITE SPITZ DOG, with black eyes and nose. The finder will receive the above reward by returning him to 13 Lake-av. A. S. PIERCE.

LOST—ON THE WEST SIDE, A PLAT OF CERtain lands showing George Milne and Henry B. Dike, with others, to be the owners of the premises. The finder will be rewarded by taking the same to JAMES FRAKE, Room 36, Metropolitan Block.

LOST—ON 29TH INST., A BROWN SETTER SLUT 15 months old, had collar on; also one setter dog same age, white and cream color. A reward of $5 each will be paid for the return of them at No. 208 South Halsted-st.

LOST—DOG—BLACK AND TAN HUNTING DOG, with chain collar, owner's name and number; liberal reward. Tea Store, 550 State-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY LAST, JAN. 29, IN OMnibus between Harmon-court and Twenty-second-st., a garnet brooch with pendants, which belonged to a deceased daughter. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to 512 Wabash-av.

LOST—FRIDAY AFTERNOON, ON MICHIGAN-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., pair gold-framed glasses (near-sighted). Liberal reward if returned to 351 Lumber-st., south end of Canal-st.

FOUND—HORSE AND CUTTER, NEAR PITTSburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad crossing and Twenty-second-st. bridge. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. C. W. RHODES, 52 South Halsted-st.

FOUND—AN OLD LAP ROBE, ON RANDOLPH-st., corner Peoria, which the owner can have by applying at the office of HAMBLEN'S Merchant Police, 31 Milwaukee-av., at 5:30 p. m.

FOUND—A FUR COLLAR, ON MICHIGAN-AV., over a week ago. Owner can obtain it by calling at 978 Indiana-av.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—FROM J. P. FORD, 591 South Halsted-st., corner Wright, one bay horse, small star in forehead, between 4 and 5 years old. Any one returning the same to the above address will be liberally rewarded.

STOLEN—FROM CORNER TWENTY-SECOND AND Grove-sts., on the evening of the 31st January, a bay mare and red cutter, with buffalo robe and wolfskin overcoat in it. A liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked if the same is returned to P. F. DRISCOLL, 255 Burnside-st.

STOLEN—IF THE PARTY THAT STOLE THE HARness from the barn in the rear of 1 East Eighteenth-st. will return the same, he will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked.

TAKEN UP—A MARE, ON JAN. 30, BETWEEN 6 and 7 p. m. F. C. VIERLING, 369 Third-av.

TAKEN UP—A SPOTTED COW, LAST NIGHT. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take away. W. A. RUSSELL & CO., 243 West Twelfth-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for cause upon equitable terms. Call or address Room 3, No. 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city, will dispose of his printing establishment at a great sacrifice. Best location in the city, and a first-class connection guaranteed. Capital required, $4,000. This is the best opportunity in the West for an energetic business man. Apply at H. H. CHANDLER & CO.'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY, 91 Madison-st.

A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES IN one of the finest towns in Central Michigan, for sale or exchange; good brick store; will be rented cheap or sold with goods. Annual sales $40,000 to $50,000. Entire business $250,000. Address Y 70, Tribune office.

A WOOD AND COAL OFFICE FOR SALE CHEAP. No. 187 Archer-av. Inquire, for particulars, at 349 Blue Island-av., up-stairs. PETER GOBBE.

A BARGAIN—SMALL BILLIARD HALL AND sample room for sale cheap, in a good location, by H. C. LORD, 334 Wabash-av.

AN ESTABLISHED SEWING MACHINE AGENCY, best location in the city, for sale, at less than actual cost of fixtures. No bonus. Going into other business reason for selling out. Apply to H. S. DIETRICH, 77 West Madison-st., Room 8.

A FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, with stock, for sale; business well established; or an active partner wanted with a capital of $600. Call at 190 West Madison-st., Room 1.

AN INTEREST IN A LUCRATIVE OYSTER AND coffee house for sale. Address or call on L. BROWN, 123 West Randolph-st., city.

AN EQUAL INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED Insurance, Law, Loan, Collection, and Real Estate business for sale. The advertiser wishes to dispose of his interest. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address at once, AGENT ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A PHYSICIAN TO LOcate just south of the city limits. Address E 79, Tribune office.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH; A RETAIL boot and shoe store for sale, cheap, with a steady cash trade. Apply early to E. S. REYNOLDS, 116 South Halsted-st.

A HALF INTEREST IN A LARGE WHOLESALE and retail bakery, grocery, and confectionery store, doing a large and constantly increasing business, for sale. Address TRADE, Tribune office.

A NEW AND CLEAN STOCK OF GROCERIES, with fixtures, for sale, on West Side; corner location, and will be sold at a bargain, as parties have other business to attend to. Address A 47, Tribune office.

A RELIABLE BUSINESS MAN WITH $2,000 WILL find a chance seldom met with to join in the retail dry goods business, now doing a lively cash trade in one of the best locations in this city, by addressing G 39, Tribune office.

A SMALL FOUNDRY FOR SALE; SMALL PAYment down; balance can be paid in castings. Call at SPRINGER'S Iron Yard, 18 North Clinton-st.

A SPLENDID CHANCE—WILL SELL PART OR the whole of a manufacturing business, well established. For particulars apply at 416 West Madison-st.

A FIRST-RATE BOARDING HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, furnished, to exchange for horses and wagon, or lumber, or a good lot. Value of furniture, $700. Address H 13, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, IN ONE OF the best locations, for sale. Address, for one day, H 12, Tribune office.

A GENTEEL BOARDINGHOUSE, FULL OF PAYing people, for sale. Furniture will be sold at a bargain. Rent reasonable. Address A 13, Tribune office.

BAKERY AND RESTAURANT, 399 WEST LAKE-st., for sale at low figure for cash, opposite school, doing a fair business. Reason for selling, owner going South.

BOARDING-HOUSE, FULL, WELL-PAYING, first-class, for sale at a bargain; parties going South. Inquire at 155 South Halsted-st., in grocery.

COLORADO—A WELL-ESTABLISHED LUMBER business in Colorado Springs, Col., consisting of first-class saw mill and lumber yard, for sale. For particulars address AUSTIN H. WEIR, Colorado Springs, Col.

DENTAL PRACTICE FOR SALE, WITH FURNIture and instruments, located in the beautiful city of Madison, Wis. Sole cause for selling, ill health. Business 12 years' standing. Terms moderate. Address M, Box 1469, Madison, Wis.

ENTERPRISING MEN—A CHANCE IN A MILLION. Best money-making article in America. A responsible man can pay from the profits. DR. T., 336 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$300—NEW SALOON-FIXTURES AND paid-up lease till May 1, Wells-st., near Indiana. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—(OR TO RENT—DESK ROOM)—HALF-interest in a double-room real estate office; central. Address N 81, Tribune office.

GROCERY STORE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap. Address I & J 76, Tribune office.

HARDWARE STORE AND TINSHOP ON MILwaukee-av. for sale cheap. Inquire of JOHN BUEHLER, 316 Milwaukee-av.

LONG-ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE, WITH clean stock and first-rate reputation, for sale immediately. Present owner is about to leave the city, and must dispose of his business. Address P. O. Box 960, Rockford, Ill.

LEASE, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL OF A boarding house for sale, at a bargain; house filled with prompt-paying boarders; reasons for selling, sickness of landlady. Apply at 14 North Green-st.

LAUNDRY, NEAR MADISON AND HALSTED-sts., for sale or exchange; a splendid opportunity for one with small capital. INGRAM, 64 South Desplaines-st.

MEAT MARKET, STOCK AND FIXTURES IN A good locality, for sale at a bargain. Inquire of FRANK RIDDLE, corner State and Thirtieth-sts, cigar store.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—ILL HEALTH CAUSE of selling. Best location in the city; will take horse and buggy or a good wagon in part payment, balance cash. Call Monday between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., 73 East Kenzie-st.

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY IN CEDAR Falls, Iowa, for sale; reasons for selling poor health of owner. Address ELIAS OVERMAN, Cedar Falls, or H. C. Overman, Nos. 24 and 26 North Jefferson-st., Chicago.

ONLY $250 WILL BUY A GOOD PAYING BOARDing house in good location; 11 rooms, 10 beds. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

OUR OLD FACTORY FOR SALE OR RENT, CORner of Washington and Jefferson-sts., with engine, boiler, dry-kilns, shafting, etc.; suitable for any kind of mechanical work. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., office desk manufacturers, 170 State-st.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING BILLIARD HALLS in the city for sale or exchange; low rent, good trade. E 62, Tribune office.

ONE-HALF OR THE WHOLE OF A SMALL FURniture factory for sale, with plenty of work. J. E. ALDRICH, near corner Washington and Desplaines-sts.

PLANTERS' HOUSE BILLIARD HALL, AT St. Louis, Mo., containing four tables, for sale. No rent bill for 1874. Apply to the J. M. BRUNSWICK CO., 4 to 8 West Sixth-st., Cincinnati, or 42 to 48 East Adams-st., Chicago.

PAPER-BOX FACTORY, MACHINERY, TOOLS, and appliances, doing good business, for sale cheap. ALBRECHT & CO., successors to Kimball & Co., 171 East Madison-st., Room 15.

RETAIL DRUG STORE, DOING A GOOD BUSIness, for sale. Address N 31, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE—STOCK OF MERCHANDISE OF $4,000 and business, part money and time, or all in good real estate. Address O 11, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—THE STOCK OF A good dining-room and bar for sale, and the building and fixtures for rent, in a first-class locality on the West Side. This is a rare chance for a man with a small capital. For full particulars call on J. L. CURTISS, 126 South Clark-st., Room 1.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—THE FURNITURE and business of a good paying hotel on West Side, of 40 rooms, with billiard and sample room attached, all complete, for sale to the right man cheap for cash if applied for soon. Address S 92, Tribune office.

SALOON FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON for sale cheap for cash; a splendid location, and doing a good business. Parties selling going to the South Side in hotel business. Address SALOON, Tribune office.

STEAM SAW MILL—FINE LOCATION IN THE city of Eau Claire, fronting half mile on Chippewa River, partner wanted, or will sell the whole; $10 to $15,000 down, large profits. Address LUMBER, Box 61, Eau Claire, Wis.

SAW MILL AND PINE LANDS—FOR SALE—¼-INterest in a lumber establishment, on the Detroit, Lansing & Indiana Railroad, with a capacity of 10,000,000 annually, and one of the best points to ship to any market, and will sell at a reasonable price if taken soon, and also guarantee a profit of 33 per cent annually on the amount invested. This is an opportunity rarely met with to step into a profitable and well-established business. For further particulars address H. F. ELDRED & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE, CORNER CANAL and Washington for sale on account of removal to South Side. Apply at the place.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY store for sale; old-established stand; a first-class cash trade, and as fine a location as the West Side affords. Call at, or address, 213 West Lake-st.

STOCK OF GROCERIES, HORSE, AND WAGON, with lease of store, in good location, for sale at a bargain. Inquire of W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE AT A bargain. 199 East Madison-st.

SAMPLE ROOM AND BILLIARD HALL FOR sale; 4 tables. Must be sold this week. A. H. McLEAN, 388 Wabash-av.

SALOON, 65 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOR SALE; first-class location; cheap; or would take a partner.

SALOON, CONNECTED WITH RESTAURANT AND boarding-house, on one of the best business streets of the city, for sale. Inquire at 659 South State-st.

TWO OR MORE MACHINES THAT MUST BE made in this city; substantial; no competition; large profits. Call and investigate, at 179 West Monroe-st. No humbug.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF CONFECtionery, cigars, toys, &c., at 379 West Madison, corner Ann, for sale cheap.

THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A VERY DEsirable corner grocery and tea store for sale, cheap for cash. Fixtures nearly new. Location first-class. Stock can be had at a discount for cash, or will be removed. Rent low; lease can be renewed. Reason for selling, change of business. Address, at once, B 43, Tribune office.

TO CAPITALISTS—AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW offered to parties desiring to make a safe and profitable investment, in the erection of forty (40) tenement houses, in a desirable location. For further particulars, apply to C. E. FRISBIE, No. 11 Franklin-st.

THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE HOTEL or road House, known as Downing's old stand, Bowmanville for sale or exchange. Call or address GEORGE HAVILL, 31 East Polk-st.

THE FURNITURE, FIXTURES, GOOD WILL, AND lease of a hotel in the South Division of Chicago, doing a good business, for sale low for cash, or will exchange for small improved farm in Illinois. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

THE LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES FOR sale, complete, of a small European hotel in this city; it can be bought at a bargain. GEO. H. COLE, 45 State-st.

WANTED—TO SELL—AN INTEREST IN AN EStablished business, paying from 25 to 30 per cent. Address D 87, Tribune office.

$400 WILL BUY CIGAR AND NEWS STORE doing good business, at 247 West Randolph-st.

$175 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a neat cigar stand in an excellent locality. Inquire at 371 State-st.

$300 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A MANUfacturing business, paying from $200 to $300 a month profit. Address, with place of interview, B 16, Tribune office.

$1,000 CASH WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS bar, connected with a centrally located hotel. Call between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. at the office of A. H. McLEAN, 388 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—NEXT TUESDAY AT 10 A. M.—A LOT of good horses, one 2-seated sleigh, lot of single and double harness, wagon, buggy, etc. Bring in your stock if you want it sold; no charge if not sold, at New Brick Barn, 243 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL & CO.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A FEW MORE BOARDing horses at the Northwestern (new brick) Stables, Nos. 260 and 262 Michigan-st. (North Side). Charges reasonable. DANFORTH & CO.

ATTENTION, HORSEMEN—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMmodation for 80 good horses at FURBECK'S Boarding and Sale Stables. Bring in your horses and have them sold at fair prices. 40 and 42 Harmon-court.

FOR SALE—ONE SPLENDID 5 YEAR OLD PONY, one nearly new democrat wagon and harness. Apply to A. HANSON, 185 Fourth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR city lots, a trotting horse, 6 years old, and sound; a stallion, 8 years old; a bay colt, 5 years old. For further particulars, call at the Powell House, corner Milwaukee and Western-avs. MILLINGTON & LIPHARD, Proprietors.

FOR SALE—TWO SETS DOUBLE AND TWO SETS single harness; also a cutter; cheap. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FREIGHT BOX WAGONS, IN good order. Inquire of W. J. JACKSON, M. C. R. R. Freight depot.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY REAL estate, a handsome, reliable team and family carriage, at 731 State-st.

FOR SALE—DELIVERY WAGONS, OPEN square-box business buggies; also two second-hand buggies, at 283 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARriages and phaetons, which we are offering cheap. Parties wishing to purchase will do well by calling and examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105, 107, and 109 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE AND HANDsome pony, good drivers and sound, top buggy and neat double harness. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF MULES, SOUND, 15 hands high; also two mares, good single drivers; must be sold before Tuesday next. Call in rear of 888 State-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A PAIR OF FRENCH ponies; any trial given. W. A. RUSSELL & CO., West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD GROCERS' WAGON. Apply at 168 Fourth-av.

HORSE AND BUGGY WANTED IN EXCHANGE for a fine lot in one of the most flourishing suburbs of Chicago. Y 70, Tribune office.

HANDSOME AND STYLISH "TURNOUTS" FOR sleighing parties to be had cheap at the new stables Nos. 260 and 262 Michigan-st. (North Side), near Rush-st. DANFORTH & CO.

PRAIRIE STATE HOUSE, 247 WEST POLK-ST.—Good warm stable, and good accommodations at reasonable prices for 30 boarding horses.

SLEIGHS CHEAP—TWO PORTLAND CUTTERS at cost, also one light second-hand top buggy, but little run, one Democrat, two light express, at cost, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL BY THE load, or would rent teams. Address B 51, Tribune office.

WOULD BUY A GOOD HORSE, IF CHEAP, FOR cash. 117 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE, HARNESS, AND TOP buggy. Must be cheap for cash. Address A 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, HEAVY WORK HORSE, TO weigh about 1,400 pounds. Inquire at 28 Larrabee-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG SECOND-HAND wagon; also good harness. Leave your address at 113 Milwaukee-av., in the saloon.

WANTED—TO TRADE—A NICE CUTTER OR A skeleton wagon for an open buggy. LOVERIN, 93 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SINGLE CLOSE CARRIAGE. Apply at 380 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE GOOD FIRE-PROOF safes, cheap, at No. 52 Fifth-av., near Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—STABLE 50x125 FEET. POSSESSION on or before April 1; ground rent, $41 per month; 30 boarders and work for 25 horses. Address Q 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FINE LUMBER SCHOONER, CApacity 150,000 feet, at a bargain. For price and terms apply to HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 10, No. 22 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL EState, Propeller Hilton," capacity 175 m feet lumber. Address C. H. SHEPPARD, Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF COTTAGE AND FURNIture, No. 27 Ellis Park, 4 rooms, everything complete; possession immediately. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPES FROM 200 to 1,000 diameters, at DR. JOHN PHILLIPS', Optician and Oculist. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., a few doors south of Harrison-st. Spectacles suited by inspection to the eye.

FOR SALE—LIFE MEMBERSHIP IN BRYANT & Stratton's College, by law student. S. J. TOWSON, Attorney, Room 27, Otis Building, 70 East Madison-st., corner State.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED BY the Evening Post, Hubbard-court and Michigan-av. Apply to POST PRINTING COMPANY.

FOR SALE—2-YEAR OLD NEWFOUNDLAND dog; is well trained; will carry a basket, and good for watching. Inquire at 148 Third-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 CIRCULAR BAR COUNTER, chairs, round tables, ice boxes, castors, desk, and crockeryware. Basement 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OPERA—TWO ADJOINING TICKETS, centre of parquette, for Monday night; 2 of same numbers for Wednesday night; $5 each. At W. S. Life Ins. office, 166 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, FIVE BEAUtiful English landscape chromos, richly framed; now. Call at 607 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WALNUT AND MARble bar counter, with back, at 30 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW OFFICE DESKS, AT NOS. 24 and 26 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED city real estate, very elegant furniture, carpets, oil paintings, worth about $2,500, at 503 Washington-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NO. 4 DIEBOLD & KIENZLE safe, 28x38 inside, nearly new. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 BARBER CHAIRS AND fixtures. Inquire at 210 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ILLINOIS COAL, AND 15 tons screenings, at 341 Twenty-second-st., corner Clark. T. B. EVANS.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 372 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

LATE IMPROVED FAMILY SINGER MACHINE for $35; also a Grover & Baker for $25; both in complete repair. 328 Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

SINGER—BUY YOUR SEWING MACHINES AT the old Singer office, 233 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 165 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF NICHols and Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments and sewing given when desired. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 338 West Madison-st. branch 360 Wabash-av.

WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Prices $50 and upwards. Machines fully warranted for 5 years. Salesroom, No. 378 West Madison-st. We want experienced canvassers, to whom we will pay a liberal commission. Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

WORK GIVEN TO PAY FOR NEW SEWING machines bought of ALBERT STONE, 150 State-st. You can make from $6 to $10 per week.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR ARTIcles useful in every family; ready sale; large profits. A. M. RICHARDSON, 170½ South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OF ENERGY CAN make $10 a day with our goods. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Room 8.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN, to sell Lane's Curled Wool Mattress; sold on payments, and at a price within the reach of everybody. 50 South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TEN GOOD AGENTS. CALL on Monday morning at 620 West Madison-st. No humbug.

AGENTS WANTED—AT 887 WEST LAKE-ST.

AGENTS WANTED—UPON SALARY OR COMMIssion. Those having some experience in drugs or dry goods preferred. 130 East Indiana-st., near Wells.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $13 a day with my goods; every article is as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—FRANK: WHY DON'T YOU CALL and get your umbrella? CARRIE.

PERSONAL—WILL F. H. ORIELL OR MR. HOFFman call at our office soon? MARSHALL & DICKINSON.

PERSONAL—WILL HOWARD NOWLAN, IF IN the city, please send his address to "B.," care of letter carrier No. 3.

PERSONAL—JACK HICKEN, CALL AT WASHington-st. tunnel, 204 Washington-st.

PERSONAL—" 'TWAS LOST AND IS FOUND." Thanks of George.

PERSONAL—H. L. Y.—, ARCHITECT. YOU will find Mrs. Nellie Snow at new brick cigar store, 197 South Desplaines-st.

PERSONAL—LIZZIE SHUTE WILL HEAR something greatly to her advantage by sending her address to W 31, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—NELLIE, MUST SEE YOU AT once. Write in confidence, old address and other name.

PERSONAL—TO 50—WILL MEET YOU AT SAME time and place Monday. Write same address as before. 100.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID NEW PIANOS, $150 LESS than the regular price; also one Steinway, nearly new, for half-price; one Chickering for $250, one 7-octave to rent for $7, and one for $5 per month. 251 Park-av.

FOR SALE—A FIVE OCTAVE ESTEY ORGAN, cheap for cash, on time, or to rent. Inquire at 170 Third-av., up-stairs, in front.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A GOOD SECOND-HAND piano, overstrung bass, and in good order. Apply to V. C. TAYLOR & CO., 5 Chamber of Commerce.

PIANOS TO RENT. FOR SALE FOR $75, $150, $175, $200, and $250, at PROSSER'S, 414 Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st.

SPLENDID EMERSON PIANO, FULL SIZE, FOUR round corners, etc., nearly new and in good order, for $300 cash. A gay bargain. P. P. GIBBS, 362 State-st.

THE NICHOLSON ORGAN IS THE BEST AND cheapest. Prices, $50 to $300. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—PIANO, OF STANDARD MAKE, IN good repair, in exchange for first-class board in house newly opened, by either lady or gentleman, or both. Address H 14, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST., corner of Madison:
Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st., two-story house and barn, and lot 25x170.
Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., two-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, and lot 24x100; $18,000.
Wabash and Michigan-avs., several first-class houses.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story house, 9 rooms, and lot 26x189; $7,000.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., 3 houses, $12,000 to $15,000.
Twenty-fourth-st., near Prairie-av., 8 brick houses, $1,000 to $12,000.
Burnside-st., near Thirty-first-st., 2-story houses, and lot.
Sixteenth-st., two-story and basement stone front house. $14,000.
Third-av., two good houses, and lot, 50x105, $20,000.
Monroe-st., east of Lincoln, 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms; must be sold immediately.
Washington-st., near Robey-st., 2-story and basement brick house, all modern improvements, $12,500.
Honore-st., near Adams, fine cottage, 8 rooms.
Harrison-st., near Centre-av., 2-story house, 8 rooms, and lot 24x100, only $4,000.
Harrison-st., near Sangamon, cottage, 8 rooms, and lot 24x108, cheap.
Bunker-st., near Clinton, cottage 7 rooms, and lot 24x124. $2,150.
Judd-st., near Jefferson-st., 2-story house, 9 rooms, and lot 25x110; $4,000.
Other houses and lots in all parts of the West Division.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st., 50x165.
Michigan-av., corner Fifty-eighth-st., 75x165.
Michigan-av., near Fifty-sixth-st., 50x165.
Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., 25x181.
Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st., 50 or 100 feet.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50x180.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 25x125.
Indiana-av., near Thirty first-st., 50x165.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25x125.
South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25x125.
Thirty-first-st., near Wentworth-av., 50 or 100 feet.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-first, 100x181.
Twenty-eighth-st., near Michigan-av., 27x150.
Englewood, fine corner lot, near school, 150x190.
River-st., near South Water-st., 72x100 river front; to be sold immediately.
Adams-st., east of Wood, 60x183.
Van Buren and Lincoln-sts., 50x125.
Adams-st., east of California-av., 54x125.
Lake-st., between Wood and Lincoln, 50x137.
Van Buren and Loomis-sts., 96x120.
Campbell Park, near Leavitt-st.; 25 feet.
Southwestern-av., near Polk-st., 48x160.
Fulton-st., east of Halsted, 40x170.
Canal-st., 175x425.
Centre-av., near Harrison, 4 lots.
Sixteenth-st., near Ashland-av., 3 lots, $800 each.
Lake-st., east of Halsted, 30x170.
Augusta-st., near Twelfth, 2 lots, $500 each.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE INSIDE PROPERTY—
Lake-st., east of LaSalle-st., 40x180 feet.
Michigan-av., southwest corner Madison-st., 53x110 feet.
Michigan-av., southwest corner Harrison-st., 77x170 feet.
Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House, 52x110 feet.
Michigan-av., near Eldridge-court, with house, 40x170 feet.
Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., 25x170 feet.
Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court (99 years' lease), 40x170 feet.
Wabash-av., southeast corner Thirty-fourth-st., 225x175 feet.
Clark-st., north of Van Buren-st., 100x104 feet.
State-st., southwest corner Thirty-sixth-st., 45x125 feet.
State-st., near Randolph (99 years' lease), 28x44 feet.
River-st., near bridge (5-story warehouse), 50x70 feet.
Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 100x200 feet.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—37 FEET ON TYLER, NEAR LINcoln-st. Two houses on Atlantic, near Fifty-first-st.; monthly payments. Houses and lots in Lawndale, on time or monthly payments. 8 lots corner of Paulina and Sixteenth-st. 96 ft. corner of Robey and Tyler-sts. Lots on Flournoy near Hoyne-st. 105 feet on Winchester-av.; $2,200; cheap. 24 feet on Union-place; $900; cheap. Two lots on Blue Island av., near Sixteenth-st.; cheap. Also, some bargains in acre property. JOHN S. HAIR & CO., Room 26, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK HOUSE, WITH CARpets, furnace, etc., on South Side. Price, $8,700. Bargain. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO STORY AND BASEMENT brick house near Thirty-eighth-st.; $500 cash; all modern improvements. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE city, at great bargains. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON WEST Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler and Harrison-sts., between Loomis-st. and Ashland-av. Apply to the owner, A. A. DEWEY, 297 State-st.

FOR SALE—600 FEET ON EGANDALE AND Greenwood-avs., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.; 85x150 feet to alley, west front, on LaSalle-st., between Division and Goethe, on long time; 100x180 feet on Lake-av., east front, between Fortieth and Forty-first-sts. Address, or call upon A. MOSES, Room 14, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE CORNERS—RESIdence lots on Drexel-av., Ingleside-av., and Madison-av., near South Parks; bargains can be had if sold in ten days. B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF TWENTY-second-st., large house and barn, and lot 36x178; $12,500, about what the lot alone is worth. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTIETH-ST., STYLISH 3-STORY brick, between Indiana and Prairie-avs.; $9,200; great bargain. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st., at $200 per foot; 50 or 100 feet on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-third-st., $100 per foot. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BY E. R. HORD & CO., REAL ESTATE Dealers, 89 South Clark-st.:
Fifty lots on Twenty-second, Ambrose, and Moore-sts., between Leavitt and Campbell, near McCormick's reaper factory.
Fine residence on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st.
Nice frame house and large lot on Ellis-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts.

FOR SALE—20 OR 40 ACRES IN THE S. E. ¼ SEC. 7, T. 39, R. 13. Apply to O R GLOVER, Room 19, Bryan Block, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNERS, 50X125, SEELEY-av. and Jackson-st.
50x125, Campbell-av. and Wilcox-st.
75x125, Tyler-st. and Campbell-av.
122x100, Winchester-av. and McGrath-st.
100x181, Wabash-av. and Thirty-first-st.
40x101, Western-av. and Harrison-st.
50x125, Wabash-av. and Fifty-sixth-st.
Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison, corner Clark.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND 8 YEARS' LEASE of lot at $80 per year. House contains 6 rooms and pantry; grained all through; situated 51 North Leavitt-st. Price $1,250; possession March 1, 1873. For particulars call on J. W. MONTGOMERY, 25 West Madison-st., or at house after 7 o'clock p. m.

FOR SALE— A BARGAIN IN LOT 72x100 FRONTing the river and River-st., near South Water-st. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—BY BRIGHAM & MOULTON, ROOM 13, Methodist Church Block:
House, 2-story, 12 rooms and closets, with 2 lots on Seymour, near Lake-st., $5,000.
House and lot on Oakley-st., near depot, $2,500.
House and lot on Noble-st., near Hubbard, $1,800.
Houses and lots, city and suburbs, $1,700 to $10,000.
Lot on Davis-st., near Lake, a bargain, $1,100.
Lot on Wilcox-av., east of California-av., $1,000.
Lots on Harrison and Flournoy-sts., $550 to $800.
Lots in city and suburbs, $100 and upwards.
Several acre tracts, well located for subdivision.
A variety of farms for sale and exchange.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, MARBLE-FRONT house, 14 rooms, all modern improvements; good brick barn, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. A. C. ODELL, Room 16, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTY-third-st., lot 25x165 to alley, water, gas, and sewerage. A. C. ODELL, Room 16, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CITY AND OUTside property for sale, exchange and to lease. Parties seeking good bargains are requested to call and examine the list. C. DELANO, Real Estate and Loan Agent, Rooms 45 and 46, 127 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$60,000 WILL OBTAIN THE BEST bargain in Chicago—eight lots on Dearborn and State-sts., with total frontage of 240 feet; marble front buildings on two lots, renting for $5,000 yearly. Title perfect. C. DELANO, Real Estate and Loans, Rooms 45 and 46, 127 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st.:
40 acres in Sec. 34, 40, 13. Best thing in the market.
Lots on Wilcox and Western-avs., Hubbard and Seymour-sts.
Lots at Lawndale, with water.
Lots on Indiana, Prairie, Calumet and Wabash-avs.
Lots at Irving Park to exchange for a farm near Chicago.
Lots at Maywood to exchange for a farm.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE GOTHIC HOUSE; ALSO 6 new cottages in South Division, near street cars; can be bought cheap, as owner must have money. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., BUSINESS PROPERty; cottage, lot, and barn, near Eighteenth-st., at $3,200, this week; owner wants money. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FRAME HOUSE, ELEGANTLY finished, with all modern improvements, on corner of lot of 50 feet, south front, in as desirable location as can be found on the West Side. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Address U 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—75x150—A CORNER, EAST FRONT, ON North Dearborn-st., near Lincoln Park; this lot has a brick barn and other improvements; will sell the whole at $250 per foot. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH of Twenty-fifth-st., east front.
50 feet on Prairie-av., near Twentieth-st.
50 feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
50 feet on State, near Forty-fifth-st.
50 feet on Indiana-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.; will sell on long time or exchange for other property.
66 feet on Burnside-st., near Forty-fourth.
FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON HAVE removed their real estate office to 150 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7, where they will be glad to see all their friends, and those wishing to buy or sell real estate. They have a number of houses and lots in the South Division for sale.

FOR SALE—BY BROWN & HORTON, TWO FIRST-class marble fronts at $15,000 and $18,000. Also a 2-story and basement at $7,000; very cheap. Also, 2-story frame with brick basement, containing 13 rooms, with large lot, at $12,500. All the above are in the South Division. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house (brick basement) of 14 rooms; hot and cold water, bath room, marble mantels; barn and lot 35 feet front. No. 980 West Monroe-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—2 STORY dwelling and lot, 125 Rucker-st.; abstract to date; immediate possession. Apply to owner, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. MATTESON, 60 LASALLE-ST.
80 feet on South Park-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.
80 feet on Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—A FEW LOTS AT A GREAT BARgain, on South Side near Stock Yards and Rock Island Car Shops. Address Y 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF 48 LOTS, BEING FIVE acres, inside South Boulevard and west of Halsted-st. A bargain given. Address E 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR 30 DAYS A LARGE number of low priced lots at retail for wholesale prices, and feel confident we can sell you better property for small investments, or good homes, than any who offer property for sale. We have special inducements. Cut this out and call to see us and get full particulars. IVES & ROBINSON, Room 12, 108 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE, WEST OF STATE-st.:
A small cottage of 4 rooms very cheap.
A small cottage of 6 rooms very cheap.
A small house of 6 rooms on easy terms.
Please call soon.
IVES & ROBINSON, Room 12, 108 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—105x75, CORNER OF VanBuren and Sherman-sts.; 100x75 northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; parties wishing to improve no money required down. Inquire at 185 South Clark-st., in bank.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 MADISON-st., corner Clark:
6 2-story brick houses on Egan-av., a great bargain.
Large 2-story house on Erie-st., east of Reuben.
2-story basement brick house, 11 rooms, corner Morgan and Jackson-sts.
1 very nice 7-room cottage on Hamilton-st., near Jackson.
2-story house and lot 40 by 135, on Walnut, near Robey.
1 new cottage on Adams-st., near Campbell-av.
2-story house on Lexington-av., near Campbell-av.
New 9-room cottage on North-av., near Leavitt-st.
New Gothic cottage on Oakley-st., 8 rooms, cheap; easy terms.
60x100 feet corner State and Erie-sts., a fine corner.
25x150 feet on Egan-av., near Cottage Grove-av.
29x133 feet on Stanton-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
30 lots on Harrison, Lexington and Polk-sts.
3 lots on Moore-st., near McCormick's Reaper Works.
316 feet front on Humboldt Boulevard; a desirable piece.
20 lots on Oakley-st., only $650 each.
20 lots on Davis-st., only $650 each.
1 lot on Milwaukee-av., only $1,200.
2 lots on Fremont-st., near Centre-st., $900.
4 lots on Wilmot-av., $700.
4 lots on Wilmot-av., $400.
2 lots on Robey-st., near Milwaukee-av., $800.
10 lots on Sheridan-st., near Boulevard, $400.
4 lots on Kimball-av., east front, $400.
14 lots on Diversey-st., corner Milwaukee-av., $350.
36½ acre lots at Englewood at half price.
5 acres 3 blocks from Central Park.
15 acres on Lake-st. and California-av.
5 acres, 2 blocks from new depot, at Cazenovia.
40 acres at the crossing of Atlantic & Pacific and St. Paul Railroad, a fine piece for subdivision.
4 acres near corner Richmond and Twenty-second-st., and Douglas Park.
5, 10, or 18 acres on Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., between Stewart and Wallace-avs.; a fine piece for subdivision.
120 acres in Crawford County, Iowa, for sale or exchange.
800 acres in Kansas, 20 miles from Topeka, for sale low or exchange for suburban lots.
2 south front lots on Erie-st., east of Ashland-av. 121½ ft corner Desplaines and Mather-st.
50 ft on Mather-st., west of Desplaines.
100 feet on Jackson-st., west of Campbell-av., south front.
30½ feet on Adams-st., between Aberdeen and Centre.
4 acres on Lake-st., near California-st.

FOR SALE—REES, PEIRCE & CO., REAL ESTATE and Loan Brokers, having removed to their old stand, northeast corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts., offer for sale:
28½x189 northeast corner of Monroe and Franklin-sts.
30x80 on Fifth-av., 60 feet north of Madison-st.
48x150 on Wabash-av., near Washington-st.
113x125 corner Wentworth-av. and Nineteenth-st.
50x125 on Blackwell-st., between Nineteenth and Twentieth-sts.
150x106 on Blackwell-st., corner of Twentieth-st.
400 feet on Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, 200 feet from park.
Water lot on South Branch, corner Deering, 215x225.
100x127 on Twelfth-st., near Desplaines.
50x127 on Bunker-st., near Desplaines.
100x140 fronting Union Park.
25x125 on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
6 acres in Lake View, near Lake Shore drive.
REES, PEIRCE & CO.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, REAL ESTATE and Loan Agent, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.:
Improved and unimproved property in all parts of the city. Houses to rent at low prices to good tenants.
An elegant home, with fine grounds, at Lake Forest, for sale much below its value, or will give a bargain in exchange for Chicago property.
Offices—A fine list of offices, very low, and centrally located.
Stores—Several good stores at low rents to good tenants.
Large and convenient sleeping rooms, central, very low.
I have several great bargains in property that I can recommend.
Real estate is now good and money close. The time to buy is when people must sell.
N. B.—I will divide commissions on property bought in my office.

FOR SALE—BY WILSON & MONTGOMERY, ROOM 25, Otis Block:
Brick house, 9 rooms, Monroe-st., $7,500.
Frame house, 9 rooms, Monroe-st., $5,000.
2-story house, Randolph-st., near Ann, $8,000.
Frame house, 10 rooms, Fulton-st., $4,300.
Cottage of 8 rooms, Davis-st., $2,500.
2-story house on Jackson-st., $3,000.
House 12 rooms, lot 100x150 ft, Hyde Park.
Cottage on Owasco-st., $2,330.
House of 13 rooms, Burnside-st., $4,500; only $500 cash.
2-story house, Wentworth-av., $1,800.
Fine residence, Michigan-av.
20x198 ft, Madison-st., near LaSalle, cheap.
Six 2-story brick houses and lots, South Side, $12,000.
80x125 ft, Park-av., near Hoyne, only $110 per ft.

FOR SALE—25 BY NEAR 200 FT. ON MADISON, near LaSalle-st.
24x107 on Sherman, near depot.
124x119 on Cottage Grove-av., near Douglas-place.
50x164 on Rhodes-av., at Douglas-place.
50x120 on Douglas-place, near Monument.
50x245 on Lake-av., near Egan.
120x126 on Evans-av., at Forty-third-st.
25x170 on Wabash-av., near Douglas-place.
50x125 on Wentworth-av., at Twenty-ninth-st.
50x114 Douglas-place, near Rhodes-av.
25x105 on Oak-av., at Ellis Park.
25x170 on Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-fourth-st.
50x170 on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.
1,000 other lots, cheap and liberal terms.
Fine residence on Ellis-av.
75 other residences, some $500 cash and long time.
JOHN B. TAYLOR, Real Estate and Loans, 457 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY COFFMAN & ANDREWS, 152 LaSalle-st., Room 15.
Fulton-st.—House and lot, 7 rooms, frame; lot 25x140, near Oakley-st., south front. $4,300.
Fulton-st.—Cottage and lot, 7 rooms; fine shape and cheap; near Wood-st. $4,300.
Butterfield-st.—House and lot, east front, 7 rooms; new, very cheap. $3,000.
Ashland-av.—East front, 2-story and basement brick, corner. $35,000; first payment taken in good acre property.
Fulton-st.—Lots near Oakley-st., south front, 25x140; cheap.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST AND MOST DESIRABLE homes. 140 fifty-feet lots; $14,000. I am allowed 60 days in which to retail this property at wholesale prices; $100 per lot, (adjoining lots sold at $250 and $350). Terms, $25 cash, and $10 per month. These are available residence lots, near cars, schools, churches, and markets. Every purchaser will make money on his investment. EDMUND G. STILES, Agent, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—OWNER MUST HAVE MONEY, AND, for a liberal cash payment, will sell brick house and lot in Cottage Grove $1,000 below value if taken at once. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND COTTAGES IN ALL parts of the city, at prices from $1,800 to $15,000 each; we have some fine bargains; buyers would do well to see our list before buying; also two cottages on leased lots cheap. CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS NEAR HUMBOLDT PARK, $550 each.
7 lots on Wilcox-st., cheap, $650 each.
2 lots on Tyler-st., $1,000.
4 lots on Idaho-st., 33x125, cheap; easy terms.
10 lots on Madison-st., good business property.
20 lots on Monroe and Wilcox-sts., easy terms.
2 lots on Emerald-st., $800 each.
2 lots on Cicero Court, $800 each.
4 lots on Campbell-av., $60 per foot.
2 lots on Adams-st., $65 per foot.
2 lots on Harrison-st., $1,300 each.
Choice lots on Campbell Park.
Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down. 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$1,850 WILL BUY EAST FRONT ON Burnside-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth; one of the finest locations on the street. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE — TWO ELEGANT LOTS, SOUTH front, on Coolidge-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st.; gas, water, shade trees, and fenced. Obliged to sell. A bargain offered. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT to parties wishing to build, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, and Taylor-sts. Inquire of G. CADWELL, at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—40x80 FEET ON SOUTHEAST CORNER of Randolph and Wells-st.; also, 46 feet and 5 inches adjoining the 80 feet fronting on Wells. Inquire at 1140 Indiana-av. C. STOSE.

FOR SALE—BY AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe. Wabash-av. business property near Harrison-st., 40x180 feet, with building, can be bought now at the low price of $50,000.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO 2-STORY HOUSES AND lot, with barns, on Fulton-st. Inquire at 592 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 89 lots corner Forty-seventh-st. and Johnson-av., fenced and good growth of shade trees, $10,000, for a few days; a good bargain.
50 feet, east front, on Paulina, near Harrison.
100x125 corner Polk and Marshfield-av.; these two pieces are outside of fire limits.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS MARble front house of 12 rooms and lot, east front, on Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS, EACH 25x125 FEET, SOUTH-front, on Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.), between Emerald and Deshel-sts.; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—JOHNSON-PLACE—TWO-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms, barn and lot, on Johnson-place, near Thirty-eighth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$4,000 WILL BUY A 2-STORY HOUSE and lot on Adams-st., east of Hoyne. $2,200 will buy a new story and a half house and lot 30x125 on Fourth-st., $200 down, balance monthly payments. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ONE BLOCK FROM STREET cars, near Ashland-av. and Archer-av., $1,000, $100 down, balance 5 years at 6 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET CALUMET-AV., SOUTH OF Twenty-third-st., east front.
100 feet Indiana-av., south Twenty-ninth-st., e. f.
48 feet South Park-av., south Twenty-ninth-st., e. f.
100 feet Michigan-av., south Thirty-second-st., e. f.
72 feet Prairie-av., n. w. corner Thirty-fourth-st.
130 feet South Park boulevard, near Thirty-seventh-st.
120 feet fronting South Park, south Fifty-seventh-st.
The above is all first-class residence property, and will be sold at low figures. Also, good house and 50 ft lot on Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st.; house and 26 ft on Prairie near Twenty-ninth-st. For sale by G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. MATTESON, 60 LASALLE-ST., 120x163 feet corner Van Buren-st. and Centre-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.—47 lots in Wicker Park Tract, some of the most beautiful lots in this beautiful subdivision from $850 to $1,000.
30 lots corner Hoyne and Indiana-sts.
5 lots on Jackson-st., east of California-av., at a bargain.
9 acres corner Forty-seventh-st., Fifth and Johnson-avs.
10 acres corner Thirty-ninth and Wallace-sts.
48 feet, Harrison-st., near Hoyne, $2,450.
116 feet, triangular lot, corner Ogden-av. and Polk-st.
121x100 feet corner Desplaines and Mather-sts., suitable for manufacturing or business.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE, SEVERAL LOTS near Car Works and Stewart-av.
10 lots near Forty-seventh-st. and Wentworth-av., extremely cheap.
29 acres near South Lynn; a bargain.
40 acres, Section 24, 38, 13; very cheap.
Marble-front house, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., with some furniture; cheap. S. DELAMATER.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON WARREN-AV., HUBbard, Hoyne, Loomis, and North Clark-sts., Bryant-av., Woodlawn, Park, and other portions of the city; also in Kenwood, Hyde Park, South Park, and Parkside. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—RESIDENT LOTS IN VARIOUS PARTS of the city and Hyde Park Township. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE land is land in Chicago; $800 will buy a lot fronting north on Douglas place. Apply to J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON ALEXANDER-st., near Wentworth-av., one block from cars, $2,800 cash, house cost more money three years ago. SELDEN FISH, 111 East Madison-st., Room 4.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL ESTATE and House Renting Agency, 125 Monroe-st.
Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st., two-story frame house and lot, 30x170 feet.
Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., three-story and basement marble front house and barn, lot 25x160 feet.
Wabash-av., south Sixteenth-st., three-story and basement frame house, 14 rooms, modern improvements, lot 25x100 feet.
Wabash-av., south Peck-court, three-story and basement elegant stone front house, lot 23x167 feet.
Indiana-av., south Fourteenth-st., two-story frame house and barn, lot 25x125 feet.
State-st., bet. Harmon-court and Twelfth-st., 2 two-story frame houses, lot 80x165 feet.
State-st., corner Forty-eighth-st., two-story frame house and lot 25x161 feet.
Calumet-av., south Twenty-second-st., two-story and basement brick house and lot 49½x181 feet.
Myrick-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., two-story frame house and lot 50x177 feet.
Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st., two-story and basement brick house and lot.
Thirty-second-st., 5 two-story and basement brick houses and lots with all modern improvements, or will exchange for suburban property.
Union-st., west Cottage Grove-av., two-story frame house, and lot 25x180 feet.
Thirty-second-st., two-story and basement brick house and lot, at a bargain.
West Washington-st., two-story and basement brick house, and lot 24x170 feet, (easy terms and cheap).
West Lake-st., 3 two-story and brick basement stores and lot 80x106 feet.
Brown-st., bet. Twelfth and Taylor-sts., two-story frame house of 10 rooms, and lot 25x100 feet.
UNIMPROVED.
Lawndale—Lots on Willard and Central Park-avs., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.
Diversey-st., west of Halsted-st., 75x125 feet.
Fremont-st., between Centre and Clay-sts., 4 lots, 24x125 feet each.
Forty-second-st., east of Lake-av., 170x173 feet.
South Englewood, 200x160 feet, very cheap.
Central Park, 12 acres north of Barry Point road of s ½ of s e ¼ of Section 15, 39, 13 (a choice piece at a low price).
Brighton Park, 35 lots at a low price, as they must be sold soon.

FOR SALE—BY MASON & MILLS, REAL ESTATE dealers, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.:
May-st., house and lot, $7,200.
Park-av., house and lot, $6,500.
Monroe-st., fine brick residence, $15,000.
Harrison-st., 2 houses and lots, $6,000.
Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., fine house, $15,000.
Vincennes-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., large house and grounds, $17,000.
Thirty-seventh-st., near Vincennes, two nice homes for $6,500 and $7,000, respectively.
Michigan-av., near Fifteenth-st., house and 30 foot lot.
West Madison-st., a valuable business corner now renting for over 10 per cent—a fine investment.
Evanston, 11-room house and large lot, $3,300.
UNIMPROVED.
At Englewood, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., near dummy station, half acre and acre lots, cheap.
Also 5 acres in same vicinity, below the market.
Humboldt boulevard, acre property at a bargain.
North-av., 15 lots near Wicker Park at a bargain.
3 lots near corner Jackson-st. and Hamilton-av., cheap.
Humboldt Park front at a sacrifice.
In Hyde Park—2 choice lots on Chestnut-st. and Frederick-place.
On Monroe-st., 1 lot near Ashland-av., for $3,000.
TO CAPITALISTS.
We are authorized to offer, on the most favorable terms, for a few days, a choice business lot at the head of Wabash-av., 72 feet front on River-st., running back to the Chicago River, giving two valuable fronts; party walls built. Can be had much below its value this week.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO-AV. LOTS, CHEAP.
First-st. lots, near Hoyne, $700.
Sedgwick, Menomonee and Church-st. lots, outside fire limits.
Lake Shore Drive, south of Lincoln Park; low price.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., $150 per foot.
Douglas-place, near Cottage Grove-av., $125 per foot.
Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., 2 fronts, $180 per foot.
Monroe-st., near Wood, $125 per foot.
Clayton, Harbine, Von Horn and Western-av. lots.
Cottage and lot, $1,700; monthly payments, $20.
Warren-av., house, brick, $6,000.
Marble front, Van Buren st., near Ashland-av., $10,500.
Walnut-st., near Robey, house 10 rooms and 40 feet, $5,500.
Cottage and five acres at Jefferson, $4,500.
Five acres at Desplaines, $2,000.
EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE — BY MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10, corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
Van Buren-st., southeast corner Winchester-av., 133x100 feet, at $80 per foot.
No. 149 South Hoyne-st., brick basement house, with lot 48x130, east front, between Adams and Jackson-sts. Price $5,500; very low.
5 acres on Ridge Road, this side of Evanston, in Sec. 30, 41, 13, at $1,000 per acre; or will exchange for house and lot worth that sum. It is all clear.
11 acres in S. E. ¼ Sec. 32, 39, 13, at $1,500 per acre.
Over 500 acres in vicinity of Central Park, and further west, ranging in size from 5 to 160 acre tracts, at the lowest market figures. We make a specialty of this property, and have a full list of it. Call and examine.

FOR SALE—CHEAP COTTAGES AND LOTS—Smart-st., near Leavitt, $1,800. Indiana-st., near Hoyne, $1,800. Ashley, near Robey, $1,800. Indiana, near Robey, $2,000. Hubbard-st., corner 22x100, near Reuben, $2,400. Larrabee, near Sophia, $2,500. Dayton, near Centre, $1,500. Sholto, near Polk, $2,100. Union, near Eighteenth, $3,000. Vermont-av., near Thirty-first-st., $1,400. Ewing, near Halsted, $2,000. Davis, near Fulton, $2,500. Park-av., near Western, $2,500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—WE HAVE SEVeral choice pieces of land on fashionable streets, on which no payment will be required under 10 years, to parties who will improve. It is inside fire limits, and would have to build brick or stone. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL TO THE FIRST MAN who makes a reasonable offer, 26x180 feet, with building, on Michigan-av., just south of Madison-st. JAMES L. LOMBARD, Room 8, Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—ONLY $20 MONTHLY; NO INTEREST; secure it Monday—Cottage, 7 rooms, and lot, Erie-st., near Lincoln, $2,000; small payment down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE LOT, 28x181, Wabash-av., near Fiftieth-st., as first payment towards cottage and lot South or West Side. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, EASY TERMS—
Lexington-st., near Leavitt, $1,000.
Indiana-st., near Hoyne, $1,150.
Sampson-st., near Paulina, $900.
Arnold-st., near Forty-fourth, $650.
Lyman-st., near Archer-av., $750.
Moore-st., near Twenty-second, $800.
R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ON BURNSIDE-ST., NEW house, 14 rooms, fine lot, and about $500 worth of good furniture, convenient to State-st. cars, [illegible] Only $3,750 this week. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL BARGAIN, MONDAY—Lot 22x125, Monroe-st., near Leavitt. Highest ground on West Side. Only $20. On easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOTS 80 FEET ON HALSTED by 105 feet on Hubbard-st., being the northeast corner, with improvements; this property is offered cheap. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 209 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NEW BUILDING on leased lot, No. 88 Sherman-st.; will make good store or saloon with little expense; will take buggy in part payment. K. WINNIE, 126 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—31 LOTS NEAR CORNER MILWAUKEE and Diversey-avs., $7,000—$2,000 cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent; about $8 per foot—bargain. C. McDONNELL, 171 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY BEST BARGAINS IN acre property about Chicago:
15 acres, or the one-fourth interest in Clifford's Subdivision of 60 acres—bounded on the north and west by Humboldt Park and boulevard, and running from Chicago-av. to Division-st.—for $45,000.
146 acres, or the one-third interest in 440 acres, ¾ of a mile south of the station at South Chicago, west of the river, in Sections 13 and 18, at $275 per acre.
Indiana-av., between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-sts., 50x160, opposite the residence of Ira Holmes, Esq., for $75 cash per foot, for a few days.
100 houses and lots in the South Division, on the avenues—$2,000 to $25,000 each.
WM. D. PALMER, 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON SIXTEENTH-ST., near Halsted, at $1,500. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BEST LOTS ON FULTON-ST.—LOT 26½x125, between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., $1,900, easy terms; also choice corner suitable for church, 50x144, corner Fulton and Oakley-sts., $5,000, easy terms, for a few days only. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON COTTAGE-PLACE.
50 ft. on Vienna-av., near Thirty-third-st.
50 ft. on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-third-st.
25 ft on South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st.
25 ft. on Calumet-av., near Thirty-second-st.
24 feet on Madison, near Loomis.
56 corner of Loomis and Adams-st.
50 ft. on Jackson, near Loomis.
75 on Tyler, near Ashland-av.
50 ft. on Harrison-st., near Ashland-av.
Also a fine assortment of acre property.
W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 297 State-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE FOR SALE ONE OF THE most elegant residences in Chicago, with large handsome grounds, located on a fashionable street, at a price at least $20,000 below its actual value to-day. Parties wishing a desirable place or seeking a bargain will do well to call and examine this property before purchasing elsewhere. HENRY E. MARBLE, Room 6, No. 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LOOK OUT FOR A bargain; corner lot and cottage on Hubbard-st., and lot on Division-st., near Larrabee, for unincumbered improved village property near Chicago; value $2,150. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—274x119, CORNER MONROE-ST. AND Western-av.; $75 per foot.
24 lots east of Central Park; cheap.
100x161, corner Michigan-av. and Thirty-second-st.
BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT on Third-av., near Harrison-st., value $7,500, for lot on South Side and $2,000 cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR ROCK ISLAND CAR shops, at $400; corner Egan and Wentworth-avs., $850; Arnold-st., $550; Holt-st., $650. No money down if improved immediately. JOHN F. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LEASE, NO. 1 RUCKER and Kinzie-sts., $2,500. House and lot, No. 2 Rucker and Kinzie-sts., $2,500. House and lot, No. 30 Rucker and Hubbard-sts., $7,000. GEORGE F. BAY, 30 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, HOUSE 12 rooms, Van Buren-st., $950, rents for $720, annual ground lease. Gothic cottage, and 4 years lease, Park-av., near Western, $850. New house 10 rooms, 10 years ground lease, on Catherine-st., $1,000. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN THE North, South, and West Divisions; small cash payment, balance long time. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH BRANCH RIVER LOT, 80 feet front, on North Branch-st., near Division, running to River. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—40 LOTS WITHIN TWO blocks of Humboldt Park; mostly on monthly payments. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 66 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO-STORY FRAME RESIdence, 700 Washington-av., near Lincoln-st., arranged for one or two families; good barn. Apply at 48 and 50 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WALNUT-ST., near Robey; $4,000. AVERY, MILLER & RIGDON, 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SOMETHING REMARKABLE—NEW brick cottage and lot on Butterfield-st. for lot between Harrison and Kinzie-sts.; will give a fair trade. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COTTAGES AND LOTS ON Walnut-st., $3,500; Leavitt-st., $3,300 and $4,000; Fulton-st., $4,200; Washington-av., $4,500; Hubbard-st.; cottage and 200-feet lot, $3,500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ¼ MILE WEST OF CENtral Park, cheap; 40 acres, Sec. 2, 38, 13, on Archer-av.; 40 acres, Sec. 36, 40, 13; 2 brick houses on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., at two-thirds their value. E. L. HONORE, 192 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ABELL & HOTCHKISS—ADAMS-st., two elegant new octagon-front brick houses, three story and basement, with mansard roof, sixteen rooms each; lots 25x183; south front, near Paulina-st. $15,000.
Wabash-av., octagon marble-front, with brick barn, furnace, etc., near Thirty-first-st.; lot 25x180. $15,000.
Jefferson Park, stylish marble-front facing the Park. $19,000.
LOW PRICED HOUSES AND LOTS.
Van Buren-st., near Lincoln-st., eleven rooms. $8,700.
Davis-st., near Lake-st., 7 rooms. $3,000.
Adams-st., near Leavitt, 7 rooms. $4,000.
Lincoln-st., near Monroe-st., 11 rooms. $4,500.
North Oakley-st., near Fulton-st., new cottage. $2,700.
Union-av., near Cottage Grove-av., new house. $5,000.
Forest-av., near Thirty-second-st., 11 rooms and 50 foot lot. $7,500.
Vincennes, near Wahpansah-av., new brick. $6,000, $500 cash, balance monthly payments.
Walnut-st., near Wood-st., 12 rooms and barn. $5,700.
UNIMPROVED.
Michigan-av., near Forty-first-st., 41 feet front, full depth, at a bargain.
Prairie-av., 100 feet front, near Fifty-first-st. Very cheap.
Michigan-av., 105 feet front near Fourteenth-st., at a low figure.
BARGAINS IN ACRES.
Ten acres in Sec. 35, 40, 13.
Ten acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13.
Five acres in Sec. 9, 39, 13.
Also several large tracts on easy terms.
ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 41 and 42 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 EAST Madison-st.:
Michigan-av.—2 lots, each 50x165 feet, north of Thirty-fifth-st.
Douglas-place—2 lots, each 26½x125 feet, east of Indiana-av.
Indiana-av., near Twenty-first-st.—2-story frame and brick basement house, and lot 26x170 feet, good barn.
Twenty-third-st.—2-story frame and brick basement house, and lot, near Indiana-av.
Twenty-fifth-st.—Cottage of 8 rooms, and lot, near Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100x160 FEET, EAST FRONT, on Indiana-av., near Forty-seventh-st.; a decided bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL BARgains—Michigan-av., 200 feet, east front, near Thirty-second-st.
Cottage and lot, South Side, near city limits.
Handsome gothic house, deep lot, Evans-av.
Good substantial house, large lot, Egan-av.
30 lots, very cheap, near Stock Yards.
JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—OCTAGON MARBLE front, Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st.; 4-story elegant houses on any terms at less price than they cost to build. E. ASHLEY MEARS, Owner, 148 LaSalle-st. Office, Washington Life.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SMALL COTTAGE and 2½ years' cheap ground lease for liquors and cash, or saloon; value about $450. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-st.: 100 feet on Jackson-st., near Western-av., with house of 12 rooms, outside fire limits, $9,000; 60 lots on Madison, Monroe, and Jackson-sts., east of Central Park, to exchange for improved property; brick house and 50 feet lot on Park-av., near Robey, $7,000.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Forty-seventh-st. and Ashland-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, ON TWENTY-fifth-st., near Wabash-av.; good barn on the premises; lot 25x138; easy terms. Inquire of O. C. SABIN, 164 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN CHEAP LOTS FOR cash:
Lots on Second-st., $750.
Lots on Davis-st., $900.
Lots on Flournoy-st., $800.
Lots on Sampson-st., $850.
2 lots corner Catherine and Rockwell, $1,000.
Lot on Wentworth-av., $550.
R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IMPROVED farms in Kenosha County, Wisconsin, located 5 miles from Kenosha, and 50 miles from Chicago, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, with prospects of a depot on the farm, containing 400 acres. A good 2-story brick house and other necessary outhouses on the premises, also a cheese factory, it having heretofore been used as a dairy and stock farm, for either of which it is admirably adapted. It is known as the Sweet Farm. Mr. J. H. Winslow, who is now on the premises, will take pleasure in showing same to any one wishing to make an inspection. For terms, etc., apply to R. W. HYMAN, JR., 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FRUIT FARM—ONE of the most desirable in Southern Illinois, near Cobden Station, Illinois Central Railroad, consisting of 110 acres, 80 acres of the choicest varieties of fruit, large and commodious dwelling, fine tenant houses, barns, tool-house, and out-buildings. The premises are first-class. From present indications the crops this season will pay nearly one-half of the price asked for the farm; will be sold low on easy terms, or trade for city property, or a stock dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, groceries, or a general stock of merchandise. For full particulars call on or address T. D. RANDALL, Fruit and General Commission Merchant, No. 118 South Water-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—RICHEST LANDS IN AMERICA CAN be had in the vicinity of the southwest colony of Colorado at $1.25 per acre, or homesteads free. Parties going with us can get a start with less money, and make more money with less money, than they can in any other part of the country. We offer extraordinary inducements. Call on, or address GILL & HAWKES, 171 East Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A MAN WITH ABOUT $1,000 CAN buy a good house and large lot, first-class stand for saloon or eating house, within 50 feet of railroad station; also, cottage with two acres as good garden, for half its value, in a city of 5,000 inhabitants, 40 miles from Chicago. Apply 234 Maxwell-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—AN IMPROVed farm of 145 acres in Cook County, only 25 miles from Chicago. All under high cultivation, with new railroad depot located on premises. All, or portion, suitable for subdivision into town lots. For terms, etc., apply to, or address, S. C. GIBSON, Room 11, Nevada Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, a well-improved 120-acre farm in Green Lake County, Wis.; also 3 farms near Kenosha, Wis. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 66 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE RESIDENCE AND STORE IN one of the best cities in the West will be sold, or exchanged for valuable property in or near this city; part cash will be paid in exchange. Also 1,000 acres of heavy timber, situated on a navigable river in Wisconsin. Address W. A. PERKINS, Real Estate Dealer, 79 North Peoria-st., City.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—600 ACRES OF PATENTED lands in southeastern Missouri, at from $1.25 to $4.00 per acre. Also, 5,000 acres perfect title Spanish grant land, at 15c to 35c per acre. Also, 5 lots, 25x125, in Highland Park, at $100 each. Also, 25 cheap outside lots with a good title, at $10 each. GEO. MORGAN & CO., 113 West Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—1,600 ACRES FINE FARMING LANDS in 40, 60, 80, and 160 acre tracts, in Central and Southern Illinois, surrounded by improved farms; clear titles and taxes paid to date; can be had for half their value to cash purchasers; a splendid chance for speculation. Apply to B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SAN DIEGO LAND AGENCY—
45 business lots, $150 each.
100 residence lots, $150 each.
5 five acre lots, $300 per acre.
8 five acre lots, $200 per acre.
7 five acre lots, $100 per acre.
H. CORNELL & CO., 143 South Clark-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.:
An improved farm of 400 acres near Sycamore, De Kalb County, Ill.
A well-improved farm of 480 acres in Iroquois County, Ill.
A good farm, improved, of 160 acres in Kendall County, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE FARM OF 600 acres under the highest state of cultivation, and first-class improvements thereon; 400 acres yearly in corn, balance hay and grain. J. W. BROWN, 233 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FARM OF 300 ACRES, only two miles from Waukegan; great bargain. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FARMS OF 51, 80, 100, 140, 212, AND 400 acres, within 26 miles of Chicago, near stations; best of improvements. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

PARTIES HAVING WESTERN LAND TO EXchange for good paying business, address, stating location, &c., B, care of carrier 62, city.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE 4,000 ACRES CHOICE land in South Missouri, purchased after careful investigation, to sell or exchange for goods suitable for frontier trade. Part are bottom lands, some heavily timbered. Abstract furnished; title guaranteed. Opportunity for rare bargain. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

TO EXCHANGE — SOME COUNTRY REAL ESTATE for stocks of merchandise. Address D 50, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A PLANING MILL AND SASH factory, doing a splendid business, for real estate. Apply to ENOS TURNER, 181 East Twenty-second-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THE TERRITORY OF CALIFORnia, Colorado, &c., &c., of two of the most practicable and reliable inventions ever known for city or country property, or other good collateral; no humbug; full size working machines can be seen by calling at 179 West Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A LARGE list very choice and desirable farms of every size and price to suit. C. McDONNELL, 171 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A SMALL STOCK OF LIQUORS for horse and wagon or household goods. Address H 15, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—148 ACRES IMPROVED IOWA farms, $5,000, in Howard County, for goods, leasehold, improved, or city property. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW FURNITURE FOR A TWO-seated buggy. J. E. ALDRICH, near corner Washington and Desplaines-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF HATS, CAPS, clothing, furnishing goods, 2 buggies, 2 sets harness, 1 horse, watches, and jewelry, for real estate. Inquire at 328 State-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT OF CEDAR SHINGLES, for a good business horse. L. S. PINNEY & CO., 178 South Water-st.

TO EXCHANGE — SHORT LEASE OF STORE wanted in exchange for desirable real estate. Address H. J. EDWARDS, Irving Park, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—BLOCKS OR lots. Ravenswood—600 feet, unincumbered, for South Side residence. Aurora—Elegant residence for Chicago property. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY HAVING A rental value, a fine fruit farm near St. Joseph, Mich. Will assume incumbrance, and pay $4,000 cash. Address J L L, Room 5, Exchange Building.

TO EXCHANGE—72 FEET OF GROUND IN THE most desirable portion of Norwood, for house on leased ground. Owners address H 17, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A SMALL STORE IN BATAVIA, Ill., 35 miles from Chicago, for a lot and cottage in Chicago. Apply at Springer's Iron Yard, 18 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LADY'S GOLD watch, or Florence sewing-machine, or farm wagon, for a good cutter. Apply at Springer's Iron Yard, 18 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A SMALL FOUNDRY for a lot and cottage in Chicago. Apply at Springer's Iron Yard, 18 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FRUIT FARM IN Northern Michigan worth $2,500, cash $2,000, for house and lot worth about $5,000; would assume small incumbrance. WHIPPLE & McWHORTER, No. 64 Desplaines-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A WIDOW LADY OF 27 DESIRES THE acquaintance of a true gentleman, refined and cultivated, between 25 and 40 years of age, who is anxious to share life with one who is true and sincere. Address AVENUE, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT LOMBARD, A DESIRABLE dwelling house, with half acre lot, in sight of depot; $500 cash, balance in half yearly payments, from next May to May, 1876, or will rent premises to a small family who will board the owner. Apply to W. F. BREWSTER, No. 154 LaSalle-st., basement, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHEAP—NORWOOD Park—Blocks or lots. Ravenswood—3,000 feet. Aurora—Elegant residence, large beautiful grounds, at a sacrifice. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK—WE have choice lots and blocks for sale or trade. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—I HAVE SOME OF the most desirable residence property, improved and vacant, in this delightful suburb. Have views of scenery and residences at my office. E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LASALLE-ST.
Englewood lots, near depot, church, and schools.
Austin, 300x175 feet, near depot, cheap.
Wentworth-av., lots near car-works.

FOR SALE—30 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT Irving Park, near depot; price low for cash, or will be exchanged for city property or improved farms. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—58 LOTS AT RETAIL, AT $500 EACH, on easy terms; these lots are on Western-av., east of Humboldt Park, and will soon sell for double the price asked. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES EAST OF HUMBOLDT Park; can be subdivided to pay large profit; price only $3,000 per acre. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, SEVERAL fine new houses with all modern improvements, either frame or brick. All our houses are first-class and arranged for both water and gas. Also large and beautiful building lots that are sure to double in value very soon. There are a great many houses now under contract, and there is no doubt there will be more good houses built at South Evanston this season than in any other three suburbs around Chicago. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE tracts of acre property, suitable for immediate subdivision; will be sold at last year's prices, if taken this month. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., Real Estate Agent, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE AND lot or unimproved property in Chicago—A fruit farm at St. Joseph's, Mich.; also, 5 acres on the Ridge Road, south of Evanston, in Sec. 20, 41, 14. Apply to the owner, at the office of G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SEC. 13, T. 39, R. 11, close to the line of Madison-st., 1½ miles from Elmhurst, on Northwestern Railroad. House, barn, 400 choice fruit trees; on a single ridge. Price, $145 per acre. Easy terms. It is very cheap at $200 per acre. Also, 20 acres in Sec. 25, T. 40, R. 12, five miles from city limits, 1½ miles from the Chicago & Pacific Railroad. Price, $250 per acre. Easy terms. ASA W. CLARKE, 120 LaSalle-st., Room B, basement.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID SUBURBAN PROPERTY, at Irving Park, 4 corners, 200 feet front each, 165 feet deep, on easy terms. Would take in part payment good house and lot in city, North Side preferred, or unimproved property, North Side, east of Clark-st. Above property is in Block 18, two blocks from depot, has abundant artesian well water; railroad fare 7 cents. Address OWNER, 265 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.—House and large grounds fronting public square in the delightful suburban village of Winnetka. House has 10 rooms, furnace, range, bath-room, cistern, cellar, force-pump, etc.; lot 265x212 feet; plenty of fruit.

FOR SALE—BY J. MATTESON, 60 LASALLE-ST. Lots in Englewood on Sixty-second and Sixty-third-sts., convenient to depot and schools.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FORTY ACRES ON C., B. & Q. R. R., near Burnside-st.; graded, fine trees; we will take as part payment a choice farm, and give long time; this is a rare chance as the property is in the proper shape to sell, and can be retailed this season at 100 per cent profit. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$500 CASH, BALANCE MONTHLY payments, without interest, buys a new 8-room house and 50-foot corner lot, close to station and Normal School, Englewood; save your rent and secure a beautiful home. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL 5-ACRE BLOCKS AT CORnell and South Chicago, very cheap. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE BLOCKS THAT ARE ripe for subdivision, near California-av., between Douglas and Humboldt Parks. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSES AND LOTS AT Desplaines and Waukegan, Ill., and Kenosha, Wis. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 66 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON CORNER, NEAR STAtion at Norwood Park, choice corner, deep property; will sell cheap or exchange. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR RESIDENCE, HOUSE AND LOT south of Madison-st. and west of Ashland-av., worth $2,000 to $4,000; $1,000, or all cash down. It must be cheap, title perfect, and direct from owner, giving full description and price. Address G 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD, IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPerty paying large interest on valuation. Address, stating terms, K 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE NOT to exceed $10,000; pay $3,000 cash, balance improved city property. Address I & J 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY LOT 100 FEET FRONT IN Johnson & Lee's Sub. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED — SOUTH OF TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. and east of State, house and lot, worth about $7,000; good cash payment, balance in one and two years. Address Y 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—35 OR 40 FRONT FEET FOR RESIdence, between Randolph and Adams, and Sangamon and Robey-sts.; must be east or south front; state terms and location. Address G 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—100 FEET GROUND IN JOHNSTON & Lee's Sub. of s w ¼ Sec 20, east of Blue Island-av. preferred. BONFIELD & SWEEZEY, 49 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF PARTIES who desire to purchase residences in the South or West Division, also some acre and business property. Owners desiring to sell please call or address H. F. ELDRED & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 155 Monroe-st.

WANTED—INCUMBERED CITY PROPERTY FOR 80 acres Iowa land and South Side lots, in Towns 38 and 37. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

WANTED—$6,000—$3,000 CASH AND $3,000 IN first-class Iowa lands; fair valuation will be given for a bargain in Chicago acre business, or residence property; want to deal with owners. Address, stating price, location, etc., A 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 2 OR 3 LOTS ON KROGER-st.; to insure attention, full description must be given. Address Y 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—OUTSIDE PROPerty in exchange for nice house on leased land, Indiana-av.; three years' lease; brings $700 per annum. Inquire at 10 State-st. D. E. BRADLEY.

WANTED — I HAVE A CUSTOMER WHO wishes a good home at reasonable figures; also one for a low-priced dwelling that can be bought on easy terms. I will divide commissions on business brought into my office. JACOB C. MAGILL, Real Estate and Loan Agent, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house, with lot 25 feet front, on the South Division, south to Twenty-fifth-st.; price from $8,000 to $12,000. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE RESIDENCE ON ONE of the avenues south, worth from $10,000 to $15,000; cash customers. C. L. JENKS, 145 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE CHEAP FOR CASH—House and lot, for which I am willing to pay from $2,000 to $3,000. It must be a bargain. State price and location. Address SPEARS, Carrier 18.

WANTED—TO BUY 10 OR 20 ACRES INSIDE OR adjoining the city limits. Address, giving lowest price, ALBANY, care Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A HOUSE AND LOT EITHER in the South or West Division, on monthly payments; not to exceed in value from $3,000 to $6,000. Apply at E. B. GARDNER'S Foundry, 24 and 26 North Jefferson.

WANTED—I HAVE A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO wants a convenient, well-located dwelling; he is willing to pay well for a good thing. JACOB C. MAGILL, Real Estate and Loan Agent, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSE ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST., near Robey, at from $6,000 to $8,000. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

WANTED—A GOOD COTTAGE AND LOT IN good neighborhood, on West Side, about $3,500. C. W. BOYNTON, 157 South Water-st.

WANTED—LOTS AND HOUSES IN THE NORTH and northwest parts of the city; also suburban property; prices must be reasonable, and terms easy. Call at or address Scandinavian Real Estate Agency, 69 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT ON North Side, for our customers. COFFMAN & ANDREWS, 152 LaSalle-st., Room 15.

WANTED—SEVERAL RESIDENCE LOTS ON first-class streets; also, some good improved farms for city property. WILSON & MONTGOMERY, Room 25, Otis Block.

WANTED—A CORNER LOT NEAR ROCK ISLAND car shops, for all cash. HEALD & WARNER, 126 South Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A GENTLEMAN WILL DISPOSE OF ABOUT $1,200 of choice and elegant household furniture at a low price to a cash purchaser, or will accept good security. Lease of house can be secured if party wishes. Address X 28, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, or will sell on commission, if desired. Address P. O. Box 177.

FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, ETC., on instalments, to prompt-paying parties. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 352 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LOT OF ELEGANT NEW furniture, complete for housekeeping, on Thirty-second-st. E. ROGERS 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—OVER $1,300 WORTH OF HOUSEhold furniture, all new last August, for $600; lease transferred; house on South Carpenter-st. Inquire at 137 West Monroe-st., or at 170 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$1,500 WORTH OF fine furniture for a building lot. Call at shoe store, 116 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MIRROR—ELEGANT PIER-GLASS, marble-top base, 154 West Washington-st., Room 35.

FOR SALE—A NICE SET OF BEDROOM FURNIture, also a book-case, 2-desk combined, made to order; must be sold at once, as the party is going East. Please address U 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 9-ROOM HOUSE, suitable for family or private boarding-house; house to rent, good location, on line of street cars, West Side; terms reasonable. Address H 23, Tribune office.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNIture, and household goods of any kind, please address J. H. PIKE & CO., 751 West Lake-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO DISpose of will do well to call at HODGES & CO.'S commission house, and have their goods appraised and sold for cash at a reasonable price, and not given away at auction. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call at 613 Lake-st., before disposing. HODGES & CO.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE or goods of any kind to dispose of will please address X 75, Tribune office.

6,267 YOUNG MARRIED PERSONS ARE INvited to examine the Empire Parlor Bedstead. It surpasses all. Six styles and all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, and office. Sold on installments of $10 a month. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 352 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

SASH WEIGHTS AND ALL KINDS OF CASTINGS made and finished at reasonable rates at E. B. GARDNER'S foundry, 24 and 26 North Jefferson-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

9 CENTRE-AV.—2 OR 3 YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with first-class board.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms and board. Day boarders.

12 SOUTH ANN-ST. — A FEW GENTLEMEN boarders can be accommodated.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED room, with good board.

14 BISHOP-COURT—ONE LARGE AND TWO SINgle rooms, or en suite; everything first-class; terms reasonable.

14 WILLARD-PLACE. — HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of front rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—A FEW YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with board and lodging, at from $4 to $6 per week, according to room.

19 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, $5 per week.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—A NICELY-FURnished front room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

24 BISHOP-COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM Madison-st., near Union Park—Large rooms for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen, with first-class board, 2 story and basement, high stoop, brick house, just opened, and newly furnished.

24 BISHOP COURT—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, very desirable; highly furnished and Brussels carpet.

36 HUBBARD-ST., NEAR THE CORNER OF Desplaines—Nicely furnished rooms, with board. Terms, $4.50 per week. Single rooms, $5

42 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A FURNISHED FRONT room with board; also an unfurnished front parlor.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO OR THREE young men can find good room and board at a reasonable price. Good table board at $4 per week.

48 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with first-class board, suitable for gent and wife or single gents. Terms reasonable.

48 NORTH MAY-ST—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE can have handsomely furnished parlor, first floor, with board, fuel and light included, at an extremely low rate, if taken immediately. Comfortable room and board for two single gentlemen at $10.00 per week. Private family; convenient to cars. Home this afternoon.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, with board, for two gentlemen, or gent and wife. Also, single rooms.

52 MILLER-ST.—WANTED—TWO RESPECTAble boarders, in a private house.

66 PARK-AV.—A NICE SUITE OF ROOMS FOR a family of four. First-class board.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED. Nicely furnished rooms with board.

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICE FRONT ROOM for three, heated if desired; terms moderate. Also day boarders.

77 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., THREE DOORS from Madison.—Good room and board for two gentlemen. Table board accommodation.

82 ASHLAND-AV.—ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR two gentlemen.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A LARGE, WELL-FURnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, with first-class board.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR MADISON — A furnished parlor and single room with board.

90 NORTH ASHLAND-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or small family, can be furnished with board, and a suite of three nice rooms; they have gas, water, closets, and bath room.

90 ASHLAND-AV.—A PLEASANT SINGLE room, with board. Terms reasonable.

97 PARK-AV., ABOVE UNION PARK—FURnished rooms and board for two or three gentlemen; price, $6 per week.

106 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can have pleasant rooms with first-class board; terms moderate.

119 SOUTH GREEN-ST., BETWEEN MONROE and Adams-sts.—Room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or 2 gents; also accommodate one gentleman as room-mate.

119 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST. — FURNISHED front chamber, with closet off, to rent, with board.

120 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — PLEASANT front rooms suitable for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; terms reasonable.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. — LARGE FURnished room to rent, with board, to a married couple; modern conveniences; pleasant location.

127 SANGAMON-ST.—GOOD BOARD AT $5 PER week, where you can go into the kitchen unattended by the landlord or landlady.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT room, with board, for man and wife, or two gentlemen.

136 THROOP-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN—ROOM on first floor for gent and wife or two single gents, and one single room, with board, at reasonable rates.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A GENTLEMAN CAN be accommodated with good board.

148 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—A LARGE ROOM FOR four gentlemen; terms, $6 per week. A few table boarders taken.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms, with board, suitable for gent and wife; also single room for gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

168 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished front room, with good board.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — PLEASANT furnished room to rent, with board.

176 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—FURNISHED room, with board, for one or two gentlemen. Reasonable terms.

177 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, nicely furnished front parlor; also bedroom, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; references required.

177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — FURNISHED room, suited for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also, one single room. Location central. Accommodations first-class.

179 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER HALsted—Furnished front rooms to rent; location very desirable.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST. — A FURNISHED front room to rent with board.

193 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FEW BOARDers wanted; nicely furnished rooms and good board.

209 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A PLEASANT room for two gentlemen; also single room; with board.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a front room, to gentleman and wife; also single room; terms moderate.

224 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FEW DAY boarders can have good accommodations.

230 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LADIES AND gentlemen accommodated with first-class board; special inducements offered; prices reasonable.

238 SOUTH GREEN-ST. — TO RENT—NEWLY furnished rooms, with board.

245 WEST POLK-ST.—FINE FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, airy location, facing south. First-class board. Call and see rooms.

263 WARREN-AV.—SUITE OF PLEASANT rooms and board; dinner at half-past 6; terms reasonable.

279 WARREN-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE of south front chambers, with board, for a gentleman and wife; also accommodations for a single gentleman.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE furnished front room to gentleman and wife. Also, rooms for two or three gentlemen, with board.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—A LARGE ROOM, GOOD board; home comforts. Terms moderate.

299 WEST JACKSON-ST. — A NICELY FURnished room for two gentlemen, with fire and gas; table first-class; also room-mate for young lady; references given and required.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY—Furnished room, with first-rate board, for one or two gentlemen.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOM, WITH board, suitable for two gentlemen.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A VERY DESIRAble furnished room for two gentlemen, with first-class board; 6 o'clock dinners. Also, accommodation for a few day boarders. References required.

344 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A VERY PLEASant, sunny, and desirable room, unfurnished, with unexceptionable board.

355 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHed suite of rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; no other boarders.

359 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—WITH BOARD, two large furnished rear rooms, second story, closet and hot and cold water.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board; house modern conveniences; terms reasonable; family associations, etc.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE FURNISHed room, and one suite of unfurnished rooms, with all the modern improvements, with first-class board, for single gentlemen, or man and wife.

574 WEST LAKE-ST.—CHOICE ROOMS AND the best of board can be had at reasonable price. House modern improvements, fronting Union Park. Persons desiring board will do well to call and see rooms.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—One elegantly furnished and one unfurnished room; contain all modern conveniences; location and accommodations No. 1.

697 FULTON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with board, for man and wife or two young men. No other boarders. Terms moderate.

723 FULTON-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM; hot and cold water in room; use of bath; suitable for man and wife or two gents. $14 per week.

736 WEST LAKE-ST. — PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board; terms reasonable. A few day boarders wanted.

ABERDEEN HOUSE, 28 ABERDEEN-ST. — ONE suite and single rooms, with board. A few day boarders accommodated.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF OBTAINING, WITH board, an elegantly furnished front room, east of Jefferson Park, will address E 46, Tribune office.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH FIRST-class board, suitable for 2 or 4 young men, with fire and light. Location on Washington-st., near Sangamon. Price $5.50 per week. Address H 17, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE, ON MORGAN-ST. — ONE LARGE front room, with alcove off, and one room suitable for two young men. House modern built, and has all modern improvements. Location, table, and furnishings are all first-class. Address S, care Carrier 72.

South Side.

2 HUBBARD COURT—FURNISHED ROOM AND board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms to let, with board; also a single room. References required.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A PLEASANT FURNISHed room, with board, for two or three gentlemen.

12 SIXTEENTH-ST.—A LARGE NICELY FURnished room to rent, with board.

22 SIXTEENTH-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, with alcove. Also, one small room. House has all modern improvements. Newly furnished. Terms reasonable.

31 INDIANA-AV.—ONE LARGE AND ONE SMALL furnished room to rent, with or without board, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with board. Also day boarders wanted.

37 THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR COTTAGE Grove-av.—Suite of two unfurnished rooms, with first-rate board, in private family; hot and cold water, register, and closet; bath-room on same floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side—Continued.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

76 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—TO RENT, TO A GENtleman, a furnished room, with or without board. Can have comforts of a home, with use of piano and bath-room. A gentleman of refinement desired.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., JUNCTION OF CALumet—A nicely furnished, medium-sized, heated room, with board; house first-class.

122 TWENTIETH-ST., BETWEEN WABASH AND Michigan-avs.—To rent, with board, a furnished front room and alcove.

157, 159, AND 163 LASALLE-ST., NEAR MADIson—Special provision made for day-boarders at DOWNEY'S, in Republic Life Building.

178 THIRD-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with good room and first-class board; terms moderate.

284 MICHIGAN-AV. — NEATLY FURNISHED room to rent, with board. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

356 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with or without board; terms reasonable.

370 WABASH-AV.—TWO OR THREE SELECT gentlemen can secure nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board; terms moderate. References exchanged.

384 WABASH-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN MAY BE accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and first-class table.

432 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHed room, with board, cheap, for two young ladies.

447 WABASH-AV.—ONE ROOM TO RENT, WITH board.

483 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO PARLORS FOR MAN and wife, with or without board; good barn on premises; also 1 single room.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE ALCOVE BEDroom, furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; house has all modern improvements.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth—A nice cheerful family hotel; excellent table, and surprisingly low prices. Single rooms, $6.

506 WABASH-AV.—A DESIRABLE ALCOVE room connected with bath-room, hot and cold water; also, room for 2 gents, and one single room, with board.

532 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Also furnished rooms, single and double, with board.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM FOR GENtleman and lady. Also, room for single gentlemen, with board.

554 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen and wives; rooms for single gentlemen and single ladies; also, table-boarders wanted.

570 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOMS to rent, with board for gentleman and wife; everything first-class.

588 WABASH-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two single gentlemen, can obtain furnished room with board; a few persons can be accommodated with day board.

608 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, TWO ROOMS, with or without board, suitable for one or two gentlemen; day board furnished.

609 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, can be obtained, with board; references exchanged.

665 WABASH-AV.—ONE VERY PLEASANT front room, with board, for gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SINGLE FRONT ROOM, with board; reference required.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front suites, for gentlemen and wives, with board; hot and cold water in rooms; accomodations first-class.

764 WABASH-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, with board.

774 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED ROOM suitable for two persons, to rent, with board. Two doors south of Twenty-second-st.

769 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED front and back rooms, singly or en suite; also, handsomely furnished front parlor, with board. Also, a few day boarders desired.

799 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, ONE ROOM, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, or single gents, nicely furnished and with fire.

796 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife. Also, back room over back parlor. Gentleman desires a room-mate. Barn to rent.

804 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board; references required.

806 WABASH-AV.—BOARD, WITH SUITE OF desirable unfurnished rooms on parlor floor. Also, 2 or 3 day boarders. References exchanged.

812 MICHIGAN-AV. — DESIRABLE ROOMS with board in private family, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

824 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, with board; terms moderate; day boarders accommodated.

827 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO rent, with board, to two gentlemen, at reasonable prices.

839 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO VERY PLEASANT rooms, connected, to rent, with board; references exchanged.

878 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT room to rent, with board, suitable for two gentlemen.

884 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; terms moderate.

947 WABASH-AV.—LODGING ROOMS TO rent, furnished or unfurnished.

1000 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board. A few day boarders accommodated.

1015 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a large front alcove room, very handsomely furnished. Reference required.

1024 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN and wife or two gentlemen; references required.

1029 WABASH-AV.—FRONT SUITE HANDsomely furnished. Can be permanent if suited and agreeable.

1030 WABASH-AV., FLORENCE PLACE—A handsomely-furnished double parlor to rent, with board; day boarders can be accommodated.

1045 STATE-ST.—NEAR TWENTY-SECOND—A furnished room to rent to a gentleman and wife or two ladies, where there are no boarders.

1071 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED east front room, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board; brick house, all modern improvements.

1176 WABASH-AV.—A FINE SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with board.

1250 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM WITH board in a private family.

BAYLEY HOTEL, STATE-ST., NEAR THIRteenth—A great reduction in board; front rooms for man and wife, $15 per week; single gents, $6 to $7 per week.

SOUTH SIDE, NEAR FAIRVIEW STATION—Front alcove room on second floor, unfurnished except carpet, with board; modern house. Address G 40 Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 1121 STATE-ST.—FURnished rooms, with first-class board, at $5 per week. Day board, $3.50. Transit, $1.50 per day. Single rooms, $5 and $6.

North Side.

42 CASS-ST., TWO BLOCKS FROM STATE-ST. bridge.—One large front room and one single room to let in a private family, with or without board.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A FEW LADIES and gentlemen can find new and nicely-furnished rooms, with first-class table board. References given and required.

380 DAYTON-ST., NORTH SIDE, 4 BLOCKS from street cars. Three young men can find good board in a private family, at $6.00 per week. Inquire of ABBOTT, with Clement, Morton & Co., cor. State & Madison. References required.

Country.

AT EVANSTON—PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBtained, with board. Address or apply at the s. w. corner of Orrington-av. and Clark-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A RESPECTABLE LADY, WITH LIMITed means, wishes a quiet home for herself and 8-year old child in a plain family; an aged couple or a widow lady preferred; location east of Union Park, between Fulton and Monroe-sts.; will pay $20 per month for same. Best of references given. Address H 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOM AND BOARD FOR TWO GENtlemen; will pay $15 with light and fire. Address G 93, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A LADY AND HER SON IN A PRIvate family, where there are no other boarders, situated in South Division, east of State and north of Twenty-sixth-st. Address H, 418 Michigan-av.

BOARD—PERMANENT BOARD WANTED WITH a plain private family, by a young man of regular habits. Address M 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—ROOMS AND BOARD IN PRIVATE family, for self, wife, and child; West Side preferred; no boarding-house keepers need answer. Address, giving character, accommodations, and prices, W 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—SINGLE ROOM, WITH BOARD, WEST of Halsted-st., by a young gentleman studying a profession; best of references. Address, stating terms, L 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AT $12 per week, half to be taken in music lessons (piano). Address R 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—ANY TIME WITHIN 30 DAYS, ONE FURnished and one unfurnished room, with board, for two gents and wives, in a nice private family, between Madison, Jackson, Peoria, Aberdeen-sts.; permanent, if suited; would not move the 1st of May; price not over $30 a month; no boarding-house need answer. Address A, care Carrier 2.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A COMFORTably furnished room, with board, within a block or two of the Cottage Grove-av. turn-table, Oakland; references. Address B 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, by a gentleman, on West Side, between Sangamon-st. and Ashland-av.; reference required. Address, with terms, E 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A QUIET, respectable locality; widow lady preferred. Address P 38, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN ARE DEsirous of securing board in a private family, where the society of young ladies and music can be obtained. Would prefer South Side, north of Fifteenth-st. Address, stating terms, &c., X 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM, BY A MARried lady, alone most of the time; private family preferred. Address M 61, Tribune office, stating terms and location.

BOARD—WEST SIDE—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN A private family, residing within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of Madison-st. bridge; brick house preferred. Address M 20, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF ROOMS; ALSO, A SINgle bedroom, unfurnished except carpets, for a family of three adults, must be first-class; West Side, near Union Park, preferred. State terms and references. Address Y 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, for gentleman, wife, and child (6 years), within 15 minutes' walk from Madison and Peoria-sts. Terms not to exceed $65 per month. J L, 223 West Madison-st.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BOARD; COMFORTS OF a home, with good room, and pleasant situation; on West Washington-st., between King and Lincoln. Address TRUTH, care of Carrier 19.

THE CHURCHES.

Observance of "the Day of Prayer for Colleges."

New Depot Reading Room—The First Presbyterian Church.

Investigating Beecher---Compulsory Education.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

Episcopal and Roman Catholic Calendar for the Week.

Last Thursday was the "day of prayer for colleges." Religious services were held at the Presbyterian Seminary, in the morning, at which the Professors officiated, and in the afternoon there was a meeting in charge of the students. The Congregational and Baptist institutions of the city resolved to observe the "old day," which is the last Thursday in February. The setting apart of this day was effected by some of the denominations as far back as 1820. The following is one of the resolutions adopted, which explains the scope and portent of the institution:

Resolved, That the lamentable dearth of candidates for the ministry in the Church, while the call both from the home and foreign fields is becoming more frequent and pressing, is a subject of serious alarm; involving great responsibilities on all concerned, and demanding in the most urgent manner the immediate and particular attention of ministers, elders, parents, and pious young men; and the Assembly express the opinion that constant and earnest prayer should be made to the "Lord of the harvest," both in public and private, until a gracious answer in His holy providence; and that the last Thursday of February next be recommended as a day of *special* prayer and public instruction on this subject in all our churches.

Soon after its origin, it enlisted the sympathies and hearty observance of most of the branches of the American Church. Fifteen hundred students, in thirty-six different colleges, were converted between 1820 and 1835. These revivals occurred in connection with the day of prayer for colleges. It is to be regretted that at present the day is not more uniformly observed in all the denominations. The change was made two years since, to accommodate the students. There are 316 colleges in the United States, distributed as follows:

Alabama	6	Nebraska	2
Arkansas	1	New Hampshire	1
California	9	New Jersey	3
Colorado	1	New York	15
Connecticut	3	North Carolina	6
Delaware	2	Ohio	28
Georgia	8	Oregon	4
Illinois	27	Pennsylvania	24
Indiana	10	Rhode Island	1
Iowa	15	South Carolina	7
Kansas	11	Tennessee	19
Kentucky	9	Texas	7
Louisiana	7	Virginia	13
Maine	4	Wisconsin	12
Maryland	6	Vermont	3
Massachusetts	5	Washington Territory	1
Minnesota	3	District of Columbia	2
Michigan	8	Utah	1
Mississippi	7	West Virginia	3
Missouri	16		

There are ninety-seven Theological Seminaries and departments in the country, belonging to the denominations in the following ratio:

Baptist	22	Reformed	3
Presbyterian	19	Unitarian	3
Lutheran	16	Christian	2
Episcopalian	14	Universalist	2
Congregationalist	7	United Brethren	1
Methodist	7	Moravian	1

Aside from these there are sixty-nine Roman Catholic colleges and seminaries, making a total of 479. It is for all these that prayer has been made.

DEPOT READING-ROOM.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and Rock Island & Pacific Railway Companies, in co-operation with the Young Men's Christian Association, will open a Depot Reading-Room in the new passenger depot at the head of LaSalle street as soon as it is completed. These Companies have very generously set apart a large room 20x55 feet on the south side of the depot, immediately over the passenger waiting-rooms, which will be fixed up in a neat and attractive manner, and will contain a full supply of all the leading papers and magazines.

It is proposed to make the place so attractive by its literature and surroundings that the employes of the road cannot resist the temptation to accept the free invitation of its benefits and spend their leisure hours in the improvement of mind, and keep out of saloons, gambling dens, and other places of bad repute.

The officers of the roads hold the view that they will be fully repaid for this expenditure in having their men on duty in time, able and fresh after spending their evening profitably in such a place, instead of carousing around the city, visiting places of evil resort all night, unfitting them for the duties of the following day.

This plan (Depot Reading Room) has been carried on very successfully at the Union Depot, in Cleveland, where the various railroad companies have set apart a spacious room which the Young Men's Christian Association of Cleveland fitted up, and which has met with gratifying success, hundreds visiting the room weekly. It is the intention of the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago to establish similar rooms in the new depots about to be built if the railroad managers will look with favor upon it.

This Association has within the past ten months distributed in the different waiting rooms of the passenger depots in the city over two million pages of religious reading matter in the shape of tracts, papers, and testaments which have been well received by persons compelled to wait for the arrival or departure of trains. This is an average of 7,000 tracts per day, which go into the hands of about 1,000 persons, many of whom, it is thought, scarcely ever see such reading matter. It is said by the Association, whose headquarters are still at Nos. 95 and 97 West Randolph street, that every dollar contributed to this "depot work" will be the means of furnishing and distributing 4,800 pages of Gospel truth.

THE NEW FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Thursday evening, Feb. 6, the new and elegant church of the First Presbyterian Society, on the corner of Twenty-first street and Indiana avenue, will be thrown open to the public for the first time, the occasion being a grand concert in inauguration of the new organ, under the direction of Mr. G. C. Knopfel. This church, which has been built under the supervision of the architect, Mr. J. C. Cochrane, and the Superintendent, Mr. A. Ballard, is an edifice of modern Gothic style, built of red pressed brick, and brown-stone trimmings. We enter through a vestibule, up the grand staircases on either side, and reach the auditorium, a room 64x100 feet, with side walls 30 feet high, and ceiling 67 feet from floor to the apex. The ceiling is spanned by six grand arches, heavily moulded, with deep recess panels and tracery, all richly painted and gilded. A balcony extends around the two sides and front of the church, and is arranged in boxes which are furnished with upholstered chairs, making the seats in this part of the church unusually desirable. The organ and choir are placed within the chancel at the rear of the church and behind the pulpit. The arch, 40 feet wide and 82 in height, is furnished with massive columns on either side, having heavy foliated caps, richly gilded and decorated in fresco. The walls and dome of the chancel are frescoed in blue and gold, and harmonize finely with the decorated pipes of the organ. The frescoing of the church is modern ecclesiastical in style; the ceiling above tinted in French blue, and ornamented with appropriate scroll-work, tipped with gilt stars and crowns. The side walls are tinted French gray, and the fringe at the angles of the walls and ceiling is heavily panelled and highly decorated in colors. All of the decorative parts of the work in the church, the frescoing, upholstering, and stained glass windows, have been done with special reference to each other, and have made the interior of this church very elegant and pleasing in its finish.

SHALL BEECHER BE INVESTIGATED?

Amid the general tide of "investigation" now pervading the land, the *Advance* has pronounced in favor of an investigation of the rumors respecting Henry Ward Beecher, emanating from the Mrs. Woodhull source. These are the closing words of a two-column leader in the last number:

Mr. Beecher and the others interested in this scandal will find it to be unwise longer to omit a demand for a full investigation, by a civil or by an Ecclesiastical tribunal. Investigation by the latter, as more appropriate, in the case of a minister, and as more certain also, if properly sought, to take place without needless delay, may be preferred. The Christian public are anxious that Mr. Beecher should be vindicated from these ruthless assaults, which they believe to have originated in malice and in attempts to collect blackmail. As not a few other honorable names have been dragged into the affair, so that suspicion has been excited of wrong-doing in various quarters, justice demands that the truth be made known, for the relief of all the innocent, and for the condemnation of all the guilty. The Church cannot afford to have the reputation of the greatest living preacher sullied by even a breath of suspicion. In reluctantly expressing these views of what the case now demands, we believe we represent what is fast coming to be the unanimous judgment of Mr. Beecher's warmest and life-long friends. We have said this much, of course, on the presumption of Mr. Beecher's innocence; but if, the very thought of which is intolerable, there should prove to be any real foundation for the accusation in question, the considerations would be a thousand-fold stronger which call for a full investigation of the matter.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The *Standard* has seconded the motion recently made by the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* respecting compulsory education. This is what the Baptist organ says:

In looking over the annual reports of the School Superintendents of several States we find that the percentage of children of school age, in actual attendance upon the public schools, is about seventy, and from 3 to 5 per cent attend private schools. This would leave 25,000 out of every 100,000 who are growing up without the benefits of our system of free education. The number is much larger in the cities than in the country. In Chicago the "school census" gave 88,214 children between the ages of 6 and 21, and 65,119 under 6. The number registered in our public schools last year was 31,244. The number enrolled in private schools was 14,888, making a total of 46,132, or 42,037 less than the school census. The school age is not usually extended to 21, but stops at 16. This would probably reduce the non-attendance one-half, but still give an altogether too large number who are growing up in ignorance. These figures strongly suggest compulsory education, as a measure to which we must ultimately resort.

THE INTERIOR.

Cyrus H. McCormick, Esq., who has purchased the *Interior*, in the last number of that paper makes the following clear and explicit announcement:

Having undertaken the publication of the *Interior*, I have only now to announce to its readers that I have done so with the determination to spare neither means nor effort to make it a "first-class" *Presbyterian* journal, irrespective of any "schools" by which Presbyterians have in the past been designated—and to the entire exclusion of *party politics*. Arrangements are being made to secure the very best talent of the Presbyterian pulpit as editors and writers, all which will appear in the next issue of the paper.

It is understood that Rev. Francis L. Patten, Professor of Theology of the Presbyterian Seminary, has been appointed Editor-in-Chief, and Rev. Drs. Kittredge and Mitchell special contributors.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

The social element in the First Congregational Church, and especially that among the young people, as demonstrated last Monday, was not in the least harmed by the fire. On that evening the "Golden Fleece," a young people's society connected with the congregation, met, as usual, "on time" in the parlors of the Reformed Church, when an unusually interesting programme of entertainment was presented, which a full membership enjoyed. Among the most interesting of the exercises were the readings given by Prof. E. M. Booth, who has charge of the elocutionary department in the Chicago Theological Seminary. His fine intonations of voice and representations of different characters were such as to call forth repeated applause.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Rev. A. L. Jordan has resigned the pastorate of the Coventry Street Baptist Church.

Rev. Truman M. Post, D. D., of St. Louis, is in the city delivering lectures on church history to the senior class in the Congregational Theological Seminary.

The Rev. Dr. Post, of Milwaukee, whose Sabbath duties in that city require him to dispense the gospel in three languages, to-wit: English, Dutch, and German, was in a Chicago pulpit last Sunday.

Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, formerly of this city, but more recently of Janesville, Wis., has been called to the pastorate of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, of Milwaukee. This is a new church enterprise organized last November.

Lawndale has organized a Library Association, the officers of which are: President, A. T. Burleson; Vice President, G. B. Shaw; Secretary, James Andrews; Treasurer, T. J. Suddard. Books, papers, magazines, etc., will be at once procured, and a library and reading room.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Recent experiments respecting the worth of women in our churches has demonstrated such a series of good results that the religious press is just now on the *qui vive*, and asking whether or not these labors may not be directed into additional channels of usefulness. Thus far these organized efforts have been confined mainly to the foreign field. The question now is, whether at home, in individual churches, new lines of labor may not be defined for the more rapid growth of Christianity.

Grace Presbyterian Church, Rev. E. S. Ely, pastor, which was organized last summer, has now sixty-four members and a Sunday School of 175 scholars. At their annual meeting, recently held, new Trustees were elected and the Treasurer's report read, showing that over $10,000 had been raised during the last year. A lot has been purchased for $10,500, on which there is a brick church edifice now in process of erection that is to be completed by the 1st of May.

The choir of the Second Baptist Church reminded their leader, Professor H. R. Palmer, at a social reunion the other evening, of the importance of "time" in musical matters, by presenting him with a handsome gold Elgin watch, Raymond movement. Mr. Palmer was taken by surprise, but did not forget to invite the members to sit down to a substantial collation which he had prepared.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

Religious services will be held to-day, morning and evening, in the following places of worship:

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. J. F. Walker will officiate as usual at Calvary Church.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will officiate this morning and evening at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate as usual at the Church of the Atonement.

—The Rev. Chas. E. Cheney will preach this morning and evening in Christ Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Warren will officiate this morning and evening at St. Mark's Church.

—There will be full services at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul. The Bishop of Illinois will officiate at 3½ o'clock p. m. Rev. Arthur Brooks, of St. James' Church, will give the second of the series of sermons.

—The Rev. C. H. W. Stocking will preach in the Church of the Epiphany—in the morning on "A Month in the South;" in the evening on "Holy Matrimony."

—The Rev. E. Sullivan will preach in the morning at Trinity Church. No evening service.

—The Rev. John Wilkinson will preach morning and evening in the Church of the Holy Communion.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Prof. Swing will preach this morning at McVicker's Theatre.

—The Rev. Francis L. Patton will preach this morning, and the Rev. A. E. Kittredge this evening, at the Third Church.

—The Rev. U. D. Gulick will preach as usual at the American Reformed Church. The evening subject is: "Watchman, What of the Night?"

—The Rev. W. C. Young will preach as usual in the Fullerton Avenue Church. There will be religious services every evening this week.

—The Rev. James Maclaughlan will preach, this morning and evening, at the First Scotch Church.

—The Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., will preach, to-day, at the Jefferson Park Church. His evening subject is: "How to Handle Murderers." This congregation has just adopted the plan of voluntary contributions and free pews.

—The Rev. J. M. Baugh preaches, this morning and evening, at the United Memorial Church.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach, morning and evening, to the Ashland Avenue Church Society, in the chapel of the Seminary, corner of Ashland and Warren avenues.

—The Rev. Chas. L. Thompson will lecture on "The Young Man's Trial," this evening, in the Thirty-first Street Church.

METHODIST.

The revival meetings continue with increased interest at the Western Avenue Church. The Rev. A. Yonker and others will officiate every evening this week.

—The Rev. W. C. Dandy will preach this morning at Trinity Church. The Rev. S. McChesney will preach in the evening on "Old Age."

—The Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach this morning and evening at the Centenary Church.

—The Rev. J. F. McClellan will preach this morning at the Wabash Avenue Church.

—The Rev. Wm. F. Stewart will preach in the Reuben Street Church at 10:30 a. m. Seats free.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. H. F. Campbell preaches this morning and evening at Murray Chapel.

—The Rev. Dr. Ryder will officiate this morning in the Wabash Avenue Synagogue.

—The Rev. Dr. Forrester will preach this morning and evening at the Church of the Redeemer.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Mr. Whitehead will preach this morning and evening at the North Star Church.

—Henry Morehouse, of England, preaches this morning in the Western Avenue Church. The Rev. John Gordon preaches in the evening.

—The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach this morning at the Union Park Church. In the evening there will be a Bible reading on the state of the impenitent dead.

—The Rev. A. J. Frost will preach to-day at the University Place Church.

—The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas will preach this morning at the Michigan Avenue Church on "Christian Earnestness," and this evening on "Friend, Go Up Higher."

—The Rev. E. J. Goodspeed will preach this morning at the Second Church, and lecture to young men in the evening.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach this morning in the First Church. In the evening there will be a Gospel meeting.

The next lecture-sociable of the Indiana Avenue Baptist Church will be held in the church, on the corner of Thirtieth street and Indiana avenue. A short lecture will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Arnold, of the Baptist Theological Seminary, on "Modern Greece," at the close of which all who wish to do so may select their pews for the coming year.

—The Rev. W. L. Noyes, pastor of the Free Church, will preach morning and evening in the Free Church, corner of Jackson and Loomis streets.

UNITARIAN.

—The Rev. R. L. Collier preaches this morning at Martine's Hall. There is no evening service.

—Miss Sarah E. Whitney, of New York, preaches this morning in the Third Church. No evening service.

—Mrs. Livermore will occupy Robert Collyer's pulpit in Unity Church to-day.

—The Rev. J. O. M. Hewitt will preach in Unity Church, Oak Park, on "Our Life, the True Temple of Worship."

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Rev. L. F. Chamberlain will preach this morning and evening in the New England Church.

—The Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett will preach morning and evening in Plymouth Church.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

The Rev. C. Day Noble will preach this afternoon to the Second Society in Plymouth Church. The subject is "Abraham Blessed by Melchizedek."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Frank R. Burr will preach this morning and evening at Advent Christian Chapel. The morning subject is "The Bible View of the State of the Dead."

—The Rev. A. X. Shoemaker will preach as usual at the Church of God. The morning subject is "The Love of Money."

—The Rev. O. A. Burgess preaches this morning and evening in the Christian Church.

—The Rev. F. Richards will preach this morning to the English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

—The Rev. James Harrison will preach this morning and evening at the Church of the Pilgrims.

—Elder D. R. and Mrs. M. S. Mansfield preach this morning and evening at 619 West Lake street.

—The Orthodox Friends meet in their house on Twenty-sixth street at 10:30 a. m.

—The Progressive Lyceum meets at 1 o'clock in their hall, No. 99 West Randolph street.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

Feb. 2—Fourth Sunday after Ephiphany; Purification B. V. M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Feb. 2—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany; Purification B. V. M.; Candlemas-Day.
Feb. 3—St. Blaise, B. M.
Feb. 4—St. Andrew Corsini, B. C.
Feb. 5—St. Agatha, V. M.
Feb. 6—St. Titus, B. C.; St. Dorothy, V. M.
Feb. 7—St. Romuald, Abb.
Feb. 8—St. John of Watha, C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pius IX. has witnessed the death of one hundred Cardinals during his pontificate of a quarter of a century.

—The Rev. Dr. Jessup writes from Beyrout, Syria, that it is his belief that the communicants of the Greek Church there will go over *en masse* to Protestantism.

—The population of the Lutheran Church throughout the world is estimated at from forty to fifty millions, about one-half of Protestant Christendom.

—General L. M. Ayer, of South Carolina, a former member of the Confederate Congress, has concluded to devote himself to the Baptist ministry, and is preaching with great acceptance.

—The golden wedding of the Rev. William Suddards, D. D., of Grace Church, Philadelphia, has just been celebrated. He has been pastor of that church for the last 38 years, being the longest pastorate of any Episcopal clergyman of the city.

—Shanghai is the stronghold of the Roman Catholics in China. They have a large cathedral there, besides flourishing mission establishments. Their adherents in and around the city are said to number 80,000.

—The First Congregational Church in Columbus, Ohio, have adopted the free-seat system, and weekly collections to meet the salary and current expenses. All members of the church, and all other males who pay $1 a year, and females 50 cents, are entitled to membership, and can vote on all questions brought before the church.

—Statistics have been collected from thirty of the principal colleges and seminaries in the United States, showing that out of 6,291 students 2,716 are members of Evangelical churches, and 1,183 are studying for the ministry. A comparison of this statement with similar figures for the year previous shows that while the percentage of professing Christians has fallen off, the proportion of students studying for the ministry has largely increased.

—Mr. Spurgeon advises every congregation to give their minister a rest. They need not send them to Jericho, but let them have a little leisure, so that their brains may be refreshed. In addition to the charge of 4,000 members and the orphanage, he has a weekly average of 500 letters to answer.

—A colored Presbyterian church has been organized at Mount Pleasant, Ala. The members of this church were formerly slaves of Dr. James M. Whitherspoon, and were "carefully trained," one of the Southern papers tells us, "in the principles of the Presbyterian Church, by their owner."

—A Methodist divine, the Rev. Mr. Gorham, does not disguise his conviction that "When men die in their sins they go to a place of everlasting burnings, and that there God Almighty tortures them alive so long as God Almighty lives."

—Two benevolent female members of the Presbyterian Church at Mooers, N. Y., surprised the parish and themselves mutually, the other day, by both attempting to present a silver communion service, all suitably engraved, to the church on the same day. Each had kept her plan a little too sly.

—The Rev. Z. S. Barstow, of Keene, New Hampshire, has been pastor of the same church for fifty years, and still retains his relation to the congregation. During this half century he has preached at home or abroad every Sabbath, with but eight exceptions, when he was prevented by sickness.

—The Rev. S. M. Isaacs, pastor of the Forty-fourth Street, New York City, Synagogue, celebrated his 70th birthday on the 18th by a sermon, as a basis for which he read Psalm xc., 9, 10—"For all our days are passed away: * * * we spend our years as a tale that is told. The days of our years are three score and ten." He said when he came to this country, 35 years ago, there were but three synagogues and no English preacher. During his ministry he had married 812 couples, some of them being children of parents whom he had married.

—It is very often said that the Jews are rapidly losing all local interest in Palestine, and growing more and more indifferent to the thought of reinhabiting it. Perhaps this may be true of them as a body, yet there are some indications that there is an increasing desire to see the land of their fathers, whatever may be their expectations about the future. The number returning yearly has, of late, much enlarged, and it is said that the last year was marked by the advent of a larger number than any previous year. Almost every ship has brought from 60 to 100. Most of these proceeded to Galilee.

—The writer of this article, not long since, happened on Sunday evening to be present when a sermon was preached in behalf of a new building of one of the denominations of the city. After the sermon, the free-will offerings of the people were made; and when we supposed the services were about to end, the door was ordered to be closed, and the minister of God, *from the pulpit*, called out various members of the congregation by name to give sums which he fixed himself; and as they responded favorably, he recommended their coal-yards and other branches of business to the congregation.—*Our Christian Work.*

—Just at the conclusion of a recent circus performance in a North Carolina town, the clown stepped forward and informed the vast assembly that they had taken in about $600 that day,—more money, he ventured to say, than any minister of the Gospel in that county would receive for a year's service. He then plainly told them that the large portion of the audience were church members, who would plead their poverty when asked for money to support the Gospel, and severely exposed their inconsistency. A few Sundays after, he preached in the same community, and made a strong appeal for missions, when a collection was taken amounting to $438.

—The Catholic Church in Great Britain has about 2,500 priests, 1,620 churches, 82 religious communities for men, 280 for women, and 4,500,000 lay members.

The *Pall Mall Budget* selects two or three of the signs of the times in China and Japan which possess more than the usual significance, as indicative of the changes which govern the policy of these two countries. On the 1st of November, a new Imperial flag was adopted by the Chinese Government. The new flag is triangular in shape, deep yellow in color, with a blue dragon in the centre, and this flag is to be borne by all Chinese war vessels and customs cruisers, thus centralizing all the elements of the fleet, which have hitherto been under divided authority. Another important movement has been made to replace the foreign officers employed on steamers by natives and to arm the forts with Krupp guns, and complete river defences with torpedoes. The most remarkable change which has been effected in China is the determination of the Government to stop the cultivation of the poppy in China, and thus reduce the consumption of opium. An Imperial edict directing the destruction of the crop in the province of Manchuria and the adjacent district of Mongolia has been carried into effect in a great many places. Although the poppy is still largely cultivated in Central and Southern China, the Government is working vigorously to check it, showing thereby its good intentions, although the execution of its orders is only partial.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

The month of January has been an unusual one in the local money market, in the respect that there has been no relaxation. The demand has been very active during the whole time since the opening of the year, and the supply of loanable funds has been scanty enough to keep rates of interest in the open market considerably above the usual average of the year. The causes are well understood to be local. The freight blockade is the principal and most immediate one, but there is also a large amount of indebtedness for building, which causes a pressure to meet liabilities that are due, now that the great bulk of the business buildings are completed. Some of the leading mercantile houses say their trade during January has been up to the average of past years, but the majority say that the severity of the winter and the blockade of the railroads has seriously diminished the trade of the month.

The demand for accommodation from grain dealers is very active, and the general expectation of an increase in the receipts of grain gives the prospect of a further increase in their necessity for accommodation next week.

In the open market, 1½ per cent per month is the ruling rate for prime business paper.

The necessity for cash is forcing a good many first-class local stocks into the market, though as a rule prices are tolerably well sustained.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 75c per $1,000 discount.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$2,797,911.05	$351,114.20
Tuesday	2,709,119.75	241,524.68
Wednesday	2,392,352.12	279,273.00
Thursday	2,387,951.90	325,407.14
Friday	2,381,600.34	244,615.95
Saturday	3,715,838.02	448,777.08
Total	$16,384,773.18	$1,890,712.05
Corresp'g week last year.	13,660,900.74	1,455,277.36

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
First National Bank	145	...
Third National Bank	135	...
Fifth National Bank	130	...
Commercial National Bank	135	...
German National Bank	125	...
Northwestern National Bank	205	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	112	...
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	...	100
National Bank of Illinois	108	110
National Bank of Commerce	...	100
Chicago City Railway	155	160
West Division Railway	...	190
North Division Railway	...	100
Pullman Palace Car	109	111
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	100	110
Chamber of Commerce	...	100
Traders' Ins. Co.	...	100

Sales.

$10,000—German National Bank, at 125.
$5,000—Third National Bank, at 135.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
5-20s of '62	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s of '64	114½	114⅞
5-20s of '65	115¼	115½
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	116¼	116½
10-40s	114⅜	115⅛
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109½-110½
Gold Exchange	....	113¼
Gold and Gold Coupons	112¾	113¼
160s Not War 1812	170	185
120s Not War 1812	125	140
Aggricultural College land scrip	....	180

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts 1873.	Receipts 1872.	Shipments 1873.	Shipments 1872.
Flour, brls	5,772	3,000	5,473	2,663
Wheat, bu	36,386	3,139	10,668	2,031
Corn, bu	68,365	44,967	2,902	10,778
Oats, bu	14,150	11,130	5,663	6,392
Rye, bu	3,454	375	400	2,261
Barley, bu	11,040	2,800	7,723	12,587
Grass Seed, lbs	109,910	51,945	172,161	
Flax Seed, lbs				
Broom Corn, lbs	17,829		12,016	
Cured Meats, lbs	59,300	28,380	2089,660	1170,949
Beef, brls		19	100	
Pork, brls		1,882	130	65
Lard, lbs	49,670	170,200	225,500	247,250
Tallow, lbs	11,540	11,610		
Butter, lbs	59,370	41,370	33,100	4,000
Dressed Hogs, No	5,558	3,403	2,950	1,420
Live Hogs, No	30,832	16,398	3,961	2,926
Cattle, No	3,733	1,531	1,357	1,461
Sheep, No	2,682	1,037	1,585	1,011
Hides, lbs	122,455	65,802	125,380	31,531
Highwines, brls	240	227	258	221
Wool, lbs	47,070	880	99,000	
Potatoes, bu	1,260	300		
Lumber, m ft	320	708	373	454
Shingles, m	160	210	60	439
Lath, m	40	72	16	23
Salt, brls	135		163	1,129

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 7,044 bu wheat, 8,143 bu corn, 857 bu oats, 2,838 bu rye, 5,479 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 24,182 bu wheat, 22,685 bu corn, 6,995 bu oats, 5,601 bu rye, 19,618 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 65 cars wheat, 213 cars corn, 15 cars oats, 7 cars rye, 23 cars barley. Total, 323 cars, or 128,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stocks at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Feb. 1, 1873.	Jan. 25, 1873.	Feb. 3, 1872.
Flour, brls	32,638	30,580	20,020
Wheat, bu	139,276	123,620	27,957
Corn, bu	279,005	510,885	327,412
Oats, bu	112,950	200,680	81,073
Rye, bu	14,841	19,053	10,922
Barley, bu	65,680	82,900	24,345
Dressed hogs, No	23,107	20,214	19,965
Live hogs, No	135,099	106,094	76,545
Cattle, No	13,373	8,445	9,423
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	29,106	28,221	14,981
Wheat, bu	37,657	48,286	8,009
Corn, bu	14,650	31,836	146,822
Oats, bu	50,499	153,603	61,486
Rye, bu	3,193	2,200	5,261
Barley, bu	37,594	43,072	35,352
Dressed hogs, No	15,300	19,036	10,336
Live hogs, No	24,164	20,241	17,762
Cattle, No	6,955	5,268	6,933

There was some talk to-day about chartering vessels to load now with grain, and leave at the opening of navigation. It was rumored that 12c was bid for corn to Buffalo.

The leading produce markets were quiet to-day, with not much change in prices. The attendance in the early morning was much smaller than usual, as most of the leading operators were busy in their offices, receiving and paying for produce delivered on the option of seller February, while the clerks were running around from one office to another, carrying the pieces of paper which convey title to grain and provisions. They were too busy in settling up past deals to make many new ones; and individual arrangements had been made so perfectly that there was little trading required to be done in order to equalize the burden in proportion to ability to carry it. Deliveries were very free this morning, but no one received property which he had not expected to receive, and most of them were prepared to pay for it. Hence there was no particular pressure, either to buy or to sell; and trading was slow.

The grocery trade was fairly active to-day. Not only were mail orders more numerous, but the attendance of buyers in person was noticeably larger than on the preceding days of the week, and the feeling among jobbers generally was one of confidence. In prices there were no quotable changes, if we except a ½c advance in bi-carb soda. Coffees continue exceedingly strong, and rice, syrups, teas, spices, and most other goods were also firm. Sugars are still weak. There was only a light amount of trading in domestic and foreign dry goods. Orders are still coming in sparingly, and the volume of business was far from being up to the expectations of the trade. Butter was in good request and the market was firm and tendency higher. The offerings of choice grades fell much short of the demand, and sales were effected at 24@27c. Bagging remains firm. Cotton seamless goods are now meeting with a good inquiry, and there are indications of a further upward movement of prices. Cheese continues firm at the advanced established earlier in the week, or at 14½@15½c for New York factory, and at 12@14c for Western do. The coal trade was fairly active at former quotations. Canned goods are beginning to move on a liberal scale, and the general market seems to be working firmer. With the exception of tomatoes, corn, and raspberries the market is well supplied. There was fair activity in the fish trade, and both lake and salt water descriptions were quoted firm. Dried fruits remain very quiet, and some lines of goods were lower. Apples were firmer. Hay remains dull. Hides and leather remain firm. In the oil market there were no new features. Carbon continues weak, while lard, linseed, turpentine, and whale are being held with decided firmness. Tobacco, wood and pig iron were without important change.

The demand for lumber continues light, but, in view of the moderate supply, all grades are held steadily at the quotations. Iron, nails, and metals, are firm, and a better demand exists. Orders are coming in from the country with more freedom, and dealers generally anticipate an early revival in trade. Wool was in moderate demand; consumers are purchasing in small quantities only for current necessities. Hops and broom corn were quiet and unchanged. Seeds were in moderate demand, and, for some descriptions, hardly as firm. Timothy sold at $3.25@3.60, and clover at $5.30@5.40 for ordinary, and $5.90 for mammoth. The market was better supplied with poultry, and chickens were more quiet, and lower. Other descriptions were about the same. The continued scarcity of eggs has produced another advance; fresh are now quoted at 36@38c, and pickled at 28@32c. Potatoes and green fruits meet with a moderate demand at previous prices.

Highwines were inactive and nominally unchanged, at 87½c bid and 88c asked. Our report of the market of yesterday seems to have been a little too low. No Chicago wines could have been bought then, or to-day, at less than 88c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were less active, and declined about 5c per 100 lbs, owing to the fact that shippers were slow to take hold, as they have a considerable stock on hand, for which they have been unable to obtain transportation. Heavy weights sold chiefly at $4.60@4.65, and light at $5.00@5.05, both closing at the inside. Sales were reported of 105 head at $4.70; 359 at $4.65; 328 at $4.60; 264 (to arrive) at $4.55; 561, dividing on 200 lbs, at $4.65@5.05; 661 do at $4.60@5.05; 660 do at $4.60@5.00. Total, 2,938 head.

Provisions were rather more active and steady at yesterday's range of prices. The receipts of hogs were again liberal, and the footing for the past month is the largest ever known; it is 561,245 live hogs, besides dressed; or at the rate of about 21,600 head per day, not counting Sundays and New Year's. And the indications are that they will come forward in nearly as great numbers this month. This made buyers rather cautious to-day; but holders were strong, and would grant no concessions. Mess pork is little wanted, except for speculative purposes, as consumers are turning their attention to meats more and more every year. We have yet about 42,000 brls of old pork on hand, of which some 5,000 brls will probably be moved out within a week. But this old pork can scarcely be said to be on the market, and its presence can make but little difference in the price of options, as they are exclusively in pork of this season's packing, of which we have about 26,000 brls on hand. Lard was in good demand, but generally at a shade below the market. Meats were in fair request from shippers, as they anticipated rather less difficulty in moving the property than heretofore. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.00; do seller March, $12.30@12.35; do seller April, $12.60@12.62½; prime mess, $11.00; extra prime, $9.00@9.25. Lard, cash, or seller February, $7.30@7.32½; do seller March, $7.55@7.57½; do seller April, $7.70@7.75. Green hams at 8⅛@8¼c for 16-lb averages, and 7⅞c for 17-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅝c; do rough sides, 5¼@5⅜c; do short ribs, 5⅝c; do short clear, 5¾c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅞@4c for shoulders; 5⅞@6c for short ribs, and 6⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4¼c. English meats, 6c for Cumberlands; 6⅛c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅜@6½c for short clear; 9@9½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5¼c for shoulders, 7⅝c for clear ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5¼@6½c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork at $12.00; 47 brls do (country) at $11.75; 1,250 brls do, seller March, at $12.35; 500 brls do at $12.30; 27 brls mess, ordinary (country), at $10.75; 3,200 tcs lard at $7.30; 1,000 tcs do, seller March, at $7.55; 20,000 lbs green shoulders (country) at 3⅝c; 40 boxes shoulders at 4¼c; 50,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅛c; 260,000 lbs do at 6c; 590 boxes do at 6¼c; 120,000 lbs green do at 5⅝c; 250 boxes short clear at 6⅛c; 60,000 lbs green do at 5⅞c; 500 boxes long and short clear at $6.31¼; 130,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 8⅛c; 100,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 7⅞c; 500 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9⅛c; 20 tcs do (country) at 8⅞c; 80 brls city butchers' tallow at 7⅜c.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at this point during the past week:

	Received.	*Shipped.*
Beef, brls	50	455
Pork, brls		996
Lard, lbs	288,790	2,418,627
Meats, lbs	632,080	7,970,696

The *Commercial Bulletin* gives the following statements of hog-packing at the principal points:

	To date, 1873.	*To date, 1872.*	*Total last season.*
Chicago	1,085,088	1,017,899	1,229,208
Cincinnati	580,000	635,000	656,841
St. Louis	510,000	355,000	419,032
Louisville	310,000	303,512	309,512
Milwaukee	222,400	247,000	313,118
Indianapolis	161,500	140,000	172,100
Peoria	80,000	88,000	96,225
Total	2,948,988	2,782,411	3,196,036

The Daily *Commercial Report* gives the following summary of the packing in the West from 176 points (exclusive of Chicago and Cincinnati):

	To Jan. 25, 1873.	*Totals and Est'tes for 1872-73.*	*Total for 1871-72.*
Illinois	290,317	402,850	411,864
Ohio	187,907	237,008	190,341
Indiana	521,659	581,075	538,994
Iowa	216,057	322,635	283,900
Missouri	760,527	917,000	692,618
Other States	678,100	811,100	820,458
Total	2,654,567	3,271,668	2,938,175

Henry Milward & Co. write as follows:

Many parties report that the number still left over in Iowa and Southern Illinois is very large, and far exceeds the most sanguine anticipations. The market has, however, been so favorable for sellers that it is reasonable to suppose farmers and drovers would have used every exertion to market their hogs, and have gleaned them up closely, more particularly as light grades now command such high prices, and, considering that another month will close the regular packing season, there may be reasonable doubts that the reports of heavy supplies yet to come forward have much reliable foundation. But still the markets are just now so sensitive that all possibilities of increased supplies touch a cord which responds to the immediate vibration either for or against operators. Most of the large packing points are reported as virtually closed, but our houses will probably have hogs enough to afford them sufficient employment up to the close of the packing season, March 1.

Flour was less active, but again quoted a shade stronger by dealers, though reported dull and heavy in New York. The only bar to a much larger business to-day was said to be the difficulty of procuring cars for transportation. The total stock here is officially reported to-day at 27,484 brls; but of this only about 11,000 brls is on sale, the remainder being held for shipment. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras at $10.00; 100 brls do, (Magic) at $9.50; 25 brls do at $9.00; 25 brls on private terms; 300 brls spring extras, (Ulh's Triumph) at $7.00; 200 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do (Minnesota Star) at $6.62½; 100 brls do (North Star) at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do (Pacific) at $5.60; 400 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.37½; 50 brls rye at $4.75. Total, 1,625 brls; also 10 tons bran at $12.00, on track. The following is a list of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 7.50	@10.25
Red winter extras	6.50	@ 7.75
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 7.25
Low to medium	5.25	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.75	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.25	@ 5.25
Rye flour	4.50	@ 5.00
Buckwheat flour	6.87½	@ 7.50
Bran	12.00	@ ....
Middlings	12.00	@16.00

Wheat was less active, and declined ⅝@¾c lower, the drop not occurring till late in the session. New York was quoted firm, but Liverpool was reported dull with a downward tendency, and our receipts were more liberal, with the promise of larger receipts in the future. These tended to dulness here; but the chief feature in our market was the absence of a desire to buy, as the February shorts seemed to have been all filled, and many operators were busy in receiving and redelivering, so that they had no time to make fresh trades. The great majority of dealers expect much larger receipts, now that "the back of the winter" is broken for the sixth time this season, and seem inclined to look for lower prices. They say that quotations have been kept up on the strength of the storm, of which we have had enough, and that fine weather will work a radical change. There is no doubt that a great deal of wheat is waiting in the country to come in just as fast as the railroad cars can bring it here. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, opened at $1.25½, and declined to $1.24⅝ at the close. Seller March sold at $1.27½@1.28¼; seller April sold at $1.30@1.31, both closing at the inside. No. 1 spring was quiet but firm, at $1.32. No. 3 spring steady, with $1.12 bid all through the session. Rejected spring was irregular. Cash sales were reported 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.32; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25½; 17,400 bu do at $1.25⅝; 26,600 bu do at $1.25½; 10,000 bu do at $1.25⅜; 46,800 bu do at $1.25; 10,000 bu do at $1.24⅞; 13,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.12; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.00; 400 bu do at 98c. Total, 135,600 bu.

Corn was steady, and rather more active on cash lots, but much less so on options for future delivery, the business of the session being chiefly in January and February deals, and in changing around, as the deliveries of to-day were quite large. Most of the business was transacted before noon. Our receipts were only moderate, and are but 279,005 bu for the past week, giving an increase of about 240,000 bu. New York was reported firm and quiet, seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 30½@30⅝c; seller March at 31⅛@31⅜c; seller April at 32@32¼c; seller May at 36⅛c; and seller June at 37½c; all closing quiet at the lowest quotation of the session. Cash sales were reported of 47,400 bu No. 2 at 30⅝c; 96,000 bu do at 30½c; 1,200 bu neglected at 28c; 1,600 bu do at 27½c; 1,600 bu ear at 34c divd. Total, 147,800 bu.

Oats were rather more active, and steady at the quotations of Friday, being in fair demand for settlement, while but little was offered or wanted on new deals. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 25⅛@25⅝c; seller March at 26⅛@26¼c; seller April at 26⅞@27c; and seller May at 30⅛@30¼c, all closing steady. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu No. 2 at 25⅝c, and 1,800 bu do at 25½c.

Rye was more active, and quoted a shade easier at 68c for No. 2, being in rather better supply. Sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 68c, and 10,000 bu do on private terms.

Barley was dull and again declined 1c, the feeling being very dull, owing to an almost utter absence of buyers, though there was not much offered on the market. No. 2 cash or seller the month opened at 75c and closed at 74c. Seller March sold at 76@76½c. No. 3 closed at about 61c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 75c; 5,000 bu do at 74c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 61c; 400 bu rejected at 54c; 400 bu do at 52c; 800 bu do at 50c; 400 bu by sample at 90c; 800 bu do at 84c; 800 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 64c; 400 bu do at 55c, all on track. Total, 11,800 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and firmer. No. 2 spring sold at $1.25@1.25⅜ seller the month, and $1.27⅝@1.27¾ seller March, both options closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 30½c seller the month, and 31½c seller March. Other cereals and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Feb. 1.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	2,693	22,413	1,989
Tuesday	1,813	15,535	1,644
Wednesday	1,583	23,721	1,548
Thursday	2,229	21,542	2,094
Friday	3,733	30,832	2,682
Saturday	1,000	23,000	1,000
Total	13,051	137,043	10,937
Last week	8,527	103,728	9,855
Week before last	15,508	156,400	10,322

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,170	4,580	179
Tuesday	937	4,134	2,086
Wednesday	756	3,028	1,202
Thursday	1,568	4,993	188
Friday	1,357	3,961	1,585
Saturday		(No returns.)	
Total	5,788	20,705	5,240
Last week	5,272	18,435	5,407

The receipts of live stock during January this year, compare with the receipts for the same period in 1872, as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
January, 1873	50,520	561,245	38,951
January, 1872	44,990	361,935	42,069
Increase	5,530	199,310	
Decrease			3,118

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire, ℔ 100 lbs	37½c
To Dunkirk, ℔ 100 lbs	35c
To Cleveland	25c
To Toledo and Detroit	20c

MINIMUM WEIGHTS.

Cattle, ℔ car	20,000 lbs
Horses, ℔ car	20,000 lbs
Hogs, double-deck car, ℔ car	22,000 lbs
Hogs, single-deck car, ℔ car	14,000 lbs
Sheep, double-deck car, ℔ car	18,000 lbs

CATTLE—The week under review has witnessed increased activity in this department of trade, and a firmer, healthier tone has pervaded the market. The improvement, however, is not as pronounced as it would have been had transportation facilities been sufficient to accommodate the shipping trade, or had the quality of the stock offered for sale been better suited to the wants of buyers. Receipts, as will be seen, were liberal, but the higher prices prevalent at the East stimulated the shipping demand, and so far as desirable grades were concerned there was fair activity in the market at a substantial advance on the prices current during the preceding week, values appreciating fully 25c per 100 lbs. The attendance of shippers was more than usually full, New York, Albany, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other points being represented in the list, and sales were effected at $4.50@5.00 for common to medium steers of from 1,100 to 1,300 lbs average, and at $5.25@6.25 for good to extra steers averaging from 1,150 to 1,450 lbs. A few were taken at a shade higher figures, $6.30@6.40 being paid in two or three instances. In addition to shipments on foot, the weekly shipment of carcases amount to from 1,200 to 1,400. Nelson Morris alone slaughters and ships from 800 to 1,000 per week. These are principally distributed to Boston, Providence, Portland, and Hartford.

The market for common and medium grades of cattle has been overstocked. The daily arrivals largely consisted of these descriptions, while the demand was chiefly for the better grades; hence holders of this half-fattened stock experienced an unprofitable market. The city retail trade is reported dull, poultry and game being more than usually abundant for this season of the year, while the packing-houses continue to supply large quantities of cheaper meats. Why, with corn so abundant and cheap as at present, farmers should deem it expedient to part with their cattle before feeding them up to a marketable condition is a question not easily solved. The tendency of prices certainly is not so unmistakably downward as to justify them in hurrying their stock to market before it is properly fattened. For stock steers there is a moderate inquiry, and prices have not been subjected to any material fluctuations, ruling steady at $3.00@3.50 for common lots of from 700 to 900 lbs, and at $3.75@4.00 for good to prime young steers averaging from 850 to 1,050 lbs. There is an increasing supply of new milch cows, but there is also more demand, and prices are sustained at $20.00@25.00 for common, and at $30.00@45.00 for good to choice, with sales mostly at $25.00@35.00. Veal calves remain unchanged, sales making at $3.50@5.75, according to quality.

To-day the market was dull and easy; especially so for low grades, for which there was very little inquiry from any source. There were very few well matured cattle on sale, the larger portion consisting of cows and common to fair steers. Many remain unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.15@6.35
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.50

HOGS—The receipts during the past week have been 137,043, against 103,728 last week, and 156,400 the week before last. During January the arrivals reached 561,245—a number larger, by 48,131, than ever before received in one month. The past week has been one of fair activity, and firmness has been a feature of the market from the opening to the close. A better supply of stock cars enabled shippers to operate on a more liberal scale than at any previous time within the past two months, so that, notwithstanding the temporary withdrawal of one or two of the city packers, the demand has kept even pace with the supply, and not only have former prices been sustained, but closing rates indicate something of an advance in the prices current at the close of last week. Light hogs are still given the preference, and while droves averaging from 180 to 230 lbs readily command $4.10@4.25, droves averaging from 280 to 380 lbs sell at $3.85@4.05. The quality of the hogs now coming forward shows no deterioration, and ordinarily this fact would be taken as evidence that the crop is yet very far from being exhausted, and continued large receipts are looked for during the month of February.

To-day there was a good local and Eastern demand, and although the supply was unexpectedly large (the receipts were estimated at 23,000), a firm feeling obtained, and yesterday's prices were well sustained. The day's sales were at a range of $3.85@4.25, or at $3.85@4.10 for common and choice heavy, and at $4.00@4.25 for poor to choice light. Most of the transfers were within the range of $3.95@4.10. The market closed steady. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
65	203	4.10	44	382	4.10	43	341	4.05
132	361	4.10	100	342	4.00	34	440	4.15
165	380	4.10	244	228	4.15	56	229	4.00
44	357	4.05	60	241	3.90	83	414	4.05
52	302	4.03	116	279	3.95	87	340	3.95
44	296	3.90	49	200	4.15	47	324	4.00
46	332	4.05	30	368	4.05	42	335	4.05
39	345	4.00	70	219	4.10	142	184	4.25
49	339	4.07½	123	406	4.12½	47	339	4.00
91	400	4.10	93	282	4.00	89	362	4.10
40	196	4.12½	47	349	4.10	185	382	4.00
83	350	4.00	48	310	4.05	68	302	3.90
106	308	4.00	45	277	3.95	136	222	4.15
38	339	4.00	71	217	4.00	48	351	4.05
52	314	4.05	46	309	4.07½			

SHEEP—The market opened active this week, with prices firm. Up to Thursday the receipts had been moderate and the pens were kept cleared at $3.75@6.50, but under the large arrivals of Thursday and Friday the market weakened, prices settling down to $3.50@6.00—a reduction of 25@50c per 100 lbs. The supply was pretty evenly divided between local and outside buyers, the better grades, as usual, going into the hands of shippers. The sheep offered for sale were generally of poor and medium qualities, and sales were chiefly at prices ranging downward from $5.50. We quote at $3.50@4.00 for common; at $4.25@4.75 for medium, and at $5.00@6.00 for good to choice.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

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Diamonds, Watches,

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Saved from the recent fire at Boston.

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On Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1873, at our salesrooms, 53 and 55 South Canal-st. Sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue until all is sold. For account of whom it may concern.

A large stock of the above goods, saved from the recent fire, some in a damaged condition. The diamonds comprise single and cluster rings, brooches, and gents' pins, many of them very fine and costly; gold watches, by Frodsham, Jules Gergensen, Adams, Patek Philippe, Cooper, and other celebrated makers; silver watches in variety, from well-known European and American manufacturers; gold chatelaines, vest and guard chains, very fine music boxes, over 100 opera and field glasses, silver and plated knives, forks, spoons, ladles, &c., forming altogether one of the finest and largest stock of goods of this kind ever offered in this city. Goods on exhibition on Monday.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

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On TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 61 South Canal-st., a stylish turn-out, consisting of

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EL
IMPORTING
657 Wab
COPARTNERSHI
LIMITED PAR
SCALE
SCA
FAIRBAN